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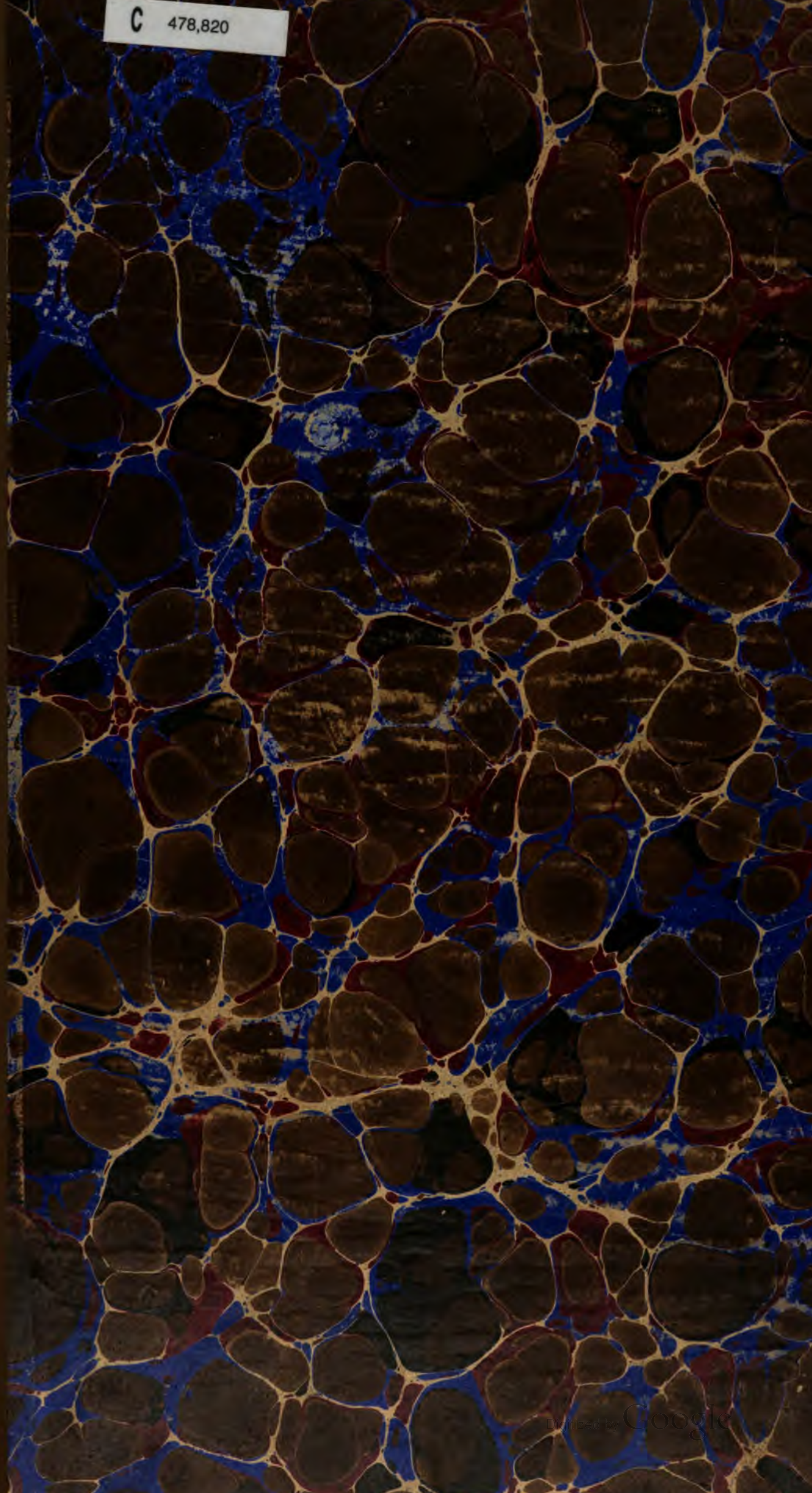
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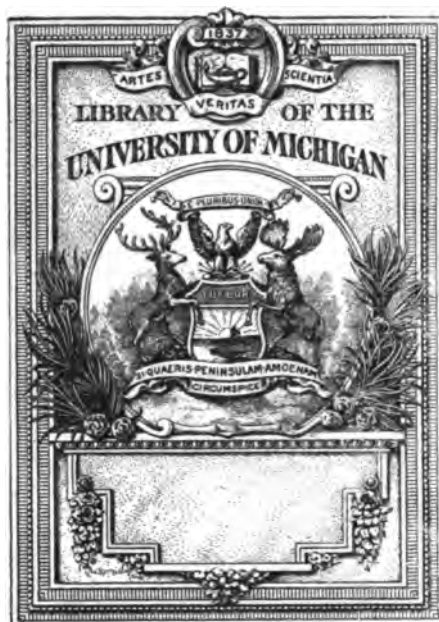
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SEVENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (14.) —

COLONIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

AFRICA—*continued.*

Session

16 January 1902 — 18 December 1902.

VOL. LXVIII.

1902.

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1902.

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REPORTS, &c.,

ON THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN THE

TRANSVAAL, ORANGE RIVER COLONY, CAPE COLONY, AND NATAL.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
NOVEMBER, 1901.*



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BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
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From the Secretary of State for War to Lord Kitchener.

WAR OFFICE,

18th March, 1901.

Please send by next mail a despatch giving full report on refugee camps in Cape Colony as well as Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL.

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

Sir,

On receipt of your Cablegram No. 382 of 18th instant asking for a report by this mail on the refugee camps in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, I sent the telegrams, copies of which are enclosed, from which you will see that it is not possible for me to furnish the information with regard to camps in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony by this mail.

The camps in the Orange River Colony are run on practically the same lines as those in the Transvaal, regarding which a full report is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER, *General.*
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

From Lord Kitchener to Sir Alfred Milner, Johannesburg.

(Telegram.)
(No. M 65.)

Pretoria, 19th March, 1901.

I am asked by the Secretary of State for War to give details of treatment in refugee camps in Cape Colony as well as here. I suppose the refugee camps in Cape Colony referred to must be those women at Port Elizabeth. Do you know of any other, and who do you think would give me the best information?

From High Commissioner to Lord Kitchener, Pretoria.

(Telegram.)
(No. S 105.)

Pretoria, 19th March, 1901.

Your telegram of 19th March, No. M 65. I think the Secretary of State for War must be thinking of camps at Aliwal North and Norval's Pont which, though actually situated in Cape Colony, are really Orange River Colony camps; Goold-Adams would know all about these. I know of no refugee camps in Cape Colony except at Port Elizabeth and Kimberley; also, I think, at Mafeking, but of this I am not sure. Governor, Cape, would be in best position to procure information about all these.

From Lord Kitchener to his Excellency, Governor, Cape Colony.

(Telegram.)
(No. K 3141.)

Pretoria, 20th March, 1901.

Secretary of State asks for details of refugee camps in Cape Colony as follows:—No. 382. Please send by next mail a despatch giving full report on refugee camps in Cape Colony as well as Orange River and Transvaal. The camps at Norval's Pont and Aliwal North are administered by the Orange River Colony. Would you kindly give me the information required about Port Elizabeth refugee camp and any others administered from Cape Town.

Commander-in-Chief, South Africa,
 Military Governor's Office,
 Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

Herewith I beg to forward a report on the Burgher Refuge Camps.

Similar reports have been called for from the Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, and the General Officer Commanding, Natal. They will be sent you as soon as received.

Major Goodwin's report speaks for itself, and I consider that great credit is due to those gentlemen who have undertaken the superintendence of the camps, for the efficient way that they have carried out the organization, often under considerable difficulties. Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer of Health, Transvaal, is now engaged in a tour of inspection. All his suggestions are promptly carried out. I have personally visited such camps as I have had time to, and have found the inmates contented and in the main anxious to make the best of things. I have opened a subscription list in Pretoria in order to provide necessaries that may be required and which are not easily obtainable, and will be grateful for any funds subscribed.

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor, Pretoria.

To Major-General Maxwell, Military Governor, Pretoria.

Sir,

Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit for your approval, the following report on the burgher camps established in the Transvaal Colony.

General.—The staff, approved by his Excellency the High Commissioner, for the management of these camps under Civil Administration, left Cape Town on the night of 1st February, arriving in Pretoria 7.30 p.m., 5th February; this party consisted of one chief superintendent, one financial controller, 11 camp superintendents, 10 storekeepers, one doctor, and five clerks.

This staff, as will appear from perusal of detailed reports on each camp, has since been augmented to meet the increased requirements.

On 6th February we opened the head office, 56, 58, Government Buildings, Pretoria.

On the 8th superintendents and storekeepers had been provided with written instructions (copy of which, marked A and B, is annexed).

After a short address by you, impressing on them the importance of the duties entrusted to them, they left for their respective destinations.

Since then the annexed circular letters, marked C to P inclusive, have been sent, at dates appearing thereon, from this office to each superintendent.

Prior to control of these camps being assumed by civilians, these camps were generally speaking under direct supervision of the various District Commissioners, who had appointed subordinates, drawn mostly from men on active service, to carry out the detailed work of administration, Colonel Flint acting as General Controller.

It appears to me, however, that the initial work of organization was ably completed by Major Armstrong, R.A., A.F.A., who had also exercised effective financial control.

Under the new regime, the principal Officers at each camp consist of the following: one superintendent, one storekeeper, clerks (when size of camp justifies their appointment), one medical Officer, one dispenser, one matron (in each case a certificated nurse), with assistants as required, drawn when procurable from refugee women in camp, who, along with the refugee men are given every encouragement to seek employment (against payment) at work calculated to either promote the general well-being of those living in camps, or for public benefit.

The whole staff is liberally remunerated and has been selected with the greatest possible care to secure so far as practicable, individuals who have a special knowledge of the language, character and habits of the persons who are now entrusted to their care.

In consequence of representations made from various sources the ration of scale marked Q was, with your consent, amended by meat rations being issued to all

persons in receipt of relief, and who before that date had been rationed on scale B. *Vide* circular telegram marked R.

Previous to this, as appears from instructions given to superintendents, marked A and B, full discretion had been granted to each superintendent in this respect, whilst instructions were from the formation of these camps conveyed to each medical officer that any refugees could be allowed the usual medical comforts, or change of diet when such medical officer deemed it desirable.

As an illustration of this, I annex hereto average list of articles sent to various camps for issue, marked S to U.

I also append copy of my report to you marked U(a).

The alteration in the ration scale, as mentioned above, gave general satisfaction as will appear from the annexed extracts marked V and VA, taken from reports of our superintendents and from correspondence with the Committee of the Netherlands Bystands Fund, and also from verbal expressions of opinion conveyed to various superintendents and to myself by influential members of charitable organizations, which were in existence previous to our occupation of this Colony. The Committees of which charitable organizations have since, and are still interesting themselves in the well-being of their fellow countrymen.

Pursuant to your instructions, Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer for Health for the Transvaal, is now making a tour of inspection of all the camps in this Colony.

To date we have received his reports on the following camps: Irene, Johannesburg and Vereeniging. I append copies of these reports.

The suggestions contained are in all cases being complied with in detail, as regards these particular camps.

So far as they appeared generally applicable, they were embodied in circular letter, marked I, and sent to all superintendents.

The inmates of the different camps may be divided into three classes.

1. Those who have come into the camps for protection of themselves and their herds, and are self supporting.

2. Those who have surrendered and come into camp for protection, but are unable to support themselves. In this class I would include widows and orphans and the relatives of our prisoners of war.

3. Those whose husbands are on commando, and have been brought into camp for their own protection against natives, &c., or for military reasons.

I find the great majority of the men, who having taken the oath of allegiance, and now living in these camps, to be both well behaved and helpful.

It is disquieting to find that in most of the camps the wives and families of burghers still fighting think of and treat contemptuously those whose immediate male relatives (having surrendered) have taken the oath of neutrality, and I must report that the congregation of all classes in the same camps has materially increased the difficulty of management, and of our influencing those living in these camps, to willingly become our loyal fellow subjects; for it is difficult to treat with the liberality they deserve classes 1 and 2 without incurring the reproach of having treated class 3 with undue generosity. I would, therefore, beg respectfully to here place on record my opinion, that had we compelled class 3 to decide between unprotected starvation on their farms, and at their homes, or taking up their quarters in or behind the enemies lines, we should have facilitated the work of proselytism.

Under existing conditions we have done, and are still doing, our best to gain the good-will of all classes now living in these camps, though I must confess we are somewhat hampered by the animosity displayed by the majority of class 3, who form a very small but active minority of the whole.

Classes 2 and 3 are rationed on the same basis, and no distinction whatsoever is either made, or is in my opinion desirable in other respects than issue of rations in the treatment of these three classes now living in these camps.

Free intercourse amongst themselves is allowed to all refugees. No camp is enclosed by a fence.

All are allowed to visit the town adjacent to the camps they reside in without a pass, except when military reasons require that they should have one.

On application being made to head office or the local superintendent, admittance to camp has so far been granted to all visitors who have desired such privilege, save only to soldiers on service, and unless abused this privilege will be continued.

In many cases we have secured permits for visitors, who, having to travel by rail to reach the camp they desire to visit, required such permit before they could travel. In addition to this, we have always welcomed members of charitable committees irrespective of nationality, and given them every facility to investigate the condition of camps, and if so minded, to distribute comforts or gifts amongst the inmates.

Refugees located in any one camp, but belonging to another district, are, on their request, removed to the camp nearest their home.

Whenever refugees are sent from camp to camp, or from elsewhere to any camp, due regard (so far as the exigencies of war will permit) is paid to their comfort and convenience, as will appear from your circular letter, dated 28th February, 1901, marked X, and extract from Army Order, dated 7th March, marked X(a).

To any self-supporting refugee, or to those who have friends or relatives able and willing to house and support them, permission to live in town is freely accorded; but the condition of camp life is such that self-supporting families, to the number of 102 adults, 57 children, reside in camp at Heidelberg; 50 adults and 15 children at Middelburg; and 85 adults and 125 children at Barberton. The balance of the self-supporting families have availed themselves of the privilege of living in the towns adjacent to their farms.

For the purpose of enabling those refugees who are in a position to do so, to purchase clothing, or to secure food other than that supplied under ration allowance, arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a store at each camp, where such articles will be on sale at a reasonable cost. As pointed out in my report to you, marked U(a), the lack of such a convenience in the past has proved a real want, owing to the general exhaustion of almost all stocks in the stores of this Colony, a fact due to the protracted war.

I am pleased to report that the Education Department of this Colony is moving to provide instruction for the children at the different camps.

Needless to say we shall give every possible assistance to forward this object.

Annexed, please find summary of health sheets at camps for weeks ending 2nd, 9th, and 16th March, marked Y(a) and Y(b). These speak for themselves, considering that during the past 14 days we have had heavy and almost continuous rains, making camp life unhealthy and distressing, even under the most favourable circumstances.

It is difficult at the present time for me to estimate the cost of running these camps, but I feel safe in prognosticating that the total expenses incurred for supervision, medical attendance, food, &c., will work out at not more than a shilling per head per diem.

I must gratefully acknowledge the assistance we have received from various charitable committees, especially mentioning the Committee of the Dutch Reform Church, Johannesburg, the Committee of the Netherlands Bystands Fund, Pretoria, and Mr. Rensberg of Heidelberg, and others, who have worked strenuously, and with good judgment, to promote the well-being of all classes living in these camps, whilst they have also responded liberally to our appeal for subscriptions.

I have, &c.,
 GEORGE A. GOODWIN, *Major, R.P.R.,*
General Superintendent.

P.S.—For your further information, papers marked 1, 2, and 3, which are self-explanatory, are annexed.—G.O.C.

A.

Dear Sir,

1. Under cover, please find permit and rail tickets for yourself and Mr. _____ to travel by _____ to _____ Camp.

2. Letter of introduction to Mr. _____, who is at present acting as Commandant for _____ Camp. This letter is signed by Major-General Maxwell, Military Governor, Pretoria, and constitutes your authority to take charge.

I wish to impress on you a very deep feeling of the importance of the work you are now intrusted with, also my earnest desire that in assuming control you will show every possible consideration for the feelings of the officials you are relieving, who, under difficult circumstances, have rendered a great help to our Government. I therefore ask, that should you find that mistakes have occurred in the past management, you will refrain from any open criticism, or even expression of opinion regarding such, save so far as may in your opinion be necessary to ensure obtaining full information regarding present position.

3. Copy of instructions issued to the late Commandants which will form the basis of instructions to you. The "*Bona fide* Refugee" mentioned in circular signed by Military Governor, are those who have come in from any district (after having signed papers of neutrality) for protection from the enemy; whilst "all other classes" includes those whose husbands, or immediate relatives, are still on commando, dead, or of those who come in through dire poverty, the classification will, in a great measure, be in your hands. One justification of this classification is that it will act as an incentive to the refugees to work, for when the capable male members of a family classed in the lower scale shall work, all the members of such family may, at your discretion, be raised to the higher scale, and if their work is of sufficient value, the workers may be paid a small sum daily, not in any case exceeding 2s. 6d. per diem, whilst in very many cases the raising of scale of rations for the whole family will prove sufficient remuneration for the work you may be able to find for them beyond actual camp labour which must be done by refugees without payment. Where women have no male relations in camp, their willing assistance towards general good working will, in my opinion, justify you in placing them on the higher scale of rations. It is possible that the District Commissioners may be able to assist you by finding work for refugees, and they should, in my opinion, have a preferential claim for employment on any work demanded by the authorities in your district, and they may also be employed on general permanent improvement of camp, *e.g.*, building huts, or preparing land for growing winter vegetables, or in any useful work requiring to be done for benefit of Government in the vicinity of camp, but in this important matter, as on many others influencing the conditions governing your charges, you must bring your common sense to bear on local conditions, remembering that economy is as essential in the management of your camp, as the welfare of your charges, and that employment on useful work will materially contribute to this end. No other variation in ration allowance will be passed, save in case of children under 12 years of age, unless supported by certificate of Medical Officer. Please note that children under 12 years old were granted a full ration of meat by clerical error in circular 1st December, 1900.

If a Medical Officer has not yet been attached to your camp, the Principal Medical Officer has promised to give every assistance, so it will be unnecessary for you to employ a civil surgeon, except in extreme cases.

Your letters may be franked, and an authorization will be sent from telegraph department enabling you to frank Service wires on His Majesty's Service.

The military will provide for the protection of your camp, and consequently the Officer Commanding detachment engaged in protecting you, will have the controlling voice in any proposed alteration of site or grazing grounds, but I feel sure you will find that he will be desirous of meeting your wishes in this and all other matters, so far as practicable.

In case of an attack by the enemy, or of a serious riot in your camp, the Officer Commanding your garrison will at once assume command, whilst, for cases of individuals breaking the law, you can always requisition a guard at short notice, to remove the offender to the guard-room or prison, to await trial. For small offences, and to settle personal differences, it will most likely be found desirable to

(7925)

B

allow refugees to appoint their own tribunal, and I shall be glad to receive your report on this point.

Immediately after your arrival in camp, you will, with the assistance of store-keeper and staff already there, take a census of camp, go through books, check stock, stationery and equipment, and Government stores on hand; generally making yourself acquainted with present position, and so soon as possible wire to headquarters the earliest date you consider you will be in a position to take full control, when I will arrange for the recall of your predecessor, after which event you must discharge any official who is superfluous.

After you have assumed control, I shall hold you personally responsible for control of camp. After our conversation and consultation, I need not say I fully appreciate the difficulties which may be before you, or express my conviction that you will loyally answer the call.

With your first pay-sheet you must attach a certificate showing the date you left the coast, from which date your salary will commence; also a statement showing dates on which you have not drawn rations or claimed hotel expenses since you entered the Government service, and you may claim hotel expenses for yourself and storekeeper (without cards) for days detained in Pretoria, though this must not be taken as establishing a precedent. On arrival at camp you will arrange for yourself and storekeeper to draw full army rations from nearest Army Service Corps, through the Officer Commanding your garrison force. The Ordnance Department will, I think, supply you with office furniture, and stretcher beds and cooking utensils when such are necessary, against your requisition.

Annexed is a circular letter of instructions marked A, to the carrying out of which you must pay special attention.

It may be some little time before I shall be able to make a personal inspection of the camp under your charge. I must, therefore, ask for a full weekly letter, giving your opinion on any points of importance that may arise, and shall be glad if you will indicate on register all men, in your opinion, capable of bearing arms, by letters A.B.

Say, Brown, C. M. A.B.

Or, Jones, A. B. A.B.

Of all men who have served on commando, the letters A.B.C.

All letters sent out of camp by refugees must be censored by Superintendent or some one appointed by him for the purpose, afterwards passed to the Officer Commanding station (open), and with any observations thought necessary.

The existing rules and regulations must be adhered to when they do not come in conflict with your definite instructions.

If a circular dealing with certificates for cattle and stock seized by military authorities comes under your notice, enforcement of it to be optional, and at your discretion, leaving it to the owners sense of honour, but in all cases taking charge of certificate, if he desires you to do so, for safe custody. Every effort should be made to prevent the holders from parting with these certificates for any consideration.

At present I do not think it necessary to give you further detailed instructions, but must try again to impress on you the necessity for strict economy, of obtaining effective control, whilst carefully avoiding unnecessary friction or coercion, for we must gain the goodwill of these refugees who have become subjects of our King. This will require firmness, and the exhibition of great judgment and tact on your part, and your success or failure will materially influence the future of the country we hope to live and work in.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

Vide also annexures hereunto marked I. and II.

I.

To District Commissioner,

18th February, 1901.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has decided that all camps for burghers and refugees should be placed directly under the control of the Military Governor of Pretoria. To this end he has sent up a number of specially selected men to act as superintendents, storekeepers, and Medical Officers of these various camps. In view of the possibility of any misunderstanding arising as to their exact position, it has been laid down by the High Commissioner that these superintendents shall assume the entire responsibility of the camp, except in so far as it may be necessary to co-operate with the Commandant in regard to military exigencies. Where these arise, naturally the superintendent will, for such short time as they may prevail, take his orders from the Commandant of the station. In other respects they will communicate direct through Major Goodwin, who has been appointed as General Superintendent of all Camps, to the Military Governor of Pretoria.

The Military Governor thoroughly appreciates the many difficulties you have had to contend with, and desires me to thank you for all the work you have so far done in organizing these camps. He further requests that you will thank all such as have worked under you in his name. With regard to these latter, as soon as the camps have been taken over by the new superintendents and their staff, there will, naturally, be no further need for the continuance of their services.

The Military Governor hopes that you will give every assistance that lies in your power to the superintendents, and also trusts that you will continue to take an interest in all matters concerning these refugees in the burgher camps, although the burden of management no longer rests with you.

Yours, &c.,

Major,
A.F.A.

II.

To the Commandant,

18th February, 1901.

Mr. _____, the bearer of this letter has instructions to report himself to you as superintendent of the burgher camp which is in your command.

It has been decided by his Excellency the High Commissioner that all these camps shall come under the direct control of the Military Governor of Pretoria. In consequence, Major Goodwin has been selected by the High Commissioner as general superintendent of all the camps, and Mr. _____ as superintendent of the camp at _____.

To avoid any possibility of misunderstanding arising as to their exact position, it has been laid down by the High Commissioner that the superintendents shall assume entire responsibility of the camp, and the entire management thereof. In so far as it may be necessary for them to co-operate with you in regard to military exigencies, as, for instance, in the selection of a site which you can protect, or in the case of a sudden attack, &c., they will naturally, for the time being, conform to any orders you may issue to them.

The Military Governor hopes that you will kindly give them every assistance that lies in your power, as doubtless in many cases you will be able to smooth over small difficulties which might arise, and which they, as civilians, might find some difficulty in overcoming under existing conditions.

Yours, &c.,

Major,
A.F.A.

B.

Circular Letter A.

BURGHIER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.

*Burghier Camp Regulations.*Weekly
reports.

1. The superintendent shall wire weekly to the head office, Pretoria, the number of refugees in his camp, showing how many belong respectively to Class 1 or 2, and if any men have come in from commando. He shall also wire number of days' supplies on hand, repeating wire when he has less than 10 days supplies in stock; the stock of supplies must be kept as low as possible, consistent with safety.

Supplies.

2. (a.) All supplies, except meat, that may be required for the rationing of refugee camps, will be obtained by application of the superintendent to the head office, Pretoria. Indents for such articles will only include those laid down in the scale framed by the Military Governor for feeding refugees. A small quantity of soap for free issue will also be sanctioned.

(b.) Disinfectants for camps will be supplied on indents from superintendents. Chloride of lime has been found the best. Requisitions for such should be submitted with the indents for food stuffs.

(c.) The superintendent in charge of each camp will be responsible to the Government for the due and proper issue of all supplies and care of all Government property in his charge.

Accounts.

3. The superintendent will be held responsible in regard to all accounts, both for supplies issued, and cash expended. Accounts must be submitted by him monthly on the printed form, to the head office, Pretoria. All accounts must be supported by duly signed vouchers or receipted bills. These must in every case bear the signature of the responsible Officer as having been approved by him.

Assistants.

4. (a.) Any appointments that may become necessary, such as those of Medical Officers, nurses, clerks, &c., should first be referred to the head office, Pretoria, for sanction. In this application, the salary suggested, and the duties to be performed by each individual should be stated, by wire if urgent.

(b.) In regard to nurses, I would suggest that one matron be appointed to each camp, and that any further nursing that may be required, be performed by refugee women under her superintendence. A small daily payment will be passed in favour of these women.

Medical
comforts.

5. Any drugs that may be required, should be drawn from the Army Medical Stores, who, it is hoped, will give assistance, as no drugs are obtainable on purchase at present.

Employ
ment of
refugees

6. (a.) All routine camp labour should be performed by refugees, and no money payment can be granted for such labour.

(b.) In regard to other labour, the scale laid down in the Military Governor's circular, viz., 2s. 6d. per day and increased rations, will be observed in all cases where men are willing to work. It should be understood, however, that all superintendents in charge of camps must exercise personal supervision and satisfy themselves that these men actually do work. In many cases it has been found that, while accepting labour and drawing payment, no adequate work is done. Should such cases occur the superintendent should decline to pass payment of the daily wages and put the man and his family back on the lower scale of rations.

(c.) Payments for labour should be made either half monthly or monthly. Superintendents will be provided with tickets to be signed by overseers, initialled by them for issue at the end of each day's work. These tickets must be returned as

vouchers when payments are made, and forwarded to head office in support of pay sheet.

(d.) Where camps are near townships every effort should be made to encourage women either obtaining service or work of any description that they are able to undertake. Payment for labour performed by women for the benefit of the camp may be made on the same scale and conditions as for men. Should, however, women accept positions outside the camp, they individually must be rationed by their employers.

7. Men on parole should not be allowed free issue of rations, either for themselves or their families, unless they are physically incapable of supporting themselves. Such men as have been allowed out on parole are *ipso facto* supposed to be in a position to support themselves and their families. Should any such men declare their inability to do so the matter should be reported to head office with a view to their parole being cancelled, and the men being treated as ordinary prisoners of war. In such cases relief may still be issued to their wives and families.

Forward to head office as early as possible a complete register giving the following details, arranged in families as far as possible :—

Full name.

Age.

In cases of minors, name of guardian.

Occupation.

If land owners give particulars.

Home address.

Schedule of stock brought into camp.

Date of entry into your camp.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

C.

Burgher Camps Department, 56-58, Government Buildings,
Dear Sir, Pretoria, 15th February, 1901.

Having received indents from several camps for stretcher beds for use of patients in hospital, I would like to suggest that when practicable you employ some of the refugees in your camp making the ordinary four-post stretchers, frame of straight poles or scantling, with green hide reims in lieu of canvas for cover. In the meantime every effort is being made by the Ordnance Department to supply your indent.

The hides of all oxen slaughtered should be carefully pegged out, for these will have a selling value, or they may be utilized for making veldt schools.

You know the average of the men and women now under your charge are very resourceful, and if tactfully encouraged will do a great deal to help themselves, whilst if allowed they may sink into an absolutely hopeless and helpless frame of mind. This is the worst that can happen to them; therefore, even if it entails a slightly higher cost on our Government (which I think unlikely), I would prefer to see them encouraged to work rather than be led to expect everything to be done for them whilst in laager.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

Superintendent,

D.

Circular A 4.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 22nd February, 1901.

Dear Sir,

Should any refugees be sent from your camp to any other camp you will give the superintendent of the camp to whom you are sending such refugees as timely notice as possible of this despatch by telegram; such telegram to state the number of men, women and children you are forwarding.

The registered telegraphic address of each Superintendent is "Refuge."

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Camp Superintendent,

E.

Circular A 5.

Medical Report of Health.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 25th February, 1901.

Dear Sir,

You are requested in future to telegraph to this office every Monday the number of invalided men, women and children in your camp, stating generally the prevailing disorder, if any.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Camp Superintendent,

F.

Copy of telegram to all Superintendents on 27th February.

From Refuge to all Superintendents.

For washing persons issue to each soul at your camp one ounce soap per week; for washing clothes, &c., a site should be selected. Sufficient soap for this purpose to be furnished by you. Fix site for washing clothes, &c. Have a trustworthy refugee or other suitable person to keep guard who must see that no waste of soap occurs. When you are able advise me approximate weekly consumption of soap at your camp for washing clothes, &c.

G.

Circular A 6.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 1st March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Turner, Principal Medical Officer for the Transvaal, has been requested and deputed by the Military Governor to visit, inspect, and report upon each refugee camp.

Should this Officer (as he may do unexpectedly at any time) visit your camp you will give him all the information and assistance in your power.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
 General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

H.

Circular No. 9.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings.

Dear Sir,

Pretoria, 9th March, 1901.

With reference to enclosed circular No. 8, I wish to mention that the Medical Officer at our camp has probably brought the points referred to in said circular to your notice. As they are, however, of such material importance, I have decided to record them in a handy form for your reference and guidance, and if you have not already adopted them consult with your Medical Officer before doing so.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
 General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

I.

Circular No. 8.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings.

Dear Sir,

Pretoria, 8th March, 1901.

The following suggestions are copied from a report made by Dr. Turner, and are forwarded for your information and guidance. The paragraph relating to issue of milk when required by children as a medical comfort is, I think, most sound, and if carried out will, I think, prove economical.

Animals in Camp.—Sheep, calves, goats, &c., are kept in the camp itself. This should not be allowed, they foul the soil, and if they do not pollute the water used in the camp they foul that used further down the watercourse.

Latrines.—It is simply inevitable that the soil round the buckets or tubs will be fouled, and a nuisance will occur. I propose that the ground round the buckets should be roughly levelled and covered with four inches of clean fine sand or mould. The sand or mould will absorb the urine, and for a time deodorize it. When necessary it can be removed with little trouble, carted away, and be replaced by fresh mould or sand.

Prevention of Disease.—Cause lower flaps of tents to be raised, and the doors kept open during certain specified hours of daylight every day.

No carcase should be cleaned in camp under any pretext.

Milk.—Fresh cows milk is scarce, and condensed milk alone is available. No doubt condensed milk is an admirable substitute, at any rate for a time, but to be wholesome it should be properly diluted. You cannot get the Boer mothers to understand this; they have the rooted idea that the more condensed milk is added to the bottle of water the more nourishment the child gets. The result is an overloaded stomach, undigested food in the intestines, and diarrhoea. Let all milk be diluted with boiled water before being served out.

Discipline.—As regards discipline I would advise that you locate any and every woman who gives you an undue amount of trouble in this respect (with her children,

if any) in a selected portion of your camp, putting a paid corporal from amongst the refugees to guard them, in fact make them temporarily prisoners at large within a limited area, on ration scale B. To deal with the men you can form a paid gang of scavengers, or labourers unemployed on other work, and make any troublesome man join such working party without pay, and work alongside his paid comrades for a period proportionate to his offence. In case the culprit refuses to work hand him over to the District Commissioner or Commandant for punishment.

GEORGE A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 22nd March, 1901.

CENSUS Return of Number of Refugees in the different Burgher Refugee Camps in the Transvaal Colony, including the Camp at Mafeking. These camps are under the control of the General Superintendent at Pretoria.

[N.B.—All over the age of 12 appear under the column, "Adults."]

Camp.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	346	357	703
Heidelberg	615	692	1,307
Irene	866	631	1,497
Johannesburg	1,452	4,035	5,487
Klerksdorp	213	243	456
Middleburg	499	478	977
Potchefstroom	2,221	3,152	5,373
Standerton	384	958	1,342
Vereeniging	336	325	661
Volksrust	1,045	1,023	2,068
Mafeking .. ..	..	..	800
Total ..	..	..	20,671

In addition to the above there are self-supporting refugees, as under, in the camps enumerated below, viz. :—

Heidelberg	102 adults and 57 children.
Middleburg	50 " " 15 "
Barberton	85 " " 125 "

Total, 434 souls.

K.

Circular No. 10.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 12th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

It is the Military Governor's wish that all superintendents should keep a careful list of all burghers who escape from the burgher camps, and should report such escapes.

Will you kindly see these instructions carried out, and report to me from time to time, furnishing the full name and full particulars of such escaped persons?

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

L.

Circular No. 11.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 14th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that the Medical Officer who has examined the various articles enumerated in the category, "Medical Comforts," has struck whiskey off the list.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

M.

Circular No. 13.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 14th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

At such of the camps where typhoid has broken out, it is imperative that such steps be taken immediately for the construction of an apparatus for the destruction of typhoid stools by burning.

Accompanying this letter is a sketch designed for the construction of this boiler. Should a cauldron (a large Kaffir pot will serve this purpose) or other suitable receptacle not be procurable locally, let me know as early as possible, and I will have one despatched to you. This remark also applies to the piping for the chimney.

Meantime you can commence by having bricks made. The necessary iron rods or other material for grating you will probably be able to secure locally also. It is advisable that the Medical Officer should instruct you herein, both as to the suitability of the material you can procure locally and the method of constructing.

Meantime, as your Medical Officer will undoubtedly have informed you by now, it is imperative that these stools be destroyed, even if such have to be done by more primitive methods than set out in the accompanying sketch. A not uncommon way of doing this is by having the stools emptied into a biscuit tin or any other inexpensive receptacle, pouring paraffin or some other inflammable substance thereon, and setting light to the same.

In this connection I cannot too urgently impress upon you the supreme necessity that exists for keeping your drinking water supply unpolluted, as, at least at one of our camps, the spread of enteric has been greatly due to want of provision or accident in this respect.

Impress upon the people in your camp the great importance of this matter.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

N.

Circular No. 14.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 15th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

In connection with finding work for the women living in your camp, I would like to suggest that it may be desirable, to assist you in your duties, if you carefully organize from amongst the most responsible and intelligent of the well-disposed women and big girls a corps of inspectors or superintendents, whose duty it will be to visit every family at least once every day. They will see that cleanliness is observed, report any cases of sickness or danger of infection to doctor or matron as you may arrange.

(7925)

O

You may be able to obtain locally some stuff for these assistant nurses or inspectors to make distinctive arm bandages for themselves. You may pay them, say, up to 1s. per diem.

Perhaps from the neighbouring town you may find an inhabitant whose desire to help and whose intelligence will prove of valuable assistance to you in this matter. If you do come to hear of any such person you are empowered to draw rations for her on scale laid down for matrons.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
 Chief Superintendent.

O.

Refer to Circular No. 15.

Burgher Camps Department, Government Buildings,
 Dear Sir, Pretoria, 18th March, 1901.

In view of the possibility of illness amongst the aged, very young, and invalids, at your camp, it is advisable for you to requisition for a supply of soft goods, such to be given to the persons above enumerated when necessary for health, on an order from the Medical Officer. A quantity of stuff suitable for towels, as per hospital equipment, should also be kept in the store.

Yours faithfully,
pro G. A. GOODWIN,
 General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

P.

6th March, 1901.

1. Tenders are required for the right to trade in soft goods and oilman's stores as hereunder enumerated, at the following burgher refugee camps:—

Potchefstroom.
 Johannesburg.
 Vereeniging.
 Heidelberg.
 Standerton.
 Irene.
 Middleburg.

2. Government issues free to every adult at each camp—7 lb. meal or flour, 4 oz. salt, 6 oz. coffee, 12 oz. sugar, and 2 lb. meat per week.

The stores are required to provide refugees with facilities to purchase tinned milk, tinned meats, including fish, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, pepper and mustard; candles, matches, sweets, Dutch medicines, flannel, calico, linen, needles, thread, pins, and suitable clothing and boots for men, women and children of class now in camps, *e.g.*, Transvaal Dutch.

It is impossible to give with accuracy the purchasing power of each camp, we believe it to be considerable. The above list is intended as a guide for preparation of the first indents for each camp. If in practice a pressing need is found for articles not mentioned, they can be submitted in future indents for approval by Director of Civil Supplies,

3. The successful tenderer will be required at his expense to erect a marquee or other suitable premises to serve as a store.

4. Outside of burgher camps he will be given no preferential rights over other traders, and all goods brought up under permits for this purpose are to be sold only to those persons on ration list as inmates of burgher camps.

5. Conduct of each store to be under the personal supervision and control of local superintendent, who will have right of access to place of business and inspection of books, accounts, and papers relating to the business at all times.

6. The successful tenderer will be allowed to bring up one storekeeper and one assistant for work at each camp.

7. Each storekeeper must supply the superintendent of his camp with articles of clothing required for free issue to refugees at current prices, against his, the superintendent's receipt, settlement of this account to be made monthly from head office.

8. The tender to take form of stating per cent. of profit proposed to be charged on cost price of goods delivered at the camp, without any charge for establishment expenses, i.e., in tendering, you must state percentage of profit required on current purchase price at coast plus rail, carriage and delivery at camp. The successful tenderer must keep books and vouchers to show in detail all transactions. These he must, if required by the Chief Superintendent of Burgher Camps, verify under oath.

9. After his indents have been approved by the Director of Civil Supplies, Pretoria, trucks for conveyance of stores required will be placed at the disposal of the successful tenderer to bring up stores from the coast.

10. The successful tenderer must commence forthwith to set about carrying out his tender. He must stock such a class of above goods as the Superintendent or his nominee may require him to stock. He must open and close his business premises at such hours as the superintendent of each camp may require. He shall employ only such labour in and about the business as the superintendent may approve of. He or his subordinates shall at all time appear at the office of the superintendent when required of them by that official or his representative.

11. Failure to carry out his contract or a contravention of any of the terms thereof, will give the Chief Superintendent or his nominee the right to take immediate possession of the premises, and to sell the articles therein contained, at the risk of, and on account of, the successful tenderer, the latter to receive any sum which may remain after deduction of all costs and expenses of working.

12. At any time in the future the right to trade in any camp may be withdrawn at the discretion of the Military Governor, Pretoria, by giving 1 month's notice.

G. A. GOODWIN.

P.

Circular No. 16.

Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria, 19th March, 1901.

Dear Sir,

For the convenience of refugees living under your care, arrangements have been completed under which Messrs. Poynter Brothers, Church Street, West, Pretoria, will shortly establish a dry canteen at your camp for the sale of soft goods, tinned food stuffs, &c., at reasonable prices.

This business is a private venture of Messrs. Poynton Brothers, under contract with this office. This contract is sanctioned by the Military Governor, Pretoria. Sales are only to be permitted to those refugees whose names appear on your ration list or census returns, and are actually under your control.

(7925)

C 2

The site of the proposed store will be selected by Mr. Poynton or his representative in consultation with yourself, but the site selected must be either in or adjacent to the camp.

The management of the store will be under Messrs. Poynton Brothers' control. It has, however, been arranged that at all times you will have the right of access to the store, inspection of all books, accounts, and papers relating to the business; also that you will have the right to requisition any article of clothing you may require for free issue, or for medical comforts, and that settlement for such articles will be made monthly from this office.

Any complaints you may find it necessary to make regarding the conduct of store, the personnel therein engaged, &c., must be made to this office in writing.

I am now receiving (as per enclosed notice in Government Gazette) subscriptions for a central relief fund to be used impartially at all camps according to their local requirements.

All subscriptions received must be forwarded to head office, and will be acknowledged from time to time in the Pretoria Government Gazette.

I anticipate that the above arrangements will greatly facilitate your work, and tend towards promoting the general comfort of all those living in these camps. I therefore expect you will be good enough to render Messrs. Poynton Brothers all the assistance in your power. As it is of the utmost importance to get these stores under way as soon as possible, I trust you will be willing to inconvenience yourself to afford them provisional storage for any goods which may arrive before their sheds or marquees are erected.

Building materials and goods for these stores may arrive at any time, addressed Poynton, c/o Superintendent, and will be under your charge until arrival of Messrs. Poynton Brothers' representative.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Q.

Military Governor's Office, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 1st December, 1900.

To the

FEEDING OF INDIGENT BOERS.

With regard to gratuitous relief, Commandants and District Commissioners should form a Committee to enquire into the merits of each case. This Committee should also superintend the distribution of foodstuffs.

Should the Commandant or District Commissioner be unable to actually serve on this Committee himself, he should nominate a senior Officer to represent him. The greatest care and economy must be exercised by this Committee. Very careful accounts should be kept, and the Military Governor will hold Commandants and District Commissioners personally responsible that no waste or extravagance occurs, and also that these accounts are correctly and carefully compiled. All accounts, after being carefully checked by the Commandants and District Commissioners, should be countersigned and submitted to the Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria, at the end of each month. No larger quantity than is sufficient for four days' rations should be issued at any one distribution.

Commandants and District Commissioners should at once prepare a statement showing number of people who are destitute and requiring relief. They should at the same time prepare an indent to be submitted to Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria, in duplicate, for the necessary foodstuffs, framed *strictly* in accordance with the ration scale sent them. The Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria, will arrange for purchase and delivery of these foodstuffs. On *this* indent *no other articles should be included*, except mealie meal, Boer meal, flour, salt, coffee, and sugar. Indents should be made out to the extent of one truck, *i.e.*, 10 tons = 20,000 lb.

These articles for gratuitous relief will be treated preferentially, in so far as they will be allowed up duty free, and at lower freight rates. For these reasons Commandants and District Commissioners are to bear in mind that no portion, *however small*, is to be sold. These indents are to be regarded as quite distinct from those submitted by local merchants.

Should you at any time require labour, I would suggest your making use of some of the able-bodied men drawing relief. These should then be put on the higher scale of rations and paid a small sum in addition, not to exceed 2s. 6d. per day.

RATION SCALE.

For *bond fide* refugees, who have come in for protection from Boers—

	Meal or flour.	Salt.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Meat.
	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Men	7	4	6	12	} 1 lb. twice each week. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat twice each week.
Women	7	4	6	12	
Children under 12 years of age .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	12	

All other classes of refugees—

Men	7	4	4	8	} No meat
Women	7	4	4	8	
Children under 12 years of age .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	8	

Commandants and District Commissioners are empowered to grant an allowance of milk or other nourishing foods in cases of sickness or for small children, for whom they may consider it necessary. Accounts for the same to be sent to the Assistant Financial Adviser, Pretoria.

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor.

R.

COPY of telegram to all Superintendents on 27th February, 1901.

From Refuge to all Superintendents.

All indigent refugees at your camp drawing rations to receive in future meat rations. Such rations to be in terms of Class 1. Refractory persons can by way of punishment be placed on Class 2, that is, they will receive no meat.

S.

COPY of indent, No. 101, for Medical Comforts for Johannesburg Camp.

16th March, 1901.

- 1 bag oatmeal.
- 2 bags rice.
- 50 cases milk.
- 100 jelly powders (assorted).
- 1 bag split peas.
- 1 case jams (assorted).
- 1 „ brandy (XXX).
- 1 „ whiskey.
- 6 boxes candles.
- 12 „ soap.
- 4 cases maizena.
- 4 „ arrowroot.

T.

COPY of indent, No. 99, for Medical Comforts for Potchefstroom Camp.

7th March, 1901

36 lb. arrowroot.
 30 bottles brandy.
 120 tins cocoa paste.
 36 lb. meat extract (in 4-oz. tins).
 1,200 tins condensed milk (sweetened).
 1,200 " " (unsweetened).
 60 lb. pearl barley.
 36 " Brand's compressed soup (1-oz. tins).
 72 bottles port wine.
 36 lb. sago.
 180 " white sugar.
 30 bottles whiskey.

U.

COPY of indent, No. 98, Medical Comforts for Klerksdorp Camp.

7th March, 1901.

100 lb. linseed meal.
 2 gallons chemical food (Parishes).
 6 dozen cod liver oil and malt (Keplers).
 500 tins sterilized milk.
 100 lb. arrowroot.
 20 bottles brandy.
 50 tins cocoa paste.
 50 lb. corn flour.
 20 " extract of.
 200 tins milk, condensed (sweetened).
 200 " " " (unsweetened).
 200 lb. pearl barley.
 200 " oatmeal.
 20 " soup (Brand's compressed).
 40 bottles port wine.
 50 lb. sago.
 500 " sugar (white).
 20 bottles whiskey.
 1 drum chloride of lime.
 50 lb. McDougal's disinfectant powder.

U(a).

Sir,

I have inspected the following camps, and beg to report as under :—

Heidelberg Camp, 13th—14th February, 1901.—This camp is one of the oldest, and was organized by Mr. A. A. Allison, working under the local direction of Major Valentine, District Commissioner. I consider the condition of the camp reflected great credit on these two gentlemen. They evidently had grasped the fact that the Boer (like any one else) is happier when working for his own and his people's comfort than when encouraged to loaf around in total idleness; and, there being suitable turf in the vicinity, they had tactfully persuaded the men to work at building sod houses, roofed with galvanized iron. These houses prove a great improvement on tents, and their advantages as dwelling houses will become more evident as the winter approaches.

I consider the appearance of the men, women, and children in this camp as normal; the majority looked contented and even happy, their only complaint being a fear that their stock will die owing to the limited area available for grazing purposes. At the time of my visit half the indigents drawing rations were living in commandeered houses in the town. I expect to hear daily that all have been concentrated in camp. I have retained Mr. Allison as superintendent here, utilizing the services of Mr. Papenfus in the head office as my principal assistant.

At this camp there are 317 men, 389 women, and 528 children, at present.

Irene Camp, 16th February, 1901.—This camp has from the commencement been under the management of Captain Hime-Haycock, R.H.A., who has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his charges. The camp is pitched in a healthy situation on a good natural slope, close to an adequate supply of running water.

Tents have been exclusively used for housing the refugees. We have now obtained permission from the manager of the estate to make "dagga bricks," and hope to commence building huts of sundried bricks in the course of a day or so, employing all the able-bodied refugees in this work.

Many of the children here have suffered from measles, and in spite of the isolation of all known cases the disease appears to be spreading.

Diarrhoea is also prevalent amongst the women and children.

Mr. N. J. Scholtz has been appointed superintendent here.

The camp holds at present 186 men, 315 women, and 390 children, but is growing in size daily.

Johannesburg, 17th February, 1901.—Captain Snowden has been in charge of the camp, which is situated on the Racecourse in a splendid position. Pending the completion of barracks in course of erection (no tents being available), as many of the refugees as possible were housed in the out-buildings and under the Grand Stand, the balance being located in private houses in the adjacent suburbs of Ophirton, Rosettenville, La Rochelle, Booysens, and in the compounds of Robinson Deep and Village Deep Gold Mining Companies. The people congregated here seem, generally speaking, of a lower class than those at Heidelberg and Irene, many of the women looking hopeless, helpless, sick, and vermin-ridden. Amongst the children measles and sore eyes prevailed and diarrhoea. Dr. Crozier-Durham entirely failed to cope with the situation, and I returned him to the coast, appointing Dr. Crook in his stead. Already an improvement is noticeable in the general health and appearance of the sick women and children, owing mainly to his efforts, and the assistance rendered to us by a committee of the members of the local Dutch Reformed Church, who have provided nurses and some medical comforts for the invalids.

All rations have been issued on Scale A, with an additional small ration of vegetables.

Mr. A. A. Noble, the superintendent, is now bringing into camp the refugees from the outlying houses, but we find it will be necessary to partition the large shell buildings into cubicles, both to secure some privacy for the families and prevent their belongings spreading into the space allotted to their neighbours, which would encourage quarrels. These partitions will also make the large, double-storied, unlined iron buildings warmer in the winter.

At present there are drawing rations here 382 men, 967 women, and 3,740 children.

Vereeniging, 19th February, 1901.—This camp is situated on the north bank of Vaal River. The refugees seem of a superior class, and those knocking about appeared in good health, happy and contented. It has been well managed by Captain Bentinck, who issued rations to all refugees on Scale A. Notwithstanding this a large amount of enteric fever exists, but the patients are doing well, and I anticipate little trouble from this camp in the future.

In camp there are 109 men, 116 women, and 316 children.

Potchefstroom, 20th—21st February, 1901.—This camp has been managed by Mr. Duncan, under direction of Major Sykes, South African Constabulary, District Commissioner. 4,405 refugees are located here, 2,160 being accommodated

in tents near railway station, and 2,245 spread over the town and living mostly in private houses.

There being a plentiful supply of reeds and straight poplar poles along the river bed, we have commenced building reed houses, and hope at an early date to have all the people to whom we issue rations located in the camp. The Ordnance Department have promised to supply tarpaulins to render the roofs of these houses watertight. Tents are not available, and the reed houses will give more satisfaction and cost less per head.

Mr. J. Swart is now acting as superintendent here, and, the camp having been well organized, I anticipate no great amount of trouble with it in the future. The ration sheet shows 216 men, 1,644 women, and 2,545 children.

Standerton, 22nd—23rd February, 1901.—The condition of the refugees here was pitiable in the extreme. There had been 4 days heavy rain, the soil, which, throughout the district, is a black pot clay, had in camp been worked up to a deep thick glutinous mud, making the condition of tents and passages deplorable. Eight families were accommodated in the few sod houses which had been erected, the remainder of the refugees being in tents, one-third on the south bank of the river, two-thirds on the north bank. There was no list showing the numbers in camp. Refugee families were being brought in continually and at the same time families were being deported to Natal, or to camps situated nearer the district they had been brought in from. This caused much confusion and hardship, and might, in my opinion, have been deferred until drier weather set in. No store accommodation was available.

Dr. Leslie, who was sent up by the Central Relief Committee, Cape Town, and who left Pretoria on the 17th instant to act as Medical Officer for the camp, on arrival at Standerton definitely refused to take over the duties. I consider he had no valid excuse for adopting this course, and his doing so caused us considerable inconvenience. In the meantime Dr. Pershouse, the local railway medical officer, is attending to our hospital and sick. I have sent a Mr. Moffat down to assist our superintendent, Mr. W. K. Tucker, in getting things straightened out. The numbers in camp are about 146 men, 238 women, and 958 children. So far as I can see, this camp has been allowed (more or less) to run itself whilst in charge of a Mr. van Musschenbroek, who was working under the direction of Captain Livingston, District Commissioner.

A small camp had also been started at Platrand. The General Officer Commanding has agreed to the concentration of the two camps at Standerton.

A general grievance I found was the one mentioned above, viz., the inadequate grazing area the military can protect and place at the disposal of refugees. This is, however, one of the misfortunes of war, and I do not see how it can be remedied at the present time.

Many of the refugees claim that they were hurriedly removed from their homes, and not given time to collect their belongings, being told by the Officer in charge of patrol that they would be clothed and fed in camp. I consider that in some few cases this complaint may be founded on fact, though there is evidence that the majority of families were not only allowed time to collect whatever they desired to bring in with them, but also that considerable transport conveniences must have been placed at their disposal, for some families have brought a considerable quantity of furniture into the camps.

I also found general dissatisfaction regarding the quality and quantity of rations, more especially with regard to Scale B, many of the women, whose husbands or sons are prisoners of war, comparing the rations and treatment their relatives are enjoying (as communicated by letter) with the conditions in camp. In sanctioning the raising of all classes to Scale A, and determining to use Scale B only as a punishment for the unruly and troublesome, you will have, in my opinion, materially assisted in obtaining a better feeling throughout the various camps, and encouraged both the men and women to be more helpful.

The greatest, most general, and pressing grievance, is the absence of any stores at which they may purchase clothing, boots, &c., and in some camps the refugees cannot even purchase any small additional food they may require. I consider that it is most urgently necessary that small dry canteens be established at each camp, for at all the camps I have so far visited, respectable women and children in possession of money were in rags and without boots.

Feeling it impossible to give sufficient data to admit of the right to trade at the different camps being put up to tender at the coast, and thinking it undesirable in many cases to give the local storekeepers any extension of business, I recommend that eight storekeepers, with assistants, be selected by the Central Registration Committee from the Uitlanders now at the coast, and allowed to open small stores at the different camps. Attached, please find copy of wire sent with your sanction to Chairman of Central Relief Committee, Cape Town, on this subject. If it proves impracticable to select the men at the coast without giving information not contained in that message, I am compelled to recommend allowing the trade to go to firms who may have local representation here.

I hope to get the census of camps completed in a few days.

I have, &c.,
G. W. GOODWIN,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

To the Military Governor, Pretoria.

There is an imperative necessity at each camp for a store where the refugees who have money may be able to purchase clothing and additional rations. The Field Force Canteen have so far provided, at some places, facilities for the purchase of the foodstuffs required, but definitely refuse to stock linen, women's garments and boots, &c., supply of which is urgently necessary. Many of the refugees are therefore insufficiently clothed and barefooted, though in possession of money and Government vouchers for commandeered stock, and where no Field Force Canteen exists they are unable to supplement their rations.

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the purchasing power of refugees; as a guide, the dry canteen at Irene, selling oilman's stores only, takes an average of 20*l.* per diem.

Free rations are issued at the rate of 2 lb. meat, 7 lb. flour, 4 oz. salt, 6 oz. coffee, and 12 oz. sugar per week per adult. Men, boys, and a limited number of women are found work at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, but the chief purchasing power is from the money in hand, or contributed by charity.

At the following camps it is important that we should establish stores:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Klerksdorp	7	18	35
Potchefstroom	216	1,644	2,515
Johannesburg	382	967	3,740
Vereeniging	109	116	316
Heidelberg	317	389	528
Standerton	146	238	958
Volkswest		(800 all sexes.)	
Irene	186	315	390
Middelburg	228	317	708
Belfast	56	110	295
Barberton	(358 men and women.)		385

But the matter must not be delayed, as these people are barefooted and in rags. The goods required to be stocked are—flannel, calico, linen, cotton, women and children's boots, socks, &c., corned meat, sardines, milk, jam, coffee, sugar, rice, &c.

All that is wanted is a small temporary store at each camp. Would suggest, instead of calling for public tenders, a storekeeper from among trader refugees from town adjacent to each camp be selected and given authority to import goods in accordance with a list to be submitted for sanction to Director of Camp Stores, Pretoria, showing clearly quantity and proposed selling price for each article.

Wire if above information enables you to select men; if not, we will arrange locally.

V.

EXTRACT from Irene report, dated 4th March, 1901.

Scale A.—All the families have now been placed under Scale A, and all adults receive meat twice a week. The people are much more satisfied, and feel very grateful.

EXTRACT from Potohefstroom report, dated 3rd March, 1901.

Meat.—The meat ration has given the greatest satisfaction; after the news got into camp on Thursday afternoon a lot of women crowded round me and asked me to thank the authorities for this concession.

EXTRACT from Vereeniging report, dated 12th February, 1901.

I find that all the people in the camp are on class 1 for rations which has given great satisfaction.

V(a).

EXTRACT of a letter received from the Nederlands Bystands Fonds' Committee signed by W. E. Hollard, P. W. J. Bell and M. E. deWildt.

"The Committee of the Nederlands Bystands Fonds has requested us to thank you for the kind assistance you are giving them in trying to carry out their work of charity, and to assure you that they will do their utmost to comply with your wishes in connection with the distribution in the burgher camps."

W.

Sir,

Irene, 6th March, 1901.

I have inspected the refugee camp here, and am very well pleased with it.

It struck me that although some alterations and additions might be made, those in charge were exerting care as regards cleanliness.

Water supply.—This is abundant, but comes in an open furrow from the river, which is some miles away. From the furrow the water is pumped into tanks, both at the station and at the camp, from which it is drawn off. These tanks are properly covered. I cannot speak as to any possible sources of pollution of the water higher up, but close to the camp I noticed one or two little matters that require attention.

1. There is a bridge across the water furrow, above the intake, which is frequently crossed by cattle and sheep. The animals are liable to pollute the water; this happened while I was looking on this morning. A man should be stationed on the bridge to see that the animals do not foul the drinking water.

2. Sheep, calves, goats, &c., are kept in the camp itself. This should not be allowed; they foul the soil, and if they do not pollute the water used in the camp, they foul that used further down the water course.

3. At present there is a hand pump just below the intake. It was at first the sole source of supply. It would be well now to remove it. The refugees can obtain plenty of water from the tanks, and this pump, though it may save those in the adjacent tents a few yards in procuring water, induces them to go there to wash linen. That this has been done quite recently was evident by the presence of soap suds in the surrounding pools. It would be well to ask Dr. Fox-Symons to procure

a sample of the water from the intake, and also from one of the tanks in the camp, and have them analysed. I do not anticipate that the analysis will disclose anything wrong with the water, because I find it has been drunk for two months by about 1,000 persons, and I cannot discover that it has given rise to any case of typhoid fever. But the analysis will not be either costly or troublesome, and having caused it to be made, we shall have left nothing undone to guard against danger. Washing troughs have been constructed; they are well placed, and give rise to no danger to persons drinking the water lower down. If two big iron tanks were sunk into the ground, below the furrow, and water was allowed to flow in and out, it would be a great boon, as there is now no place for the women to bathe at. A corrugated-iron fence would be necessary. I omitted to say that a few boards to form a platform, about 3 feet wide, should be sent without delay, that the women may be able to keep their feet dry while washing clothes.

Latrines.—These are well placed. I could not visit those used by the women, as it was in the morning. Those intended for the men are short of buckets. Of 54 seats only 22 were provided with pails. I may at once say that quite 100 pails are required here, not only for the present population, but to provide for sudden increases in the population. This very day 150 refugees will arrive at one o'clock, and I know that a considerable number came in last night. The Engineers propose to pave the latrines with slate. Something must be done, at present the floor round the tubs is formed by the natural, rough stony soil, and is very uneven. It is simply inevitable that this soil will be fouled, and a nuisance will occur. I propose that the ground round the buckets should be roughly levelled and covered with 4 inches of clean, fine mould or sand. The mould or sand will absorb the urine, and for a time deodorize it. When necessary it can be removed with little trouble, carted away, and be replaced by fresh mould or sand. These latrines are placed at some distance from the tents, and those on the further side are compelled to walk a considerable distance between their tents and these conveniences. Others are to be found on the lower side. But I do not think this is all which is requisite. A few single tubs should be provided in the camp itself for night use. Either a tent might be utilized for the purpose or an iron structure put up. During the day these night latrines could either be closed or the tents taken away. All is removed and used on the land at Irene Farm. I noticed that at frequent intervals iron buckets were placed amongst the tents for the reception of rubbish. This is burnt as far as possible, and then buried in pits.

I made careful enquiries among the refugees when I was alone, and they unanimously asserted that they were well treated and comfortable, only one old lady wished for meat. I am informed that though the refugees are orderly in a sort of a way, that nevertheless they are not too obedient as to the keeping of animals, and some minor points of discipline. It is very necessary that rules and regulations should be made, and should be adhered to. We have bye-laws in towns. Why not in camps? Moreover, penalties are attached to the bye-laws and enforced against offenders, and some power of this kind is necessary here.

The refugees must be made to understand that, in the interests of themselves and their neighbours, rules must be obeyed and the defaulters will be punished. There have been numerous cases of measles at Irene, and of the 16 deaths registered between 6th February and 3rd March no less than 10 were caused by this disease. Then, in examining the book kept by the medical man (Dr. J. Bulpin), I noticed that ophthalmia was very common. A hospital is being constructed, and will no doubt be of use, though probably it may diminish the number of deaths from measles it will not produce much effect in the number of cases either of measles or of eye disease. The best preventive would be to cause the lower flaps of the tents to be raised and the doors kept open during certain specified hours of daylight. This step would do much to destroy the infections which give rise to the complaints I have mentioned. Dr. Bulpin is quite aware of the importance of this precaution, but he says he cannot induce the refugees to carry it out. Then the slaughtering of sheep is very properly forbidden within the camp enclosure, but apparently it is more or less evaded. On Tuesday night I saw the carcase of a sheep hanging in front of a tent. The animal's throat had been cut at the place chosen for the purpose, but the woman and her children were busily employed cleaning the paunch and guts in front of the tent. The Officers in charge should be invested with sufficient power to stop these irregularities. I suggested stopping food, that,

succeeded at Barberton, but I was told that the offender simply went begging. Still, the difficulty cannot be insuperable. The population of the camp on the 5th March was—

Men and boys over 12 years old	..	..	263
Women and girls	..	..	455
Children under 12 years old	..	..	606
Total	..	..	1,324

During the past week the sickness has been—

Malaria	..	..	..	..	19
Measles	..	..	..	..	24
Diarrhœa, &c.	..	..	..	..	50
Other diseases.	..	..	..	..	61
Total	..	..	..	..	154

The number of sick is apparently great. If all the other 52 weeks are equally sickly, it would mean that every man, woman, and child would come under the doctor's hands six times per annum. But the figures bear another interpretation. In the first place, the 19 cases of malaria are in no way connected with the camp. The patients are old chronics infected in Rustenburg, and the month of March is notoriously that in which the maximum number of cases occur. The diarrhœa cases are generally amongst young children. Again, that disease is very prevalent amongst infants during March. I think, however, that something ought to be done to lessen the number of cases. Fresh cow's milk is scarce, and condensed milk is alone available. No doubt condensed milk is an admirable substitute, at any rate for a time, but to be wholesome it should be properly diluted. You cannot get the Boer mothers to understand this; they have the rooted idea that the more condensed milk is added to the bottle of water the more nourishment the child gets. The result is an overloaded stomach, undigested food in the intestines, and diarrhœa. *Let all milk be diluted with boiled water before being served out.* The other diseases include all the ailments, fancied and real, that a free dispensary will give rise to. The only serious item is the 24 cases of measles. No care could have prevented these cases. The disease is so universally prevalent. Taking the period from 6th February to 3rd March as a lunar month, then the death rate would be 15 per cent. per 1,000 living. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this mortality, which is enormous, only the remarks I have made as to the sickness are equally applicable. With two exceptions, the deaths were those of little children, and they were from measles. When the hospital is in working order, apparatus for disinfecting typhoid and dysentery stools, similar to that used in the Pretoria hospitals, must be provided.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE TURNER.

The Military Governor, Pretoria.

W(a).

Sir,

Elandsfontein, 7th March, 1901.

This morning I inspected the refugee camp at Johannesburg.

It is situated as you know on the Racecourse; the situation is all that could be desired

Water Supply.—This is obtained from the town mains and should be good.

I will ask Dr. Fox Symonds to send bottles for samples to be analysed.

The arrangements are not yet completed, but as far as they go are satisfactory. I was informed that the tanks used for storing the water were covered, but I could not satisfy myself by a personal inspection, they were too high. It would be as well to have a definite assurance that this necessary precaution has been taken.

I have the best reason to suppose that the water is good because no case of typhoid has occurred while the refugees have been in the camp, which could possibly have arisen in the camp itself.

There were 12 cases in hospital but all were infected outside the camp.

Baths.—Six bath houses, each containing two full-sized baths have been erected. I believe I am correct in saying that up to the present no one has taken the opportunity to wash.

You may remember that in my report on Irene I asked that baths should be provided, not that I anticipated that they would be of much use, but because if none were supplied the omission would be made use of as a cause of complaint. For this reason I only asked for one for men and one for women.

I recommend that in this case no more baths should be built until there is evidence that they will be required. It serves no purpose to incur expense for accommodation which is never used.

The places for washing clothes are very well constructed. The Boer women appreciate them highly. One said it was the only good thing the English had done for them. The washing water is drained in open sluits without masonry to land in the vicinity. If carefully attended to it will cause no nuisance.

The latrines are similar to those at Irene.

Apparently there is no intention of paving the floors with slate, nor do I think it absolutely necessary. I recommend the Medical Officer in charge, Dr. H. D. Crook, to use fine earth in the way I recommended in the case of the latrines at Irene.

The buckets are emptied by the mines sanitary carts.

In two places I saw considerable accumulations of rubbish, principally stable refuse, a legacy from the old regime. This refuse should be fired or removed. The doctor spoke of covering it in. This step would certainly suffice, but probably it would be rather expensive.

The difficulty connected with the use of latrines placed at a distance from the lodgings, especially with the children during the night, which I mentioned when reporting on Irene, has been felt here. I can only recommend the same remedy, viz., the provision of small closets containing only one bucket, placed near the tents or sheds, which can be closed in day time, and, of course, emptied daily. Dr. Crook thinks that even then, as there are four doors to the sheds, unless there were four closets, the Boers could not take the trouble to walk a few yards. This opinion is probably correct, I should get over it by locking all doors but one, there could then not only be no excuse for fouling the ground but every inducement to behave decently.

Housing the families.—This leaves much to be desired.

At first the people were lodged in the rooms under the two grand stands.

These rooms were dark, stuffy, and inconvenient.

One has already been given up and the second will be emptied immediately, and they will be used as stores.

There is a row of rooms which in ordinary times were used for *totalisators*. There are 16 rooms only 8 feet by 8 feet by 10½ feet. When a bedstead is put into one of these rooms the door can only be partly opened. The stables have been used as living rooms. These are by no means bad lodgings. There are 20 which measure 11 feet by 11 feet by 10 feet. They have brick floors, have doors in front, and behind. Besides there are 11 which are not closed (excepting by means of rugs), which measure 11 feet by 7 feet by 10 feet. These lodgings are the best in the camp.

To accommodate the large and rapidly increasing number of refugees six more sheds have been built, 200 feet by 24 feet, and 18 feet high to the eaves. I had no means of measuring these plans; the figures are only very barely correct. The sheds are ventilated on each side by 20 windows, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet, below, and 20 of the same dimensions above. There is a door at each end and one at each side in the middle. The buildings are on poles, and the walls are not continued to the line of the soil, leaving on the lower side a space of 1 foot 6 inches.

In the interior, down each side, is a floor 7 feet wide, and a gangway between, which is unfloored, the bare earth being exposed, and an opening under the side floors is also left. On each side of the building is a gallery 8 feet wide, approached by stairs at each end of the building and by one outside staircase in the middle of each side.

There is no provision for privacy, except that some families hang up rugs between the portions of floor allotted to them and their neighbours.

These buildings might be very suitable for barracks used by men only, but nothing less suitable for families could be well conceived. I leave out of the question such objections as the want of privacy. Every incident of family life must be carried on *coram populo*.

There are to my mind more serious objections.

- (a.) The buildings are very draughty and in winter will be very cold.
- (b.) The earth between the floors will soon become very foul.
- (c.) The space under the flooring at the sides, open inside and outside, is even now the receptacle of all sorts of rubbish, foul rags, &c.
- (d.) The refugees bring in huge bundles of old rags, sheets, &c., and these are liable to be infected.
- (e.) The communication between families is so free that one case of infectious disease might well spread an epidemic.
- (f.) The Boer women, with good reason, object to living in these sheds; a dirty or disagreeable neighbour can make life very uncomfortable. Besides, they are very noisy.

I was pleased to hear that the superintendent had 370 bell tents 14 feet in diameter, and was putting them up.

One of these sheds might be used for single men, and could accommodate a good number. I should distribute the rest to the other refugee camps.

I noticed that the rain-water was carried off in furrows. A few iron tanks to collect rain-water for use would be a boon.

A room, 27 feet by 62 feet and very high, has been used as a hospital for women and children. It contains 20 beds.

Tents have been put up for parturient women.

No need has yet arisen for a hospital for men. The sickness amongst men has been principally malaria, which can be well treated in the ordinary sheds.

Dr. Crook has managed to obtain the services of 10 Dutch nurses. To each of these women a certain number of families have been allotted, and they see that, as far as possible, the children are kept clean and the numerous acts of negligence are discontinued. The place is a difficult one to manage, and I would have wished to see the ground kept cleaner; but I recognized that the establishment had not long been under its present management, and I was pleased to notice everywhere an earnest endeavour to make the best of things and to promote cleanliness. The hospital should be provided with the means of disinfecting typhoid and other excreta, and also linen, in the manner employed at Pretoria.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE TURNER.

The Military Governor, Pretoria.

P.S.—I forgot to inform you that the population is not exactly known. A census will be made to-night, and I shall have the result shortly.

It is supposed that the refugees in this district are about 4,000.

In camp	..	..	..	1,500
Outside	..	..	..	2,500
Total	..			<u>4,000</u>

I have written to Fox-Symonds about the sample of water for analysis.—G. T.,
7th March, 1901.

W(b).

Sir,

Vereeniging, 11th March, 1901.

I anticipated that I should have left here for Elandsfontein yesterday at 4.25 p.m. but I was disappointed.

I was promised that my carriage should start this morning at 8.30, it is now 9 o'clock and the train I was to go by has not yet put in an appearance.

Rain here has much hindered my work, the place is under water.

Yesterday the refugees numbered 664 persons, some living in the camp and others in houses.

The numbers, ages, and sex as follows :—

	Adults.		12 years to 21 years.		Under 12 years.	Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Male.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Camp	85	108	46	35	280	554
Houses	14	19	14	21	42	110
Total ..	99	127	60	56	322	664

The camp is situated on a piece of grass which slopes towards the Vaal river.

The tents are pitched at regular intervals, the ground around them was, when I visited the place, clean and well kept, but the superintendent informed me he had much difficulty in inducing the people to dispose of refuse properly, although he had provided zinc pails at frequent intervals for the reception of slops and refuse.

The rubbish is taken below the camp as much as possible is burned and the rest buried.

The latrines placed below the camp, are of the usual description. They were clean but I recommended the superintendent to use earth in the way I have mentioned in previous reports.

I also advised him to put a few single bucket closets in the camp, for night use only, and which would be locked in the day time. Unless this is done it is hopeless to expect the camp to remain unfouled.

I noted that no convenience has been provided for either washing clothes or bathing. The women now wash in the river or in any puddle which they can find in the vicinity. The latter practice is strictly forbidden, but I saw it being done none the less. Zinc covered washing tenders, such as those I saw in the camp at Johannesburg, erected near the river, would, I have no doubt, do much to induce women to confine their washing to one spot.

I do not suppose that baths would be much used, especially as the cold weather is at hand, nevertheless a couple, one for men and the other for women, should be furnished.

A hand-pump would be required to fill them, unless it was considered better to put up a covered and fenced in bathing house, one for each sex, on the river bank itself.

No complaints whatever were made to me although I enquired carefully.

There has been a considerable amount of sickness in the camp. How much it is impossible to say with any certainty, because the first Medical Officer is away on account of sickness, said to be malarial, and no records whatever seem to have been kept.

Dr. Cume, who is now in charge, gave me information as to 44 cases of enteric which he had attended.

He could inform me with respect to the date of attack of nine instances, none of which occurred earlier than 24th February which gives a clear interval of 14 days without any fresh cases.

These 44 cases certainly do not include all which have occurred since the formation of the camp, probably not all which occurred in the months of January and February because Dr. Cume has not been in charge very long and only had information with regard to cases which actually came under his care.

At any rate 44 cases represents a sickness of 6.6 per cent. in two months. The cases may be divided as follows :—

CASES of enteric occurring in the camp and in houses at Vereeniging.

Adults.				12 years to 21 years.				Children, both sexes.	
Camp.		Houses.		Camp.		Houses.		Camp.	Houses.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	9	6
4	9	3	1	5	4	1	2		
13		4		9		3			

These figures indicate that residence in camp has been favourable rather than otherwise. The percentage of attacks to population being as follows :—

The percentage of those living in camp .. 5·6.
 „ „ houses .. 11·8.

With imperfect returns to go upon it is very difficult to prove conclusively the actual cause for the epidemic.

The cases here at Vereeniging, with which I am acquainted, differ in a very important point from those at Irene and Johannesburg. They must all have become infected while living in camp itself.

I must therefore depend chiefly upon my personal experience of the most usual cause for epidemics of typhoid and take it more or less for granted that it has been in operation too here.

That cause almost always is polluted drinking water.

Drinking water was at first brought in a cart from a spring on the other side of the Vaal river, when it was possible to cross the drift, until lately in that event water was taken from the Vaal, but during the last fortnight the drift has been impassable and water has been taken from the Klip river drift 2 miles away. I could not cross the river to inspect the spring on account of the weather, but I went to the Klip river drift whence the water is now obtained.

I was not at all surprised to see clothes drying on the bank and a dozen natives standing in the water washing linen about 120 yards above the spot where the water for drinking is taken. I may mention that the refugees have a prejudice against the water from the Klip river because they say it is polluted by Johannesburg, however that may be it is not necessary to go as far as Johannesburg to find a very serious objection to the river water. But this belief induces them to drink the water of the Vaal, and the water of the Vaal is polluted to a certainty. Only to mention one case: on the 9th, 10th and 11th it was raining hard here. The latrines at the station are placed in a hollow near the line, the storm water was running through this latrine washing it out into a ditch which discharges into the Vaal above the camp.

There are at least six wells in the neighbourhood, one has been closed by order, one other is so notoriously dirty that no one drinks it, and the others are not by any means above suspicion. The only way to protect the camp will be to afford the means of boiling all intended for drinking.

There are 600 persons in round numbers and 1 gallon per diem will more than suffice. Two 4-feet galvanized tanks would give 800 gallons of water, but as they would have to stand to cool four tanks of 4 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet would be required.

These tanks should be fitted with cocks to draw off the water placed 3 inches above the bottom, this will allow for sedimentation. To make the arrangement complete, other tanks filled for 6 inches with stones and gravel as filters would serve as filters, and thus finely clear water only would be boiled.

I do not recommend the use of filter pumps, as I am afraid as there is no one who understands them, they would soon get clogged and useless if not broken.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE TURNER.

The Military Governor, Pretoria.

II.

Copy of circular telegram sent to all Superintendents.

From Refuge to all Superintendents.

(No. 264.)

13th March, 1901.

The Director of Education wishes to know whether your camp can promise shelter to be used for a school, and what nature and capacity.

The following are the replies to above telegram :--

From Klerksdorp—

Government school building obtainable contains eight rooms, accommodation for 250 children. Miss Teengs is using four rooms, and has 100 pupils. Mr. Hesse, a refugee here, is qualified to teach English and Dutch; other teachers obtainable also; the old Dutch Church is available also.

From Volksrust—

Have no suitable shelter for school, and cannot promise any. I have no building, and a marquee would not suit.

From Heidelberg—

Schoolroom being erected; stone walls 6 feet; iron room, 30 feet by 18 feet inside measurement; forms, tables, and two windows not obtained yet.

From Irene—

No room at present; a building will be sent me early date, and so soon as up will have room; we have school here now under tarpaulins.

From Vereeniging—

I have large marquee which can be used for a school, it will hold about 100 children. I have 230 children between ages of 6 and 16.

From Standerton—

Sorry have no accommodation for school here, unable to say when can have.

Mafeking—

School here in full working order, about 200 pupils.

From Barberton—

No shelter or other accommodation available for school. Have good site just outside camp. Would suggest you sending a large marquee and forms for the purpose. School would be valuable acquisition.

From Potchefstroom—

Magistrate and self went round town *re* schoolrooms; we found two large places formerly used as schools with a number of desks and seats, these places are now occupied by refugees; I should say 400 children could be accommodated.

No place in my camp fit for school; could try and get one of the churches; desks and seats would have to be brought here as none are here, no wood to make them.

X.

Office of the Military Governor, Government Buildings,
Pretoria, 28th February, 1901.

To the different Commandants and District Commissioners in the Transvaal Colony;

As you are aware, Superintendents have been appointed to the different burgher camps at Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Standerton, Volksrust, Klerksdorp, Irene, Vereeniging, Mafeking, Middelburg, Belfast, and Barberton.

Transfers of burghers, women, and children, are frequently being effected from other places to these camps. This is often done without previous advice to the official in charge at the camp whither the refugees are being despatched, thereby causing inconvenience.

Will you please, in future, give as timely notice as possible by telegram to the superintendents of the above camps of the despatch of refugees to their camps. Please state also in the advising telegram the number of men, women, and children you are despatching.

The registered telegraphic address of each superintendent is "Refuge."

J. G. MAXWELL, ~~Major-General~~,
Military Governor.

X(a).

EXTRACT from Army Orders, South Africa.

Army Head-quarters,
Pretoria, 7th March, 1901.

1. *Refugee Camps.*—The Military Governor, Pretoria, and the Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, will be responsible for the formation and maintenance of burgher refugee camps.

In the Transvaal such camps will be administered by civilian superintendents, under the general management of Major Goodwin, Railway Pioneer Regiment, to whom all communications connected with the internal management should be addressed, at Government Buildings, Pretoria.

General Officers Commanding and Commandants are responsible only for the external protection of these camps, and will afford the superintendents as much assistance as possible.

Whenever possible, grazing accommodation should be provided for such stock as refugees may bring in with them for protection.

General Officers Commanding and Commandants of Stations should arrange to send to the nearest camp all refugee families, or families drawing relief.

Timely notice should be given to the superintendents in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Prisoners of war should not be sent to these camps.

Y.

MEDICAL Report for all camps for the week ending 2nd March, 1901.

	Under Treatment.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	74	..	74
Belfast	26	18	44
Heidelberg	25	22	47
Irene	211	244	455
Johannesburg	37	72	109
Klerksdorp	11	10	21
Middleburg	33	..	33
Potchefstroom	14	..	14
Standerton	19	30	49
Vereeniging	16	32	48
Waterval North	3	2	5
Volksrust	2	26	28
Total	471	456	927

Y(a).

MEDICAL Report for all camps for the week ending 9th March, 1901.

	Under Treatment.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	35	27	62
Heidelberg	23	21	44
Irene	53	108	161
Johannesburg	26	50	76
Klerksdorp	11	10	21
Middleburg and Belfast	23	45	68
Potchefstroom	11	40	51
Standerton	28	40	68
Vereeniging	10	31	41
Waterval North	3	1	4
Volksrust	4	26	30
Total	227	399	626

Y(b).

MEDICAL Report from all camps for the week ending 16th March, 1901.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	6	37	43
Belfast	34	29	63
Heidelberg	22	13	35
Irene	98	105	203
Johannesburg	18	58	76
Klerksdorp	6	7	13
Mafeking	40	68	108
Middleburg	20	44	64
Potchefstroom	10	1	11
Standerton	25	44	69
Vereeniging	43	9	52
Volksrust	12	23	35
Total	334	438	772

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

NATAL.

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir,
 Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
 Pretoria, 29th March, 1901.

With reference to my letter (unnumbered) of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the reports of Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, and that of the General Officer Commanding, Natal, on the Burgher Refugee Camps in those Colonies.

I have, &c.,
 KITCHENER, General,
 Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

REPORT ON REFUGEE CAMPS, ESTABLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY REFUGEES.

1. Refugee camps are established for Orange River Colony refugees at the following places:—

Brandfort, Vredefort Road, Norval's Pont, Bloemfontein, Winburg, Springfontein, Heilbron, Aliwal North, Kroonstad, Edenburg, Harrismith, and Kimberley and Port Elizabeth.

The total number of refugees for the week ending 16th March, 1901, being 11,563 whites, 8,811 natives; total, 20,374.

Rules for ingress and egress. 2. During hostilities the rules for ingress and egress are as follows, but will be amended as soon as hostilities cease:—

“No persons are allowed to proceed from one refugee camp to another, or to one town, without a pass being signed by the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps. These passes are only given when very good reasons are put forward, but are then always allowed. Passes from the refugee camp to town are given daily to a certain proportion of the inhabitants of the refugee camps. Passes are given to all friends to visit their friends in the refugee camps, and as little restriction as possible is placed on the refugees by superintendents. The camps are made as favourable as possible under the circumstances, the inhabitants are not treated like prisoners, and every encouragement is given to such games as cricket and football; Government in some cases having supplied cricket requisites, &c.”

Hospital and hospital attendance. 3. Hospitals are established in all the camps, and one Medical Officer allowed for each 1,000 refugees. Trained nurses in proportion of one per 1,000 refugees, in addition to which paid female refugees nurses and hospital orderlies are allowed at about three per 1,000, the hospital establishment being increased in case of any grave sickness or outbreak of fever. The hospitals are established in wood and iron buildings or marquee tents; all linen, clothing and hospital luxuries of every description are supplied without stint.

Rations. 4. Scale of rations is set forth in Appendix A.
 The rations given are supplied by the contractors, Messrs. Champion & Co.
 The cost of rations is as follows:—

	s.	d.
White rations per diem	0	9
Native adult rations per diem	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Native children rations per diem	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

This has given every satisfaction, and is found to be ample, as, in the case of white refugees, there is no distinction made between adults and children.

All persons who arrive in camp, and who are not provided with bedding, blankets, plates, knives, forks, cups, &c., have these articles supplied to them at the expense of Government.

5. Ample accommodation is provided in all camps for the refugees, some are in wood and iron buildings, each family having a separate room, some in marquees, while others have bell tents; overcrowding in all cases being strictly forbidden. Accommodation.

Suitable latrines for both men and women are constructed with corrugated iron and wood.

Washing places are also provided in the same way for both sexes.

Schools have already been started in most of the refugee camps, being held either in a large room set apart in one of the iron and wood structures, a marquee tent, or a shelter constructed of wood and tarpaulins. In those camps where schools have not yet been started steps are being taken to provide the necessary accommodation with the utmost despatch.

Shops are established in the largest camps, so that refugees can buy any luxuries, &c., they require, over and above what is supplied by Government.

6. Dutch Reformed Ministers are permitted to hold services in the various camps, provided they have taken the oath of allegiance to the British Government, and receive their salaries as heretofore, viz., 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

7. Clothing is supplied by Government to all destitute refugees, who are unable through poverty to pay for the same. The Superintendent of each camp forms a Committee of persons to supervise the expenditure on clothing. This Committee consists of the Superintendent and three other local residents in the camp (male or female). When it is considered necessary by the Committee to provide clothing for any refugees they forward a statement to the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, who checks the indent carefully, and takes the necessary steps to despatch the clothing. Clothing.

A. G. TROLLOPE, *Captain,*
Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

A.

Circular No. 7.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
8th March, 1901.

Amended Scale of Rations.

To all White Refugees.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fresh meat (or tinned, when fresh unobtainable).
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. either meal, or rice, samp, or potatoes, upon due notice being given.
 1 oz. coffee.
 1 oz. salt.
 2 oz. sugar.
 $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of tin of condensed milk.

Scale of Rations.—Natives.

Natives over 12 years of age.

1½ lb. either mealies, Kaffir corn, unsifted meal, or mealie meal	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Daily.
¼ oz. salt	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto.
1 lb. fresh or tinned meat	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Once a week.
½ oz. coffee	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto.
3 oz. sugar	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto.

Natives under 12 years of age.

1 lb. either mealies, Kaffir corn, unsifted meal, or mealie meal	..	..	..	..	..	Daily.
1 oz. salt	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
1 lb. fresh or tinned meat	..	..	..	..	..	Once a week.
1 oz. coffee	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
2 oz. sugar	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

Enclosure No. 1.

Head-quarters, Natal District,
Newcastle, 21st March, 1901.

Military Governor, Pretoria.
Referring to your telegram, "M.G." No. 2151 of 20th instant, I submit the following General Report on the Refugee Camps in Natal:—

Refugee
Camp,
Maritzburg.

Staff: E. Struben, Esq., Commandant; Lieutenant Shepstone, Quarter-Master (late Rhodesian Regiment); Mr. Behrens, Assistant Quarter-Master.

Refugee
Camp,
Howick.

Staff: E. Caldecott, Esq., Commandant; C. Alloway, Esq., Quarter-Master and Assistant Commandant.

NUMBERS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Maritzburg	177*	562*	1,080
Howick	59*	264*	382

* These numbers include all those over 12 years of age.

Accommo-
dation.

Until recently in marquees and circular bell tents (owing to the impossibility of obtaining a large enough supply), at the rate of 10 per marquee and 4 per bell tent.

For some months the Commanding Royal Engineer has been erecting a quantity of small two-roomed houses with wooden framework and waterproof canvas roofs and walls, with door and windows. These appear to be a great success and are being filled with families as soon as completed at the rate of five per room or 10 per house. The total number of these will be 132, to accommodate 1,320 people. About 50 are already completed and occupied, and the remainder will be finished shortly, so that there will be ample accommodation unless the camp is largely increased.

All the families at Howick are in marquees, otherwise the camp there is run on exactly the same lines as at Maritzburg.

Clothing.

Applications are made for clothing to the Camp Commandant, who, together with a Committee of ladies and sub-committee of Boer women, go into the cases of necessity. Requisitions are then made on the Ordnance Department.

Religion.

Religious services are held at various times by the Rev. Rousseau at Maritzburg, and the Rev. Van der Horst at Howick (Dutch Predikants), a large Ordnance store tent being used as church at Pietermaritzburg. It was not large enough for the purpose, but none others were available, but now, as there will be more accommodation, another has been provided, and these are also used as schools.

Schools.

The school at Pietermaritzburg is under Mr. Vermaak, who teaches voluntarily. The Rev. Van der Horst teaches at Howick; the subjects taught are: reading, writing, history, geography, arithmetic, English and Dutch.

Rations

A scale of rations is appended (marked "A").

Camp regu-
lations.

Copy also appended (marked "B").

The camp is only closed on one side, and there are no restrictions as to the Passes, refugees going out or coming in between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. But although not enclosed, friends are not supposed to visit the camp without a pass from the Garrison Adjutant and Commandant, Howick, and I think this rule is well complied with. It is not desirable that all friends should be allowed into camp at Maritzburg as there are so many pro-Boer agitators in the place, although no doubt the refugees visit them in town.

All are allowed their native servants in camp if they have them.

Native servants.

Refugees are allowed communication by letter with their friends, subject to censorship. They are also allowed to visit friends on pass, and allowed to live with friends within prescribed limits if so desired.

Communication.

Iron receptacles for rubbish have been provided, smaller ones are provided near the tents, and the rubbish is carried to the larger receptacles, from which the contractor removes the stuff at least once in the 24 hours.

Sanitation.

A large number of slop-water tanks on wheels have been provided between the tents; these are emptied into the sanitary carts, and the later removed once in the 24 hours.

Drains have been provided to carry off the water from wash-houses, &c.

Wood and iron latrines, with ample and separate accommodation for both sexes and for small children, are built at suitable places throughout the camp.

Latrines

A wood and iron bath-house, with brick floor, 40 feet by 16 feet, is provided at Maritzburg; the water is laid on to 12 baths.

Bath and wash-houses.

Ten wash-houses, each 20 feet by 10 feet, and six each 20 feet by 16 feet have been built, the latter are provided with washing benches to which water is laid on.

At Howick a bath-house with eight baths is provided for the women and children. The men bathe in the river at a selected spot. The wash-houses are large wood and iron buildings with washing benches, to which the water is laid on.

The water supply at Maritzburg is connected to the town main and is continuous. Tanks are distributed at convenient intervals about the camp, and a supply of 15 gallons per head is assured.

Water supply.

At Howick the water is pumped up from the River Umgeni, and is distributed by stand-pipes and storage tanks throughout the camp.

At Maritzburg there is a resident Medical Officer, who makes a sanitary inspection of the camp daily, any of the latter requiring hospital accommodation are admitted to the hospital at Port Napier.

Hospital and medical attendance.

At Howick a wood and iron ward in the general hospital close by is appropriated for the sick, lighter cases of illness being treated in marquees, a Medical Officer being told off to visit the camp daily.

Stores have been erected where the families with money can purchase food and useful household articles.

Sutlers' stores.

F. AMBER, Major,

A.P.M. for Lieut.-General, Commanding Natal District.

Newcastle, 21st March, 1901.

SCALE of rations for indigent refugees at Pietermaritzburg and Howick :—

	Adults.	Children 5 to 12.	Children under 5.
Bread per week	7 lbs.	8½ lbs.	..
Meat* "	4 "	3 "	..
Potatoes (or equivalents) "	3½ "	3½ "	..
Coffee "	7 ozs.	7 ozs.	..
Sugar "	14 "	14 "	..
Salt "	3½ "	3½ "	..
Meal .. .. . "	..	..	3½ lbs.
Milk (sweetened) .. .. . "	..	..	4 tins.
Wood "	14 lbs.	14 lbs.	7 lbs.

* If meat be lean ¾ oz. dripping, or fat bacon, to be substituted for equal quantity of meat daily

With reference to District Orders, dated 3rd December, 1900, paragraph 5, the following is the cost of the above refugee rations :—

					s.	d.
Adults	..	..	..	..	5	1
Children, 5 to 12	..	..	..	..	4	1
„ under 5	..	..	..	..	3	1

B.

REGULATIONS FOR THE REFUGEE CAMP.

1. Heads of families are responsible for their own tents and surroundings.
2. In the case of single men, one in each tent, elected by the rest, will be responsible for the cleanliness, &c., of his own tent.
3. No one on any pretence is to go near any Military Camps, Rifle Ranges, Stores, or Railway Station.
4. All lights to be out by 9 p.m.
5. Every person to be in camp by 7 p.m.
6. The single men are not to visit the married people without permission from the Commandant, Refugee Camp.
7. The camp should be cleaned up by 11 a.m. daily.
8. A representative from each tent should attend every morning at 9.30 a.m. to draw rations from the ration stand.
9. Persons using the latrines should use dry earth freely from boxes provided for the purpose. All persons are reminded that there are separate latrines for men and women.
10. Fires should not be lighted too close to the tents, and the fire places should be kept clean.
11. No persons to leave camp before 9 a.m.
12. No washing is allowed except in the wash-houses provided for the purpose.
13. No refuse is to be thrown outside the tents, but must be placed in the buckets provided for the purpose, and emptied into the refuse receptacles.
14. No washing is to be dried except at the drying places apportioned off for that purpose.
15. Wheeled receptacles will be provided for the purpose of taking away water, which should not be thrown outside the tents.
16. The Induna and sweepers will be under the orders of a Sanitary Corporal, and on no account are to be used by the Refugees.
17. All cooking will be done in the cook-houses, or in the field kitchens, or in places allotted for the purpose by the Commandant.
18. One man in each row to be appointed by the rest to be held responsible for the cleanliness of that row, and any person refusing to obey his orders to be reported to the Commandant of the Camp, and dealt with by him.
19. Any person found misusing the latrines to be made to clean out the same.
20. All tents in fine weather to be rolled up at the side by 9.30 a.m., and the man in charge of each tent to be held responsible for neglect.
21. Lids to be kept on the refuse tubs, and disinfectants sprinkled in them by the occupants of the tents.
22. Refugees are reminded that these regulations are for their own benefit, and they are also reminded that they are under Martial Law, and that unless they comply with those orders, they are liable to be punished by Martial Law.

By Order,

G. P. APPLEBY, *Captain,*
Garrison Adjutant.

CAPE COLONY.

From Lord Kitchener to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir,
Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Pretoria, 10th May, 1901.

I have the honour to forward herewith reports on refugee camps in Cape Colony. Those on Transvaal and Orange River Colony have already been despatched to you.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

From the General Officer Commanding, Kimberley, to S.O.P., Lines of Communication.

(Telegram.)
(No. M 948.)

1st April, 1901.

In reply to your P.R., No. 1510, 27th March, there are at present in Kimberley Refugee Camp, 56 men, 135 women, 161 girls, 117 youths 148 children, under six years; total, 717. They are allowed out on pass once a week. Friends may visit on permit. Military doctor in attendance. Food supplied by Army Service Corps daily. There are only undesirables in camp at present. Orange River Camp number 72, viz., 19 adult males, 17 females, 36 children; natives, 31—12 male, 13 female, 6 children. Being refugees they are fed by civil authorities, Hope-town, and full freedom of ingress and egress. Vryburg—white, 13 men, 35 boys, 52 women and girls; undesirables, 10 men, 30 women and children; natives, 832 women and children, 229 men and boys. Warrenton only just starting camp. Consists of about 500 sent in by Lord Methuen, mostly undesirables. Full particulars by post to follow on all camps.

REPORT ON THE BOER EXILE CAMPS AT PORT ELIZABETH.

From the Commandant, Boer Exile Camp, to the Commandant, Port Elizabeth.

Sir,
27th March, 1901.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that in the camps under my charge I have 358 men and women and children.

There are two camps about 20 yards from one another surrounded by wire fencing, the smaller one for the men, who are living in tents, of whom there are 20, and the larger one for women and children, of whom there are 338, including infants in arms and babies.

Both camps are on the high, open ground, north of the town overlooking the sea, and the position is a very healthy one, and is shown by the fact that there has been next to no illness in the camps, and the hospital is at the present moment, and has been for some time, empty.

The hospital is in the women's camp, and is reserved exclusively for their use, The all the cases amongst the men being treated at the base hospital, Port Elizabeth hospital. The building consists of a large corrugated iron ward, board-lined, with four large windows. There is also a small dispensary attached to the building, and a small room for the use of the hospital nurse. There have only been five cases of fever,

(7925)

F

diagnosed as mild enteric. There have been no deaths among the adults, and only three amongst the children, two of which were babies.

- Accommodation.** The inmates of the women's camp are accommodated in three blocks of corrugated iron buildings, the three blocks containing 50 rooms, all the buildings have boarded floors and ceilings, each room has a large window and door opening on to the yard.
- Dining room.** There is also a large dining room, with 24 tables and benches, in which the inmates have their meals together, breakfast at 8 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., and tea at 6 p.m. The room is also a corrugated-iron one, and has a boarded floor.
- Kitchen** The kitchen is the same kind of building, and is fitted with a kitchen range, four coppers, a large boiler, which is kept full of hot water for the use of the inmates, and the necessary tables, dressers, and cupboards. There is also a store room opening off the kitchen, in which the contractor keeps his stores, under the supervision of one of the women.
- Wash-houses.** There are two wash-houses where the women wash their clothes, and alongside them are the two large water tanks, with a small force pump. The tanks are filled daily by means of water carts, as the water supply is not laid on from the town.
- Sanitary.** There are two large latrines in the women's camp, and two smaller ones in the men's camp, one of the latter being for the use of the men of the military guard, as the guard tent is situated in the men's camp. The latrines are on the tub system, and the town sanitary carts call daily to change the tubs, and remove all refuse from the refuse pits and barrels. The town sanitary inspector visits the camps periodically to inspect latrines and sanitary arrangements.
- Sanitary inspection.**
- Mortuary.** There is a small mortuary in case of any deaths occurring in the women's camp.
- Inspection.** The camps are inspected daily by the Commandant of the Boer exiles and periodically by the Base Commandant, Port Elizabeth. Doctor Blackburn, a civilian doctor in Port Elizabeth, has charge of the camps, and visits them daily.
- Medical attendance.**
- Food supply.** The food is supplied by a contractor from Port Elizabeth, Mr. J. Fox Smith, at the rate of one shilling and three halfpence (1s. 1½d.) per head. The food consists of 150 lbs. of meat and thirty (30) loaves of bread daily, also twenty (20) bottles of fresh milk for the use of infants. The supply of vegetables is unlimited. Tea, coffee, sugar, condensed milk, butter and preserves are issued from the contractor's storeroom on the matron's requisition by the storekeeper.
- The matron.** The matron is in supreme charge of the camps under the Commandant.
- The nurse.** The hospital nurse is answerable to the matron for the cleanliness of the hospital, care of the patients, and proper conduct of the same. The health of the camp is very good.
- The school.** The school is held in the dining room and is supported by Mr. Graff of Cape Town, under the supervision of the matron with two of the inmates as teachers, Mrs. Van der Poel and Mrs. Acherman. English is the medium used in teaching, and the work is carried out as prescribed by the Educational Department. The reading books were supplied by the Collegiate School in Port Elizabeth. The numbers attending the school are 159. There is a day and a night school. Day school is attended by girls from 8 years of age to 17. Night school or evening classes by girls from 17 to 25 years of age. Music lessons are also given by Mrs. Judge Hertzog to those girls who already have some knowledge of music; her pupils number 12; the piano is in the dining room.
- Guards and sentries.** The guard tent is in the men's camp, and the only soldier in the women's camp during the day is the serjeant of the guard, who has a tent close to the gate of control of ingress and egress of visitors and inmates. The serjeant of the guard is permanently on for a week, and has orders not to speak to or interfere in any way with the inmates, unless requested to by the matron. The sentries are posted outside the wire fence during the day time, but at night are posted inside, but have orders not to be more than five yards from the wire fence and not to interfere with the inmates unless they attempt to escape.

Passes to visit the camp are granted by the Base Commandant, and signed by Passes in him, and countersigned by the Commandant, Boer camps.

Passes to the number of six are granted by the Commandant to those persons Passes out who are recommended by the matron for the purpose of visiting Port Elizabeth between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. No person can have a pass twice in the same week.

All permanent passes are signed by the Base Commandant and countersigned Permanent by the Commandant, Boer camps; they are entered in the book kept by the passes. Commandant's clerk for that purpose, and must be shown to him or the serjeant of the guard on entering the camp. Permanent passes have been given to the Medical Attendant, the Roman Catholic priest, the Dutch Reformed Minister, the Evangelist Minister, the sanitary inspector and the contractor.

Women with friends or children in the Base Hospital, or wishing to visit the Other graves of their children at the cemetery who have died, are allowed passes out by the passes. Commandant, Boer camps, extra to the six granted twice weekly to visit Port Elizabeth. Also any inmate can go for a week outside the camp by writing her name down in the serjeant of the guard's tent before 11 a.m., when the list is submitted to the Commandant, Boer camps, for his signature. The matron can take any one woman she likes out of camp for a walk or into the town without a pass.

The conduct of the inmates is excellent, and they appear well, both in health Conduct of and spirits; they have a great regard for the matron, Miss Hauptfleisch, of whom I inmates. cannot speak too highly. She has managed the camp and the inmates with a wonderful tact and skill, and the present efficient state of the camp is entirely due to her exertions, and sacrifice of her time and health to help her sisters in distress. The only matter which really needs improvement is the question of boots and clothing for the children, many of whom are practically bare-footed. It would be better, too, if another half block could be built on to the buildings as there is a good deal of crowding in some of the rooms, as many as 10, 11 and 14 persons living in one room together, and several women have to overflow into tents.

I attach a copy of the regulations or orders for the women's camp, which are now being carried out.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES P. PIERS, *Captain,*
4th Bn. Sherwood Foresters,
Commandant Boer Exile Camps.

ORDERS FOR THE WOMEN'S CAMP AT PORT ELIZABETH.

1. Mr. J. Fox Smith will be the contractor for the supply of food, &c. (vide The con- contract). tractor.

His duties will be those of contractor and nothing else. Duties.

He will be allowed to visit his store in the Boer women's camp on Tuesdays Permit to and Fridays on matters connected with his business as contractor only. visit camp.

He will deliver the food at the camp gate to the kitchen superintendent, Delivery of selected by the matron as the Commandant's representative. food.

He will hand the money for the payment of the camp officials to the Com- Payment of mandant on the last day of every month (due from him, vide contract). the camp officials.

2. The camp officials will consist of—

The matron (permanent).

The nurse (").

Kitchen superintendent (monthly).

The cooks (").

Camp officials.

All the officials in the women's camp will be under the authority of the Under what Commandant, and will take their orders from the matron as his representative. authority.

They will be paid by the Commandant on the last day of every month through How paid. the matron, to whom the money will be handed by the Commandant for that purpose.

3. The matron will have supreme control in the camps in all matters which The do not apply to the military. matron's powers.

- Complaints to the matron.** Complaints on any subject by the inmates of the camp must be made to the matron between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon. No complaints will be dealt with by her out of these fixed hours.
- Not to be disturbed.** Nobody except officials on urgent business must disturb the matron when she is in her hut.
- The nurse's duties.** 4. The nurse will be responsible to the matron as the Commandant's representative for the proper conduct of the hospital and the welfare of the patients under her charge.
- Passes out to Port Elizabeth.** 5. Passes to the number of six (6) will be granted by the Commandant to those persons recommended by the matron for the purpose of visiting Port Elizabeth on Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. No person is to have a pass twice in the same week.
- Infringement of passes.** Any infringement or abuse of the liberty granted by these passes will be severely dealt with by the Commandant.
- The kitchen superintendent.** 6. The kitchen superintendent will be responsible to the matron for the proper conduct of the cooks, the proper cooking of the food, and the proper conduct of the kitchen generally, also that the utensils are kept clean, and that the attendants perform their duties satisfactorily.
- Inspection of food.** She will receive the food every day from the contractor at the camp gate, and will be responsible that the food is properly inspected before it is taken over from the contractor, and that it is correct in quantity and quality before handing it over to the cooks.
- Complaints about the food.** 7. Complaints as to the quantity and quality of the food provided by the contractor will be reported by the kitchen superintendent at once to the matron, who will report as soon as possible to the Commandant, if the complaint is a valid one. The Commandant will forward the complaint through the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General "B" to the contractor for his information.
- Passes into the camp.** 8. No one can enter the camp without a pass signed by the Commandant, Port Elizabeth, and the said passes must be correctly dated. No other passes are valid.
- Shown to the Commandant's clerk or the serjeant of the guard.** On entering the camp all passes must be shown to the Commandant's clerk or the serjeant of the guard.
- Permanent passes.** All permanent passes must be signed by the Commandant, Port Elizabeth, and countersigned by the Commandant, Boer camps; they must be entered in the book kept by the Commandant's clerk for that purpose, and must be shown to him or the serjeant of the guard on entering the camp.
- No admission without a pass.** No persons, on any excuse whatever, are to be admitted into the camp without a pass. The serjeant of the guard will be responsible that this order is carried out, and will at once turn out all such persons who may have obtained an entry into the camp without his knowledge, and report the fact to the Commandant.
- The serjeant of the guard's duties.** 9. The serjeant of the guard will be responsible for the proper guarding of the camp, and the maintenance of discipline and good order amongst the soldiers so employed. He will not interfere in any way with the inmates of the camp unless called upon to do so by the matron, when he will at once report to the Commandant.
- Not to interfere with the inmates of the camp.**
- Lights out.** 10. Lights out will be at 10 p.m. The serjeant of the guard will see that all lights are out at 10 p.m., and will report any person refusing to put their lights out to the Commandant.
- Permission for lights beyond the fixed time.** All persons who, owing to sickness or other causes, are obliged to have a light in their rooms after "lights out," must get a written permit from the matron and show it to the serjeant of the guard.

CHARLES P. PIERS, *Captain,*
Commandant, Boer Camps.

Port Elizabeth,
22nd February, 1901.

TRANSVAAL.

From Major-General Maxwell to the Commander-in-Chief.

Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria, 24th May, 1901.

I beg to forward a report on the burgher refugee camps to the end of April, 1901.

Since this report was written new camps have been formed at Belfast and Pietersburg, and the numbers everywhere have largely increased.

I have great difficulty in obtaining tents in sufficient numbers and sufficiently promptly to meet the demand, but where possible accommodation is found for refugees in empty houses until such time as tents are procurable.

The epidemic of measles has very considerably abated, but the death rate amongst the children is higher than it should be owing to the crass stupidity and neglect by the mothers themselves. One child suffering from dysentery was given a large raw carrot by its mother at Irene camp; the child died 4 hours afterwards.

J. G. MAXWELL, *Major-General,*
Military Governor, Pretoria.

*From the General Superintendent to Major-General Sir John Grenfell
Maxwell, K.C.B., Military Governor, Pretoria.*

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Sir, Pretoria, 23rd May, 1901.

I beg to submit, for your information and consideration, the following report on the working of the burgher camps in this colony to the end of April, 1901:—

Head Office.—To meet the necessity for increased accommodation due to the rapid growth of the business of the department, the Head Offices have been changed to the New Law Courts, where six large airy rooms have been allotted to and occupied by the staff of the department.

Major Goodwin, of the R.P.R., whose energy and great capacity for organization had, under your control, successfully inaugurated and established the burgher camps, resigned his position as General Superintendent in the beginning of April, and Mr. H. B. Papenfus, Assistant General Superintendent, took up the position until he was appointed Resident Magistrate of Pretoria. I had then the honour of being appointed to the vacancy.

New work.—During the period under review a burgher camp has been established at Krugersdorp under the superintendence of Mr. F. Burger, and staff consisting of storekeeper, medical officer, and matron with assistants. This camp is situated about a mile to the north-east of the town of Krugersdorp, on gently sloping ground. The position is excellent from a hygienic point of view. The supply of water is ample and of good quality, obtained from springs which have been opened up. The census of this camp on the 30th April showed 120 men, 350 women, 521 children. The number of sick in camp on 30th April was two children. There were no deaths during the month.

Arrangements have been entered into for the taking over by this department of the relief work hitherto carried on under the Government Relief Committee of Pretoria.

This arrangement took effect on the 1st May, and further particulars will be given in the next report. Annexed is a copy of the authority whereby the Government Relief Committee assumes the management of this work in the town of Pretoria.

Similar arrangements are being made for this department to take over the relief work in Johannesburg, which is at present being carried out under the direction

of Major Cavaye, with the Imperial Relief Funds. A report on this head will be submitted to you with report for the month of May.

As the winter approaches and the nights are becoming cold, it has been decided to provide blankets to those inmates of the various camps who are in need of them, and who have no means of supplying their needs. Superintendents are authorized to distribute these blankets after satisfying themselves of the necessity of the applicants.

As many of the refugees arrive in camp destitute, and their children are greatly needing warm clothes, it has been decided to authorize Superintendents to supply such cases with flannelette and other warm materials to meet their wants. The Netherlands Benevolent Society is also assisting actively in this direction.

A liberal allowance of medical comforts and nutritious food is also authorized, and is distributed on the certificate of the Medical Officer. Fresh milk is almost unobtainable owing to the pasturage in the vicinity of the camps being so scanty that cows are unable to get sufficient food to keep themselves in good condition. Tinned milk, however, is supplied liberally, especially to young children.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have opened their shops in most of the camps according to agreement with this department. This enables those who have a little money and those who work for the department to augment their rations and supply themselves with necessary articles, such as boots, shirts, warm underclothing, &c.

The hospitals in connection with the various camps have been extended and equipped to meet the demands of the increased numbers in camp, and have done very good work. Young women from among the refugees are taken on as assistants to the matron, and give satisfaction. They thus gain a good training in nursing the sick, which may be of service to them in after life, and enable them to be of good service to their suffering kinsfolk.

Sickness has been prevalent as was to be expected. Many of the people have been living on meat and mealies for a long time and arrive in camp in a more or less debilitated condition which renders them susceptible to various maladies.

Great attention is paid to the cleanliness of camps, though it must be regretted the efforts of the Superintendents are not cheerfully assisted by the people themselves as a rule, and a small percentage of refugees whose habits are dirty often entails trouble and sickness on those who are careful.

Epidemics of measles have been raging in the camps at Johannesburg and Irene, and are responsible for the increased mortality at those camps.

The principal causes of illness at —

Barberton..	..	Malaria.
Middelburg	..	"
Irene ..	..	Measles, dysentery and malaria.
Johannesburg	..	" and infantile diarrhoea.
Potchefstroom	..	Enteric and " "
Klerksdorp	..	" " "
Vereeniging	..	" diarrhoea.
Heidelberg	..	" "
Standerton	..	" "
Volksrust	..	" "

Reference to the table of census on 30th April shows a total of 3,593 men, 7,505 women, 12,714 children, of which 146 men, 311 women, 556 children were sick. The total number of deaths in burgher camps for the month is 240. By far the greater number of these are young children.

In order to meet the requirements of such of the burghers as have cattle or other stock with them at the camps, arrangements have been made for giving them greater facilities for feeding their stock, enabling them to form their own cattle guard to protect their interests against the depredations of marauding parties of Boers in their neighbourhood.

This concession is much appreciated at Heidelberg at Vereeniging where advantage has been taken of the kind consideration and order of the Commander-in-Chief in granting the facilities mentioned.

Schools and Charity Fund.—Schools have been established by the Education Department in most of the camps, and are much appreciated by the refugees whose children have thus an opportunity of being taught free of charge.

The Charity Fund has been increasing slowly. The total amount subscribed at the end of April being 807l. 12s. 6d. Efforts are being made to obtain further subscriptions, and it is hoped by these means to materially augment the comforts for distribution amongst the poorer members of the refugees in the camps.

I have, &c.,

W. R. TUCKER,

General Superintendent

STATEMENT showing number of Inmates and number of Sick and Deaths in
Burgher Camps, 30th April, 1901.

Name of camp.	Census.				Sick on 30th April.				Deaths during month.
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Barberton	445	58	151	236	6	26	27	59	4
Middelberg	1,292	191	475	626	29	46	55	130	9
Irene	3,703	892	1,242	1,569	51	85	181	317	49
Johannesburg	3,170	505	1,200	1,465	3	26	110	139	90
Potchefstroom	5,724	322	1,255	4,147	3	30	29	62	24
Klerksdorp	991	120	350	521	..	7	12	19	2
Krugersdorp	1,088	234	381	473	..	..	2	2	..
Vereeniging	783	175	212	346	5	8	11	24	5
Heidelberg	1,036	277	327	432	13	21	32	66	2
Standerton	1,237	271	313	653	10	17	20	47	25
Volksrust	3,578	432	1,459	1,687	14	19	33	66	26
Mafeking	765	96	140	529	12	26	44	82	4
	23,812	3,593	7,505	12,714	146	311	556	1,013	240

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,

The Superintendent,

Pretoria, 20th March, 1901.

As refugees are often despatched at short notice from one camp to another, and under any circumstances should be supplied with edibles when travelling, I would suggest that you keep at your camps small supplies of biscuit and corn beef rations for them to eat on the road.

I am this day ordering from the Director of Civil Supplies the following to be sent to your camp for this purpose :—

One dozen large tins of biscuits.

Three dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins of corn beef.

When a dry carteen is established at your camp, such requisites can be drawn from there.

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,

The Superintendent,

Pretoria, 1st April, 1901.

Re POSSIBLE OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

With further reference to publication, entitled "The Signs and Symptoms of Plague," by James Cantlie, M.B., &c., and which pamphlet was despatched to you a few days ago, I now beg to inform you that arrangements have been made by the Public Health Department for the supply of anti-plague serum.

On the appearance of plague you will send an urgent telegram to the Medical Officer of Public Health of this Colony, whose telegraphic address is "Health, Pretoria," as also to this department, when everything will be done to prevent the spread of plague.

At present there is no anti-plague serum available for distribution to the camps.

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, 20th April, 1901.

Dear Sir,

P. J. du Preez and H. W. J. Visage, at present prisoners of war in Ceylon, after all they have seen and heard of that country, wish to stay there even after the war is over, and have requested that their families may be sent over to them.

Please make the fullest enquiries in your camp of the whereabouts of these families, and, if in your camp, ascertain whether they are willing to go, and report to this office accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, 24th April, 1901.

BURGHER RELIEF FUND.

A fund is being raised under the above heading for relieving the more indigent of the burgher families in the various camps.

It is thought this might best be utilized in purchasing flannelette, dress material, blankets, &c., and you are requested to furnish this department as soon as possible with an estimate of your requirements, bearing in mind the fact that the fund is not large and is only to be distributed amongst the really destitute.

This correspondence to be headed "Burgher Relief Fund."

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, 26th April, 1901.

The Superintendent,

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURGHER CAMPS.

It must be borne in mind that the Commander-in-Chief has promised burghers who surrender voluntarily that they will be protected in the burgher camps, and that they will be allowed to retain such stock as they bring in with them.

The onus of looking after and feeding this stock rests with the burghers themselves; they are free to do what they like with it.

They should be allowed to graze the cattle freely in the vicinity of the camps. If the grazing is not sufficient at one camp, they can be given passes to graze their cattle in the vicinity of any military post, with the consent of the Commandant, or along the line of railway, which is patrolled.

There is no objection to the formation of armed cattle guards of selected burghers, who, in the opinion of the superintendents, can be safely entrusted with arms and ammunition, and who take the oath of allegiance.

It would appear wisest to arm the actual owners of stock, and that it be impressed on them that they alone are responsible for the safety of their stock.

Passes should show the exact number of stock, and give the name and description of the burgher in charge, and it should be clearly laid down that he is authorized to carry arms and so many rounds of ammunition.

The military Commandants, on the recommendation of the camp superintendents, will be authorized to issue these passes and arms with ammunition.

Special instructions will be issued to the military Commandants where there are burgher camps.

Should burghers ask to be allowed to proceed with their cattle to Natal to graze, there is no objection to their trekking with their cattle along the railway line at their own risk and peril, nor to their also being provided with an armed guard provided by themselves.

Any difficulty that arises between the superintendent and the military authority on the spot should be reported at once to the military Governor, Pretoria.

General Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts.

Dear Sir,

Pretoria, 26th April, 1901.

The following wire dated 25th April has been received from the Commander-in-Chief through General Officer Commanding, Pretoria, and is forwarded for your information:—

“If surrendered burghers want arms to protect their cattle or move them to better pasturage Martini-Henry rifles may be issued with a limited amount of ammunition to such burghers as take the oath of allegiance in form of burgher camps.”

The General Officers Commanding, in whose districts there are burgher camps, are being notified.

Yours, &c.,

General Superintendent.

The Superintendent.

Circular

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts.

The Superintendent,

Pretoria, 30th April, 1901.

Re DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS OR OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Military Governor wishes it to be understood that the superintendents of burgher camps are not to allow the distribution of any funds to members of their camp except through themselves, and that an accurate account of any disbursements is to be kept, showing to whom amounts have been paid. This rule should apply to the distribution of all articles intended for free distribution.

General Superintendent.

TRANSVAAL.

Army Headquarters, South Africa.

Pretoria, 5th July, 1901.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a general report on the working of refugee camps in the Transvaal; also statistics showing the total number of inmates, average daily sick, and total number of deaths in the various camps for the month of May.

Returns for the camps in the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and Natal have not yet been completed. They will be forwarded to you by next mail.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria,

5th July, 1901.

Commander-in-Chief,

I HEREWITH forward to you reports on the Burgher Refugee Camps for the month ending 31st May, 1901.

Many more refugees have come in since the compilation of this report, but so far I have been able to cope with all difficulties. It is very difficult to get up tents fast enough for the demand, but everything is done that is possible.

Unfortunately, the death-rate amongst the children continues high owing to the prevalence of measles and the extremely cold nights. The Boer mother is greatly to blame, she insists on tending her children, refuses to obey the orders of the doctor, or the advice of the nurse; the Boer remedy for measles, apparently, is a tea made of goats' dung, this is administered by the mothers with deplorable results. Another favourite remedy appears to be an absolute refusal to wash the children or any attempt at cleanliness.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the administration of these camps, economy and efficiency are studied.

The inmates of the camps receive gratis everything that is necessary for their health and comfort, but owing to circumstances over which we have no control, it is sometimes impossible to supply the immediate wants for a few days, as we cannot possibly foresee what the demand will be or where.

Some refugees come in very well provided, others absolutely destitute.

The reports herewith enclosed give full details of the management and condition of each camp.

J. G. MAXWELL, Major-General,
Military Governor.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

*Burgher Camp Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,*

5th July, 1901.

Sir,

HEREWITH I beg to hand you the report on the working of the Burgher camps during the month of May.

A tabulated statement accompanies this report in which the number of inmates in each camp is given under the heads men, women, and children.

A table also showing the number of sick in each camp weekly is given.

A separate report for each camp is given accompanied by a statistical table showing the number of inmates, the average number of sick, deaths, and births.

A financial statement will be handed to you later, as it has not been possible to get this drawn up in time to accompany this report.

I have, &c.,

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

**TOTAL NUMBER of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps,
Transvaal, 31st May, 1901.**

Camp.	Census.				Average Daily Sick.				Per Cent.	Total Deaths in May.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton ..	576	113	189	274	17	1	7	9	2.95	1	—	—	1
Heidelberg ..	1,434	365	428	641	26	4	12	10	1.81	17	4	4	9
Irene ..	4,319	1,164	1,407	1,748	321	38	94	189	7.43	70	5	13	52
Johannesburg ..	3,379	607	1,263	1,504	151	2	6	143	4.46	80	6	6	68
Klerksdorp ..	1,963	267	719	977	2	—	1	1	.1	8	2	1	5
Mafeking ..	1,046	145	189	712	39	12	12	15	3.72	5	4	—	1
Middelburg ..	6,637	1,498	2,138	3,001	311	68	114	129	4.68	30	6	5	19
Potchefstroom ..	6,149	365	1,338	4,446	112	3	20	89	1.81	44	5	6	33
Standerton ..	2,983	634	1,039	1,310	36	6	16	14	1.21	34	3	6	25
Vereeniging ..	811	177	241	393	20	3	2	15	2.46	5	1	1	3
Volksrust ..	4,810	602	2,000	2,208	181	24	72	85	3.76	35	2	4	29
Pietersburg ..	2,301	577	756	968	107	33	36	38	4.65	7	1	1	5
Krugerdsorp ..	1,531	328	551	652	3	—	—	3	.19	—	—	—	2
Total ..	37,939	6,842	12,263	18,634	1,326	194	392	740		335	39	47	252
	In the various camps on 31st May.				During month of May.					Between 1st and 31st May, both inclusive.			

HOSPITAL STAFF, Burgher Camps, Transvaal.

Camp.	Doctors.	Compounders.	Nurses (Qualified).	Probationers:
Barberton ..	1	1	1	6
Heidelberg ..	2	1	2	4
Irene ..	2	2	3	5
Johannesburg ..	1	2	1	8
Klerksdorp ..	1	1	2	—
Krugerdsorp ..	1	1	1	1
Middelburg ..	3	2	3	10
Belfast ..	1	1	2	1
Pietersburg ..	1	1	1	8
Nylstroom ..	1	1	1	2
Potchefstroom ..	3	2	1	8
Vereeniging ..	1	1	1	4
Standerton ..	1	1	1	8
Volksrust ..	1	1	1	9
Mafeking ..	1	1	2	2

Circular No. 40.

, *Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,*

The Superintendent,

2nd May, 1901.

THE Military Governor has caused to be furnished to me the following points to which he wishes the attention of Superintendents of Burgher camps to be drawn :—

1. Foreign subjects should not be detained in Burgher camps against their will.
2. The Netherlands relief must pass through the Superintendents of the various camps. Any stores or supplies which they may wish to get up from the coast should be brought up with such other articles collected for charitable distribution as are being got up by you.
3. Ladies who volunteer to assist in the general management of a camp may be provided with a tent and camp furniture.
4. The Military Governor has approved of the head of the Camp Police being allowed 1s. per diem extra. He also approves of the same allowance being granted to a certain number of Burgher Superin-

tendents of Police. The number of these latter should not exceed three in each camp, and the necessity for their appointment should be left to the discretion of the Superintendent.

5. I think it would be desirable in this connection if either some special coat or uniform were issued to these Burgher Superintendents, so that they should be easily recognised. Probably it would also strengthen their hands in carrying out their duties.
6. The Military Governor wishes that two children shall be reckoned as one adult in so far as the meat ration is concerned, and should be rationed accordingly.

With reference to Clause 5, there is probably some difficulty in being able to provide the coat of any special material or shape to distinguish the proposed police, I think it would be equally as effective to have some distinguishing badge which could be worn round the arm, with the letters B.C.P., signifying "Burgher Camp Police."

Circular No. 39.

Re SLAUGHTER STOCK.

The Superintendent,

THE supply of meat rations is one which is causing considerable anxiety, and it has been suggested that possibly it might be arranged with the Military Authorities to allow a certain amount of slaughter stock to be issued to the Burgher camps, on condition that the herding of such stock be undertaken by the Burghers in such camps themselves, under the direction of the Superintendents of the camps. This might be done in connection with the herding of stock belonging to the Burghers themselves.

Arrangements have been made for an armed cattle guard of Burghers to look after their own stock, and stock given for slaughter purposes to the camps might be herded in the same way.

I shall be glad of your report on this matter, taking into account the special circumstances of your camp.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Barberton, for Month ending
31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901.. .. .	55	38	38
" 31st May, 1901	113	189	274
Increase	58	151	236
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	11	11
" " 17th May, 1901	1	8	12
" " 24th May, 1901	1	8	8
" " 31st May, 1901	2	5	6
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	—
" 12 years and 40 "	—	—	—
" 40 " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " over	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis..				..	..	—
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2

REPORT for the MONTH of MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Barberton,
7th June, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the camp under my charge for the month of May, 1901.

The accompanying Statistical Table shows the number of persons in camp at the beginning of the month and on the 31st under heads Men, Women, and Children, also the number of sick at the end of each week, deaths, and births.

Newcomers.—From Cape Town 12 men
 „ Ladysmith 38 „
 „ Nelspruit 14 „
 besides 56 women and 52 children,

The men from Cape Town and Ladysmith are voluntary surrenders released from the detention camps. Many of these men have their families residing in the town of Barberton, and are applying for leave to join them. If the Military authorities are agreeable this will be arranged, as the men referred to are in a position to maintain themselves.

Roll Call.—This was regularly called every morning, after which men for camp cleaning were told off, and passes issued to those who had reasonable grounds for applying for leave to visit the town.

Police.—Five Burghers have been enrolled for police duty at night, and have given satisfaction in carrying out their duties.

Food Supply.—This has not been regular, owing, no doubt, to pressure on the railway, but the local branch of the Army Service Corps has been most obliging, and has issued flour on loan to the camp when the ordinary supply has not come to hand in time.

I understand that ample supplies are on the way, and a reserve stock will be accumulated to ensure regularity of issue in future. The quality of the foodstuffs has been excellent, and no complaints have been possible on that score. There is a quantity of condemned flour on hand which will be disposed of in due course.

Meat Supply.—This has been rather precarious, as stock has not always been available for slaughter. The cold storage has been able to supply the requirements of the camp when live-stock was not to be had, and tinned meat has been used occasionally.

Water Supply.—This remains plentiful and of excellent quality.

Hospital.—The staff consists of the Medical Officer, Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Robinson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Matron, six probationers, and the dispenser. A matron for camp duty is also attached; her duty is to make a tent to tent visitation every day, and report to the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer's report is attached.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Armitage, Military Chaplain, has conducted services in camp every week. As soon as the new schoolroom is completed it will be available for Church purposes on Sundays.

School.—A day school has been started by the Educational Department, and is well attended.

Burgher Relief Fund.—The amount allotted to this camp from this fund has been applied to relieving cases of distress. The climate is very mild, and warm clothes have not been so necessary as in camps on the high plateau.

Alarm.—Great excitement and consternation was caused by a false alarm. Parties of the enemy were reported in the neighbourhood of Barberton, and, on the alarm being given, the inmates of the camp were removed to the safety of an adjoining donga; food and water were supplied, and everything done to ensure the comparative comfort of aged and sick folk. Happily, the alarm proved false, and all returned to their tents before nightfall.

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF HEALTH of Boer Refugee Camp and Hospital for the Month ending 31st May, 1901.

Detail.	Remaining last Month.	Admitted during Month of May.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining 31st May, 1901.	Other Cases treated in Camp.
Men	—	1	—	—	1	6
Women	11	5	11	—	5	46
Children	11	7	10	1	7	59*
Total	22	13	21	1	13	111.

* One child one month and eight days old died in town—On camp ration list.

Remarks by Officer in Charge.—Health of camp and sanitation very satisfactory. There is no prevailing disease, the bulk of the cases are climatic in origin.

(Signed) S. W. ROBINSON,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C.,
D. and C. Refugee Hospital.

Barberton, 6th June, 1901.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Johannesburg, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	494	1,211	1,465
" 31st May, 1901	607	1,268	1,504
Increase	113	57	39

Sick in Camp.

Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	13	66
" 17th May, 1901	—	8	39
" 24th May, 1901	2	1	21
" 31st May, 1901	—	2	17

Deaths.

Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	12
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	52
" 12 years and 40 years	1	4	—
" 40 " 50 years	1	1	—
" 50 " over	4	2	—
Total	6	7	66

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	51
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	13
						<hr/> 79

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JOHANNESBURG.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.

THE population of refugees in this camp at the end of the month was 3,379, showing an increase during the month of 209. The large increase in the number of men is due to the arrival of voluntary surrenders from the Green Point and Ladysmith detention camps.

The number of sick in camp varied considerably during the month, the principal ailment being due to a very severe type of measles which assumed epidemic form. The mortality amongst children is due almost entirely to this cause, or to complications arising from it. The health amongst the adult portion of the camp was good.

The hospital is a commodious brick building, well suited for the purpose. The Medical Officer in charge has had very large experience in South Africa, principally on the diamond fields and the gold fields, and has been most attentive to his duties. He is assisted by a qualified and experienced matron, who has a large staff of assistant nurses and women selected from the refugees. In epidemics of the kind described it is impossible to take all the patients into hospital, or to provide trained nurses for them. Mothers insist on nursing their own children, and as they are little accustomed to the methods of doctors, trained nurses, and hospitals, they pay small attention to the directions of the Medical Officer or the nurses who go round to the tents. The intense cold at night has made it more difficult to guard against chest complications setting in amongst those affected with measles; but the Superintendent and his staff have done all in their power to assist families in their affliction.

The Dutch Reformed Church Committee of Johannesburg have been most attentive, and have been the means of doing much good in visiting the sick, distributing comforts, and supplying clothing to destitute families.

Religious services are regularly held on Sunday afternoons by one of the Dutch ministers of Johannesburg, and two week-day services are held by the Rev. Dampers. A Sunday school is open every Sunday morning, and conducted by one of the Dutch ministers. Prayer meetings are held every evening in one of the large buildings, under the superintendence of one of the elders of the Dutch Church, named Mr. Botha. A free day-school is established under the management of teachers appointed by the Educational Department of this Colony, and is well attended.

Numerous parcels of clothing and other necessaries presented by various Committees and individuals for free distribution to those needing assistance are received and given out under the supervision of the Superintendent.

In addition to these a portion of the Burgher Relief Fund has been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent to buy articles of clothing for the more destitute members of the camp.

The Superintendent is further authorised to purchase from the shop established in camp blankets, flannellette, and other materials for free issue to women and children not otherwise provided for.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.

To the Superintendent,

THE health of the Burgher Camp, Racecourse, Johannesburg, during the month of May, has generally been exceedingly good.

Diseases which are engendered, or propagated by living congregations, have been entirely absent, and most excellent food has caused the general health to keep good.

An epidemic of measles, which has been prevalent in the camp for the last three months, raged amongst the children during the greater part of the month, and, towards the end of the month, has spent itself out. The type of measles was exceedingly virulent, and very typhoid in character, and almost all the cases were complicated with pneumonia of a low class. The highest daily visiting list for measles was two hundred and thirty-four (234). Although my hands were very full, I had no difficulty in coping with the work.

The sanitation of the camp is carried out to my satisfaction; but, owing to the want of sanitary carts and cattle, the cleanliness is not quite what it should be.

A few cases of enteric fever have been attended during the month, but they have come from outside. Our water supply is most excellent.

I am, &c.

HUBERT CROOK,
Medical Officer.

IMPERIAL RELIEF, JOHANNESBURG.

Report for Period from May 15th to 31st, 1901.

Burgher Camps Department and Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg, 18th June, 1901.

ACCORDING to arrangements previously made, I took over the supervision of this work on the 15th May.

All necessary supplies had come forward, with the exception of coffee, which I had to purchase locally. On the opening day a considerable crush took place, but by altering the position of the guard, this was put a stop to. As the people receiving rations here are living in houses all over the place, I am unable to make any report as to the conditions under which they are living; but to judge from the appearance of those who come here, I am forced to the conclusion that many of them should not be classed as indigents. Investigation of each has now been commenced, and I hope to give some of the results in my next report.

The number of people who have come to me for free burial of their relatives or friends was five. For two I provided funerals, and for the others I only gave coffins. The burial was made by the relatives themselves.

The premises secured as relief store are very suitable for the purpose.

I enclose a short report from Dr. Schiennessen, which deals with the part of the work which comes directly under him.

The average number of people rationed during the period stated is:—
768 men, 2,567 women, 2,920 children.

Food Supply and Quality.—Please see Report on Racecourse camps.

A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE IMPERIAL RELIEF, JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

Johannesburg, 18th June, 1901.

I BEG to report that I attended during the second half of May, 1901, 60 patients at their homes in Johannesburg, Bramfontein, Jeppes Town, Bertram's Town, Troyville, and Burghersdorp. Besides I prescribed during that period for about 15 to 20 patients daily at the office. The prevailing diseases were influenza, typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, and children's complaints. The number of deaths that came under my notice were two.

I am, &c.

DR. N. SCHETNESSEN.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Irene, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901.. ..	892	1,242	1,569
" 31st May, 1901	1,164	1,407	1,748
Increase	272	165	179
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	54	134	200
" " 17th May, 1901	20	85	222
" " 24th May, 1901	36	99	199
" " 31st May 1901	44	61	139
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	48
" 12 " 40 "	3	7	—
" 40 " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " over	2	6	—
Total	5	13	52

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	31
Diarrhoea	10
Dysentery	5
Pneumonia and bronchitis.. ..	9
Enteric	3
Other causes	12
Total	70

REPORT FOR MAY.

Burgher Camp, Irene,
8th June, 1901.

Sir,

I BEG to submit my report on the working of the past month.

The people who arrived in camp during the month came principally from Petersburg, Nylstroom, Warmbaths, and all round the Waterberg, and are of a very poor class. A number of them came here with very scanty clothing. Some of the women had sacks tied round them for want of better covering, and the children were in a worse state, a good many of them being covered with vermin. This class of people naturally gave a great deal of trouble, particularly in neglecting all sanitary regulations, and failing to keep their camp clean. They will not obey instructions as regards such matters, and to save an epidemic it was necessary to keep them under strict watch, and send the sanitary carts and rubbish wagons between the lines to remove the filth. The only complaint about food that I have had emanated from this class, for the better they are fed, and the more they are cared for, the more ungrateful they are.

I have a sanitary inspector with an assistant, and about 23 natives, constantly at work cleaning the camp. The night soil from the latrines is removed by two sanitary carts. The rubbish collected in buckets placed at intervals between the lines of tents is removed by trolleys to the lands of the Irene Estate. In consequence of the Boers from roving commandos having visited the Irene homestead at night on several occasions, and having taken away all livestock, I am now taking steps to have holes dug not far from the camp where the refuse may be deposited. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the camp is fairly clean.

Climate and Effects.—Since the cessation of the rainy season, the weather has become extremely cold at night, and on some days the winds were extremely cold. I have done all in my power to assist the people and minimise their hardships by issuing to them blankets, sheep skins, and canvas coverings. On the whole they are fairly comfortable. Complaints are inevitable in a camp with 4,500 people, but every effort is made to make things comfortable.

Wood Supply.—The scarcity of wood has been the cause of considerable anxiety, and is one of the greatest hardships among the people. Up to the present I have been able to send out 10 bullock wagons, with five Burghers to each wagon, under an armed escort, to obtain wood from the neighbouring farms twice every week, but this does not suffice to meet all requirements. The majority of the Burgher people have no idea of economy in this respect. They are accustomed on their farms to make their native servants collect a plentiful supply, and it is almost impossible to teach them to understand that economy must be studied.

Two truck-loads of coal, about 20 tons weight, are received and distributed weekly. This is often of inferior quality, and does not burn in the ovens, and hardly in the open air, unless it is mixed with a liberal proportion of wood.

Many families consist of women with young children whose husbands are still on commando, or are prisoners of war. These are generally very bitter against the men in camp, whom they style "hands-uppers," and treat so contemptuously that the men will not do anything for them. In consequence these families have no ovens. To meet their wants in this respect, I have had several ovens built, where they bake their bread. I have, also, had several soup kitchens built, but as the people do not seem to appreciate them I have discontinued building these.

Meat Supply.—There has been a great deal of grumbling regarding the quality of the meat supplied. The sheep supplied have undoubtedly been in very poor condition, but the meat compares favourably with what is to be had in butchers' shops in large towns at the present time.

Up to last week the meat supply was derived from stock handed over to the camp by the Director of Supplies from the droves of captured sheep near Pretoria. Sufficient were handed over at a time to last for seven days.

The necessity of sending in to Pretoria for sheep has now ceased, as the Director of Supplies has been good enough to permit of sufficient animals for four or five weeks' supply to be taken from passing flocks. Yesterday 2,000 averaging in weight 15 lbs. each, were so taken for the use of this camp. These will last four or five weeks, provided there are no losses due to the acts of the enemy, or to bad weather. The low average weight quoted is due to the fact that the sheep are in a very poor condition owing to the long distance they have been driven, and to the want of grass along the route, which is close to the railway line. To make up for lean meat, the issue per head has been increased a little.

The butchery is well managed by men taken from among the refugees. On an average, about 1,600 sheep are killed per month. The skins are issued to the Burghers to form mats and karosses. The head, feet, and paunch are issued to widows and orphans, and to those families whose heads are not here.

Store.—The store is worked by the Storekeeper and an assistant, and as many men selected from among the refugees as may be required.

On the whole the ration satisfies the people, especially since children were allowed 1 lb. flour per day instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. as formerly.

The flour supplied has been of very good quality on the whole. Many of the refugees would prefer to have unsifted meal supplied to them, and if possible this might be done to advantage. The coffee and salt have been fairly good, and the same may be said of the sugar.

Water Supply.—The water supply has been very good. A number of tanks are fixed in the camp, and are connected by piping with the railway pumping station. These tanks are filled three times a day. To prevent waste, it has been found necessary to appoint a man to see that women and children do not leave the tap running after drawing water. Owing to the increase in the population of the camp, it will be necessary to approach the railway authorities with a view to getting a more powerful pump, and to erect more tanks. A watercart is also necessary to carry water to the hospital, and to places where building operations are being carried on.

Transport.—The transport of goods, such as stores, coal, wood, new comers and their belongings, &c., from the station is causing a great deal of anxiety. Up to the present donkey and bullock teams, hired from the refugees in the camp, have been utilised, but the pasturage is becoming so scanty, and as a natural consequence, the animals so weak, that before long they will not be fit to pull the wagons, and I shall have to apply for authority to draw fodder from the Army Service Corps to feed these animals.

School and Church.—A school has been started under direction of the Education Department. A schoolmaster and four lady teachers have been sent out to this camp from Pretoria. Two refugees also have been employed as teachers. This will have the effect of keeping the children from running about all day doing mischief, and I hope will be duly appreciated by the parents. For the purpose of school accommodation part of an iron building, two large marquee tents, and a tarpaulin covered shed, have been utilised. This ought to be ample for present requirements. The same places are used on Sundays for church purposes. The building in cold weather is used by different denominations at different hours. The Dopper, English, and Dutch Reformed Churches each holding service in it in turn. The representatives of the various churches arranged this among themselves, and the congregations seem to be perfectly satisfied. Soldiers of the garrison here are permitted to come in to attend service every Sunday morning.

Deserters.—During the month five men deserted from the camp. I am convinced that four out of the five would not have gone if their families had been here, or if they felt assured that their families were under British protection. It appears that the farms on which these families were when last heard of are situated in the district of Rustenburg, which is not yet under the control of the military. The men who absconded, from information received, feared that the Boers on commando would ill-treat and starve the women and children of men who had surrendered.

Transported.—Four men were transferred, under escort, during the month to the coast, presumably to Ceylon or India.

Medical Department.—I enclose the Medical Officer's report on the health of the camp and the working of the hospital, accompanied by:—

List of medical comforts supplied, which speaks for itself.

General Remarks.—During the past month some 200 Burghers have been employed at work of various kinds. Some were making bricks (they made 21,837 large bricks, and 24,000 small ones during the month). These bricks I have utilised for building kitchen ovens and a hospital ward for patients suffering from pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. This ward will accommodate about 24 beds. The walls are already complete, and as soon as the material arrives the roof will be put on, and the building made available for receiving patients.

The stones removed from the roads between rows of tents have been utilised in making a stable. This is now completed, and there is accommodation for about 25 mules. Carpenters have been busy erecting iron buildings, and adding to existing accommodation.

Some of the refugees have been engaged in fixing tents, digging trenches, removing goods, such as coal and stores from the station, cutting wood for the camp, &c. Work has been found for others in burying oxen, sheep, and other dead animals, of which we have a large number every month, as many as 60,000 sheep have passed here in one flock, and many are so weak and tired that they drop out and die in the water furrows and by the roadside.

Police.—Twenty-five reliable Burghers are employed as police in this camp. They are on duty by night as well as by day, and when women and children arrive by train, they assist in getting them located in the tents allotted to them, and in removing their goods and chattels from the station. These men, although very slow at grasping the actual duty required of them, are of great assistance in maintaining order. They have been tested at night on different occasions, and have not been found wanting. Their watchfulness would make it difficult for any one to get in or out of the camp without being discovered,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) N. J. SCHOLTZ,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT ON REFUGEE CAMP, IRENE.

THE camp is healthily situated on high ground, and the air is very dry and bracing. The cold is intense at night, and a cutting wind blows on many days.

The water is supplied in tanks distributed over the camp, and is pumped up by an engine in pipes to the tanks, the water is of good quality.

The sanitation of the camp is good, the closets are kept clean, and all rubbish is regularly removed. A destructor is attached to hospital for dealing with the excreta of enteric and other infectious cases.

The health of the men in camp is good, but the young women and children suffer considerably from the effects of the cold winds and cold at night. The prevailing diseases are malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea, measles, and pneumonia; all these diseases are caused or made much worse by cold and insufficient clothing. The great mortality I attribute to the fact that the great proportion of the sick are young children who, badly clothed and carelessly looked after, soon succumb to the cold. I believe the mortality amongst the Boer children, even when on their own farms, is very great, and I am collecting statistics trying to show their average infant mortality, and which I shall publish in a future report.

Living in tents is very trying for sick people, as the tent gets very hot in the day and intensely cold at night. Many of the people have only a mattress to lie on, and thus are within a few inches of the ground. Blankets are liberally provided, but they cannot prevent draughts or chills when lying so

near the ground. I would suggest that all tents be provided with stretchers raised at least three feet from the ground.

The Boers and their families are very difficult to induce to come into hospital, although every facility is given them to visit their relations in hospital, which is situated only a few yards from the centre of the camp. Thus many cases die, which, if admitted into hospital early, might have recovered. The rations served out to the people are a living diet for a healthy man or woman, but as the meat at present is very poor, the rations have, I believe, been increased. For sick people and the majority of weak children the only diet is that provided out of the medical comforts consisting of milk, barley, sago, arrowroot, &c., and these must be given liberally, as the majority of the patients are very weak and remain convalescent for a long period. I give in an annexe the quantities of medical comforts issued during the month.

Six ladies from Pretoria, who are voluntary workers, visit in the camp and live in tents. The camp is divided into wards, and each lady takes a ward and visits every tent in the morning, and then reports to the Medical Officer the serious cases, and does what nursing for the sick that she can. These ladies do their work well, and it would be difficult and impossible for the present medical staff to do their work without them, as at present it is quite impossible for the Medical Officer to visit even the most serious cases more than once in two or three days, and in the meantime the ladies have to look after and report on the cases. There is more than enough work for another Medical Officer to do in the camp, as it is quite impossible for a man to visit more than 50 patients, and give them proper attention in one day, and on most days he is lucky if he can do that, now that the days are shortening so. We have a hospital consisting of seven large marquee tents, and a brick building capable of holding about 20 patients, in course of erection. We use at present six of the marquees and have 25 patients in hospital.

One marquee is used for maternity cases and another for measles cases. Three trained nurses work the hospital, one of them taking night duty. They are assisted by women from the camp, two at night and three in the daytime. These women are very unsatisfactory, as they get tired of the work before they are of any assistance, and I think it would be much better to get more ladies or nurses to work in the hospital and thus relieve the trained nurses of a great deal of worry and overstrain of work. The work of the hospital is very heavy for the nurses, as the marquees cover a considerable area of ground and necessitate a lot of walking over the rough veldt. Most of the cases admitted into hospital are of a severe type, and require constant attention.

I should have liked to give a return with reference to the prevailing diseases, but as I only took over the duties of Medical Officer during the second week of May, I have been unable to secure sufficient data, and unless a return of that sort is complete it is of no use.

Irene, 4th June, 1901.

(Signed) PERCY A. GREEN,
Medical Officer.

MEDICAL COMFORTS issued during MAY, 1901.

Rice	..	..	..	400 lbs.
Barley	..	..	..	1,000 „
Sago	..	..	..	482 „
Arrowroot	..	..	..	161 „
Maizena	..	..	..	276 „
Brandy	..	..	..	24 bottles.
Port Wine	..	..	..	24 „
Milk	..	..	..	4,896 tins (102 cases).
Fresh Milk	..	..	..	123 bottles.

Irene, 5th June, 1901.

(Signed) PERCY A. GREEN,
Medical Officer.

**STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Standerton, for Month ending
31st May, 1901.**

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901.. ..	271	313	653
„ 31st May, 1901	634	1,039	1,310
Increase	363	726	657
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	5	18	16
„ „ 17th May, 1901	10	26	19
„ „ 24th May, 1901	4	11	12
„ „ 31st May, 1901	5	11	9
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	22
„ 12 years and 40 „	2	7	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	1	—	—
Total	3	7	23

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhoea	1
Dysentery	3
Pneumonia and bronchitis.. ..	3
Enteric	11
Heart failure	3
Other causes	12
Total	33

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMPS, PRETORIA.

*Burgher Camp, Standerton,
1st June, 1901.*

Dear Sir,

IN accordance with Circular 43 of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to hand you report on this camp as follows :—

Accommodation.—Owing to the unexpected increase in numbers, there has not been sufficient accommodation in camp, and it became necessary to shelter a number of families in the Dopper Church.

Permission has been given to several families to go and live in town, but it would be much better if all refugees drawing rations, with the exception of those owning houses, and very old and infirm people, were compelled to live in camp. It is my opinion that many of the townspeople drawing rations are in a position to support themselves, and, if it were made compulsory for all not owning houses to live in camp, there would be a considerable diminution in the numbers of those drawing rations. Before this rule could be brought into force, however, there would require to be a large increase in the number of tents. At the present time at least 200 bell tents are required to properly

house the people, as all the marquees and store tents are overcrowded, and the families in the church should also be brought into camp, as it is very inconvenient having them so far away. There are also a number of surrendered Burghers in Green Point and Ladysmith who are entitled to return as soon as there is room for them.

Stores.—The food is of good quality, with the exception of the first consignment of sugar, which was very poor. A few complaints have been made about the coffee, but it is as good as most coffee supplied in bulk. The flour and mealie meal have been exceptionally good, especially that supplied by Messrs. Dunn & Co., Durban, but I think the refugees would prefer having unsifted meal (flour). As there is no building in camp sufficiently large for the purpose, all supplies are stored in town in a building rented from Mr. J. Gibson.

Fuel.—We have at times been very short of fuel, owing to the delay on the railway, but at present there is an adequate supply of coal. There is a great improvement in the quality of that supplied by the Tyne Valley Colliery. Wood is urgently required, as the supply of cow dung fuel, being now very limited, there is difficulty in lighting the coal.

Water.—Has been drawn from the Vaal for cooking purposes, but as this has now been condemned it has all to be fetched from the Government Stock Farm, where there is a permanent spring of good and clear water.

Church.—Services are held every Sunday in the Dutch Reformed Church in town, and these are well attended by the refugees. The Dutch Minister also visits the camp frequently, and attends to the spiritual wants of the inmates.

School.—A school has been started in town under the direction of the Education Department. As the school building was too small, a couple of marquees were erected close by and are used as class rooms. The number of children who attend from the camp is approximately 200.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements are under the charge of one of the refugees, who has a gang of natives under him. Wood and iron latrines have been erected for the women, and army screens supplied for the men. As there are no pails, trenches are dug and filled in as occasion requires disinfectants being freely used.

Hospital.—The hospital is composed of four marquees, and is under the charge of the matron, Mrs. Barratt, who is indefatigable in her care of the patients. The Medical Officer, Dr. Osborne, is most attentive; and visits the hospital and camp every day, but it is to be regretted that he is not resident in the camp, as through his not being there, a great deal of extra responsibility is thrown upon the matron.

Houses.—A few rooms were built of sods, but as these proved unsatisfactory, some of the Burghers were set to making bricks about 9 inches square. With these several blocks of rooms, six rooms in each block, were erected, and proved most substantial and comfortable quarters.

Transport.—The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the lack of transport, and unless something can soon be done in this respect, it will be a serious question how to bring supplies from the station and keep the camp clean. There is a span of 10 mules and another of eight horses in camp which could be hired from the owners, but, unfortunately, the Army Service Corps having refused to supply any other than Government animals with forage, these cannot be worked as there is no pasturage in the vicinity of the camp.

Health and Climate.—There was a considerable amount of sickness, chiefly enteric and dysentery, at one time, but this is gradually decreasing. The cold latterly has been intense, and the refugees, many of whom are scantily supplied with clothing, have suffered severely. There was a great demand for blankets, but this was partially met by the supply of 500 which came to hand towards the end of the month. On the whole, I consider the camp to

be in a healthy position, though at times it is very cold owing to its proximity to the river.

Staff.—The staff is composed of the superintendent, storekeeper, assistant storekeeper, overseer, and office boy, and their time is fully occupied. Owing to the increasing correspondence with the Civil and Military Offices, I have written asking that a junior clerk may be appointed. The hospital staff consists of the Medical Officer, the matron, and the staff of seven or eight girl probationers. These, the matron reports, are giving every satisfaction, and take kindly to their work. There are in addition several coloured assistants. In conclusion, I beg to express my appreciation of the courtesy and kindly assistance I have always received from the Military Authorities and the Resident Magistrate.

RICHD. MOFFATT,
Acting Superintendent, Burgher Camp.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Mafeking, for Month ended
31st May, 1901.

—					Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp on 1st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	96	140	529
„ 31st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	145	189	712
Increase	..	..	..	..	49	49	183
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>							
Week ended 10th May, 1901	..	..	..	..	10	10	14
„ 17th May, 1901	..	..	..	..	10	11	16
„ 24th May, 1901	..	..	..	..	13	14	16
„ 31st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	15	13	14
<i>Deaths.</i>							
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
„ 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	1
„ 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	3	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Total..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	7

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking,
1st June, 1901.

Removal of Camp.—By directions of the General Lord Methuen, the site of the camp was changed to a place some five miles from Mafeking. This entailed considerable expense and trouble, as the huts had to be broken down and erected afresh at the new camp. The water supply is derived from ten wells which have been sunk and fitted with pumps.

The food supply is obtained by contract from a local merchant named Lippman, as set forth hereunder :—

Extract from Contract.

“That a European grocery ration shall consist of—

- 1 lb. of the best sifted Boer meal.
- 1 oz. of the best ground coffee.
- 2 oz. of the best light yellow or white sugar.
- 2 oz. of the best rice, bleached.
- 2 oz. of the best colonial jam, including marmalade.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the best colonial clean white salt.
- oz. of the best white ground pepper.”

A Native ration shall consist of—

- 2 lbs. of the best mealie meal.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, best.”

“A meat ration shall consist of—

- 1 lb. of the best fresh beef or mutton.

“With regard to such meat ration, six inches of each quarter of beef shall be cut off, and no superfluous bone shall be supplied. On meat requisitions over 100 lbs. weight 3 per cent. extra shall be allowed for cutting.”

“That such rations shall be supplied on written requisitions, and shall be paid for at the following rates :—

For European grocery rations	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ration.
For Native rations	4d. „
For meat rations	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „

“That delivery of the European grocery rations and Native rations shall be made as aforesaid once per week, and of meat rations daily, at not later than 7.30 in the forenoon.

“That this contract shall continue during the pleasure of the General Superintendent of Burgher Camps, and shall be terminated by him on giving one week's notice in writing to that effect.

“That monthly accounts shall be rendered by the contractor, and pay shall be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

“That the contractor shall keep in stock not less than 100,000 European grocery rations in case of emergencies.

“That the contractor shall give security to the satisfaction of the party of the first part in the sum of 1,500*l.* for the due performance of the contract.”

Hospital.—During the operation of moving the camp patients were sent to the Victoria Hospital in Mafeking. The accommodation for patients in the camp Hospital being now complete all serious cases are treated locally. The Medical Officer resides in camp and is assisted by a competent matron and staff of assistants.

(Signed) L. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp, for Month ending
31st May, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	..	..	..	120	350	521
„ 31st May, 1901 ..	..	..	..	267	719	977
Increase ..	..	..	..	147	369	456
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>						
Week ending 10th May, 1901 ..	..	..	..	—	2	2
„ „ 17th May, 1901 ..	..	..	..	1	3	—
„ „ 24th May, 1901 ..	..	..	..	—	1	2
„ „ 31st May, 1901 ..	..	..	..	—	—	2
<i>Deaths.</i>						
Under 1 month ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year ..	..	..	..	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years..	..	..	..	—	—	2
„ 12 years and 40 „ ..	..	..	..	—	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „ ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over ..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Total ..	..	..	..	1	2	4

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles ..	..	..	..	..	—
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	2
Enteric ..	..	..	..	..	1
Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	3
Total					7

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
7th June, 1901.

I BEG to report for the month ending 31st May as follows :—

New-comers.—The annexed Statistical Return shows an increase in numbers of 972 persons, comprising 147 men, 369 women, and 456 children. These were brought in by columns operating to the west and north-west of Klerksdorp. The condition of most of the families was most deplorable; their clothing was tattered and threadbare, and scanty as well. Bedding was of the poorest description, whilst cooking utensils and conveniences of all sorts were often conspicuous by their absence. The men who come in with the convoys declare that the people are most improvident, and that if they are possessed of better clothing, &c., they neglect to have it brought out of the houses and loaded on to the wagons when they are called upon to come into camp. Every effort is made to supply sufficient blankets, warm clothing, cooking utensils, &c., but the supply is often unequal to the demand, and considerable hardship is undergone at times before fresh supplies of such articles can be obtained.

In addition to these families, a few men have been sent from Cape Town and Ladysmith detention camps, as voluntary surrenders, to join their families.

These were isolated before reaching this camp, for the prescribed number of days, to ensure that they were not infected with plague, which is now prevalent at Cape Town.

Food Supply.—This has been maintained equal to the demand. The quality of the flour has given perfect satisfaction. Sugar and coffee have also been good.

Meat has been obtained from the Army Service Corps, which supplies sheep from the flocks of captured sheep. The condition of the animals has been fair, and the meat good, as the stock has not been driven far before reaching Klerksdorp.

Wood and Coal.—Regular supplies of coal come to hand to meet all requirements, but wood is very difficult to obtain. The Commandant of the forces here has sanctioned the sending of wood-cutters out along the line of railway, and arrangements are being made to equip men with tools and wagons to cut wood and fetch it to the railway for transmission to camp. This will effectually overcome the present difficulty in this regard.

Water.—The quality of the water is good, but it is feared the quantity will continue diminishing until it will become difficult to obtain sufficient for the needs of the camp; this matter is receiving serious attention.

Health.—The health of the camp has been excellent, and compares very favourably with that in the town. I append the report of the Medical Officer. The weather has been very trying, owing to strong winds during the day and heavy frosts at night. Much discomfort is experienced under these conditions by all who live in tents.

Hospital.—This is established in the Stock Exchange building in town, which serves the purpose admirably. The number of patients has been normal, and on the 31st May was reduced to two (*see Report of the Medical Officer*). The sick in camp are under the care of the Hospital Matron, assisted by another trained nurse, and several young lady helpers belonging to families in the camp. A dispensary is attached, served by a competent chemist. Medical comforts are issued on the certificate of the Medical Officer to all patients, convalescents, young children, and aged persons.

Churches.—The local Dutch Minister is still out on commando, but the wants of the people are met in regard to services by elders of the Church. The schoolroom, a large and commodious place, is utilised for church meetings.

School.—The Educational Department has established a free school here; eight teachers are engaged; the head teacher is a male, the rest lady teachers; two of these are refugees, and two are English ladies residing in town.

The attendance at school is as follows :—

—						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Refugees ..	..	..	..	..	..	129	158	282
Non-refugees	..	..	..	..	..	30	29	59
Total ..						—	—	341

(Signed) H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp.

THE health of the Klerksdorp Burgher Camp during the month of May has been very satisfactory, and in proportion to the number of refugees in camp

and in town, the number of serious cases at any time during the month has been small.

Seven deaths have occurred during the month.

The number of patients treated in hospital during the month has been 20.

Hospital Report.

Remaining in hospital on 1st May..	..	5
Admitted into hospital during May	..	6
Discharged from hospital during May	..	8
Died in hospital during May	..	1
		<hr/>
Remaining in hospital on 31st May	..	2

There has been no outbreak of infectious diseases during the month, and this has been due to the excellent sanitary arrangements carried out. The orders of the superintendent regarding this important matter are strictly carried out daily by the overseers of the various sections of the camp, and it is gratifying to observe that these measures are understood and appreciated.

The water supply of the camp is good.

Regarding food stuffs, the quality of coffee and sugar supplied have alone been sometimes complained of.

Orders with regard to the comforts of the families during the present severe weather are very carefully carried out by the superintendent.

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSEL,
Medical Officer.

Klerksdorp, 5th June, 1901.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, for Month ending 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	243	361	509
" 31st May, 1901	577	756	968
Increase	334	395	459
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	—	—	—
" " 17th May, 1901	9	11	8
" " 24th May, 1901	—	—	—
" " 31st May, 1901	58	62	68
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	3
" 12 years and 40 "	—	1	—
" 40 " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " over	1	—	—
Total	1	1	5

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhœa	1
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis..	1
Enteric	—
Other causes	5
	<hr/>
Total	7

MONTHLY REPORT.

*Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
31st May, 1901.*

General.—From 1st to 12th May the refugees were fed and attended to by the Military Authorities through Captain Bolton, Assistant Provost Marshal, and they were housed in the town pending the arrival of tents. There were 243 men, 361 women, and 509 children on the ration list when I arrived and took charge; many were sick with fever, brought on by privations in low country. The sanitary work of the town was immediately attended to and carried on regularly.

On receipt of tents the camp was instituted, and the people removed from town as tents were available.

The camp now consists of 300 bell tents and 3 E.P. tents—one as hospital, one as store tent, and one as office. 25 marquees are on hand. Many families have been living in their wagons, and about 300 persons are still housed in town pending the arrival of additional tents.

Climate.—The climate is very bracing and suits healthy people, but it is rather too severe for those people who have come from the low country, weakened by malarial fever and privations.

Water Supply.—There is a stream of running water, distant about 700 yards from camp. The water is plentiful, pure, and uncontaminated. The only difficulty in this matter is that the water has to be carried by wagons loaded with tubs. This mode is slow and difficult, and many people have to bring water from the river in buckets. The Royal Engineers have supplied two 1,000 gallon tanks and a pump. The latter is used for filling the tubs on the wagons that carry the water.

Fuel.—The fuel supply is very bad. The Army Service Corps have kindly issued some wood for the camp, but their supply is extremely short. Arrangements are in progress to send a number of Burgher wagons under escort to fetch a supply of wood for camp use. The coal issued is a great help, but some wood is always necessary to light fires.

Sanitary.—The Royal Engineers supplied material and assistance for putting sufficient latrines, and these are kept clean and disinfected every day. It is difficult to get many of these people who have lived all their lives on farms to avail themselves of these conveniences. All refuse and dirt is carted away by wagon.

Food Supply.—The food supply has been good. The meat supplied is in good condition, and the animals killed are quite healthy. The flour has been of good quality, excepting a few bags which had been damaged.

Hospital.—Those who have been in hospital have soon recovered under the matron's care, and many who do not come to hospital are supplied with soup and other necessary delicacies in their tents. The supply of fresh milk is very meagre, on account of the bad pasturage and the extreme cold during the night.

Church Services.—Since this camp has been inaugurated, services have been held under a large wagon sail stretched over top of tented wagons. These services were conducted by a Mr. H. J. W. Pienaar.

At present, there is no clergyman either in this camp or in Pietersburg, but I understand that the Rev. Mr. Kriel will shortly return to his duties in Pietersburg.

Mr. H. J. W. Pienaar, who conducts services in camp, is a Divinity student, but is not an ordained Minister of the Gospel. His services are very largely attended, and he seems to be a great favourite in camp. I would recommend that Mr. Pienaar be appointed Chaplain to the camp. The religious ceremonies of baptism and marriage could be performed by the Rev. Mr. Kriel, and Mr. Pienaar could perform all the other duties of the Chaplain, but he, not being an ordained minister, is not licensed for these two purposes.

A very large tent has since been set aside for the purpose of holding services, and suits the requirements very well for the present.

Issue of Stores.—Most families come in without sufficient clothing, bedding, or cooking utensils. Blankets and pots are supplied in most urgent cases, but there is no clothing to be had in Pietersburg. Soap is also served out once a week, as it is most necessary, and cannot be bought here.

Stock.—There are 2,306 cattle in camp, also 2,465 sheep, 639 donkeys, and 65 horses and mules. These are kept in a kraal all night, and they graze in the vicinity all day in charge of a cattle guard formed of young men who have taken the oath of neutrality.

Police.—Twenty men are engaged as police to keep order in camp and guard the entrance against intruders.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Conrad Buys, with 10 wagons, 47 men, 56 women, and 55 children came in, and they are located near the main camp in their wagons, and are receiving second class rations pending instructions.

Census.—The census is being written up, and in this connection I must inform you that it is difficult to find out from the burghers whom they surrendered to and when. They are also quite ignorant as to the numbers of their farms. Very few women can tell on whose commando their husband was or is. Our information on these points is therefore very unreliable.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month was seven, including one man, one woman, and five children. The doctor's report on the health of the camp, &c., is annexed hereto.

Military Authorities.—Thanks are due to the military authorities here. They have cheerfully rendered every assistance they possibly could in the interest of this camp.

Staff.—The members of the staff have all done their work loyally, and have worked without murmur at all hours.

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE BURGHER CAMPS, PIETERSBURG.

Climate.—The climate is good, but the present cold weather considerably affects those coming from the warmer low country, resulting in slight attacks of bronchial catarrh.

Health of Camp.—The health of the camp has been good, so far as local conditions are concerned, the prevailing cause of the illness recorded below being due to malaria, the bulk of the people coming out of malarious districts, and being subject to considerable privations of food and clothing, had a return of fever on admission. There is also a prevalence of diarrhoea due to the same cause.

Sanitary.—Latrines in good condition and in sufficient numbers, with a properly equipped removal gang. The camp refuse is also regularly removed.

Water Supply.—Is good and of sufficient quantity, and drawn from a source away from contamination by camp or otherwise.

(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
6th June, 1901, Pietersburg. Medical Officer.

**STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Heidelberg, for Month ending
31st May, 1901.**

				Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901				277	327	482
„ 31st May, 1901				—	—	—
Increase				—	—	—
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>						
Week ending 10th May, 1901				2	14	10
„ „ 17th May, 1901				4	11	8
„ „ 24th May, 1901				3	10	18
„ „ 31st May, 1901				9	12	11
<i>Deaths.</i>						
Under 1 month				—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year				—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years				—	—	3
„ 12 years and 40 „				—	—	3
„ 40 „ 50 „				3	3	—
„ 50 „ over				1	1	—
Total				4	4	9

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhoea	—
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	5
Enteric	5
Diphtheria	1
Other causes	6
Total	17

MONTHLY REPORT FOR HEIDELBURG CAMP.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Burgher Camp, Heidelberg,
5th June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with Circular 43 of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to hand you report on this camp as follows :—

Food Supply and Quality.—The meat supply drawn from] the Army Service Corps twice each week is of excellent quality. The flour is of good quality all round, especially the Cascadi Brand, got from Dunn and Co., Durban, and the same may be said of the last consignment of sugar and coffee.

On the whole I can class the quality of the food as good, and the people express themselves as being well satisfied with the quality of the provisions served out to them.

Climate.—The climate of Heidelberg is excellent, though it has been very cold the last few weeks owing to the inset of winter.

(7925)

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Hospital.—This continues to work well. The accommodation has been added to as required. Marquee Hospital pattern tents are used.

The staff consists of a chemist, who dispenses all prescriptions, one duly qualified matron, assisted by a trained nurse, and four probationers.

Sickness in camp has somewhat abated. Enteric is becoming less common, but bronchitis and allied ailments is on the increase. This is to be expected at this time of the year.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Dodds, has been laid up, but his place was supplied by the Royal Army Medical Corps through the kind assistance of the Principal Medical Officer here.

Camp Generally.—As the refugees have been flocking in from all parts, it has been forcibly brought to my notice that the site now in occupation is not large enough for a camp for the Heidelberg District. The site originally chosen is now full up, consequently the Medical Officer has prohibited the erection of any more tents there.

With a view, therefore, towards increasing the area of the camp, and in anticipation of a large influx of refugees from different parts, I interviewed the Commandant of Heidelberg and obtained his consent to obtaining a piece of ground capable of accommodating an unlimited number of people, within 500 yards of the present camp. A number of tents are being removed from the old camp, parts of which are overcrowded, and the lower portion will be taken away altogether to the new site. I am now busy getting a bridge built of poplars, &c., and stone across a deep sluit, thus connecting the two camps, and am also erecting latrines and making other necessary preparations. There are already 120 people living on the new site, and I hope everything will be in order in a few days.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Theron, Dutch minister, is here, and conducts services regularly every day.

The Wesleyan minister of Heidelberg also holds services every Sunday afternoon.

Regular classes are held by various elders of the church for preparing candidates for confirmation.

Two large marquees are set aside for the use of religious gatherings—Sunday school, christenings, &c.

Sanitary condition of Camp.—This I have nothing to complain about. The latrines and urinals are well looked after by a staff of men appointed at the Upper camp, Wagon camp, and New camp, and throughout the camp tubs are placed in which slops are deposited, these being emptied at regular intervals.

A contract has been entered into with the sanitary contractor, whereby latrine buckets are emptied every night. These are also kept well disinfected with a plentiful supply of chloride of lime.

As I am doing away with tent inspectors at the end of the month, some other arrangement will have to be come to, of which I will inform the Department later on.

(Signed) E. R. HARVEY,
Acting Superintendent.

**STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, for Month
ending 31st May, 1901.**

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1st May, 1901	175	212	346
" 31st May, 1901	177	241	393
Increase	2	29	47
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ending 10th May, 1901	4	2	19
" " 17th May, 1901	5	2	19
" " 24th May, 1901	3	2	10
" " 31st May, 1901	1	2	13
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	4
" 12 " 40 "	3	—	—
" 40 " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " over	—	—	—
Total	3	—	5

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhoea	—
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis.. .. .	2
Enteric	2
Other causes	4
Total	8

MONTHLY REPORT.

*Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
3rd June, 1901.*

I BEG to report for the month of May as follows:—

Quality of food.—The coffee is not very good, and I have indented for bean coffee so as to serve bean coffee one week, and the ground another week.

Flour.—This has been very good.

Climate and effects.—The weather has been very cold and dusty, and the majority of people in camp are suffering from colds. They feel the cold very much in the tents.

Transport.—On the 7th, the South African Constabulary took four wagons and oxen and loaders and drivers for same, for which they pay 10s. per diem.

On the 22nd May they took two spans of trek gear. These wagons, oxen, and trek gear have not yet been returned. The A.D.C. tells me they will be returned this week.

I have now only 24 oxen to do the work of carting for the camp. I require at least four wagons to do the work.

The water alone takes one span of oxen and three are required for wood, coal, grain to be ground at coal mine, goods to be carried from station, &c.

Water Tank Boiler.—This has been completed some time, but I have not been able to boil water yet, as I am short of transport for carrying water.

Stool Destructor.—This is completed, but it has not yet been used, owing to scarcity of native labour. I hope to get natives from Johannesburg, who are used to sanitary work.

Hospital.—This consists of a number of marquee tents well equipped with all requirements. The nursing staff consists of a thoroughly qualified Matron, assisted by four probationers. The Medical Officer is in daily attendance, and has technical charge of all matters connected with the health of the camp. A dispensary is attached to the hospital, and is under the charge of a qualified dispensing chemist.

Education.—The school was started on the 16th May by two refugee girls, and there are now two marquees in use as schoolrooms.

There are about 100 children in school; and more wish to come as soon as there is accommodation for them.

Mr. Evans arrived here on the 26th May to take charge of the school.

Religious Services.—Until the chaplain arrives there is no qualified minister of religion here. The Dutch Reformed minister from Johannesburg makes periodical visits to celebrate baptisms and marriages, and to hold confirmation classes.

There are several elders of the Dutch Church who hold services regularly in marquees specially set aside for that purpose. A large schoolroom is being erected. When this is complete permission will be given to the people to hold services in it on Sundays or week evenings.

Births.—There have been six births during the month, as shown on enclosed sheet.

Natives.—There are about 2,000 natives just outside the town, mostly women and children. The men having been sent away to work.

I can get some mealies for about £1 a bag, from some of the burghers who have been allowed to reap at Meyerton. This will enable me to feed these people until other arrangements are made.

The people here are fairly content. The majority are fairly well to do people, who can afford to buy clothing for themselves. The allotment made to this camp from the Burgher Relief Fund has been applied to assisting the poor and needy members of the camp.

Poynton's shop is well patronised whenever he gets a consignment of goods, but owing to difficulties in obtaining railway facilities, his supplies often run out.

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER.
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
1st June, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMP, VEREENIGING.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report to you in regard to the health of your Boer refugee camp for the month of May, 1901.

1. *Sanitary condition of the Camp.*—I am glad to be able to state that this is all that could be desired. The latrines are in good position, and are in a cleanly condition, and the camp generally is tidy and well kept.

2. *Health of the Inhabitants.*—Had it not been for the epidemic of enteric fever, which is still present in the camp, and in which during this past month we have noticed a slight recrudescence, the health of the people would have been fairly good. There have, of course, been a considerable number of mild

ailments, "coughs, colds, diarrhoea," &c., but I have only required to admit 15 cases to hospital for treatment. The diseases of these were as follows:—

Enteric fever	11
Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	3

— Total admitted hospital .. 15

We have had rather a larger number of deaths than usual, i.e., eight in number.

General Remarks.—The food supply has been of good quality, with the exception of some of the sugar, which was not good.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN STUART BOYD, M.B.,
Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom, for Month ended 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	322	1,255	4,147
" 31st May, 1901	365	1,398	4,446
Increase	43	83	299
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ended 10th May, 1901	3	30	29
" " 17th May, 1901	3	17	84
" " 24th May, 1901	5	22	104
" " 31st May, 1901	2	12	241
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	29
" 12 years and 40 "	5	3	—
" 40 " 50 "	—	2	—
" 50 " over	1	1	—
Total	6	6	32

Deaths under Head of Causes.

Measles	7
Diarrhoea	5
Dysentery	—
Pneumonia and bronchitis	12
Enteric	10
Other causes	10
Total	44

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT, PRETORIA.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom,
5th June, 1901.

I BEG to report for the month of May, as follows :—

The work of this camp has proceeded smoothly, except that considerable inconvenience was experienced owing to the shortness of supplies towards the latter end of the month. The difficulty was overcome by borrowing from local firms, which obliged us willingly; supplies were not long delayed, and the stuff loaned was soon returned. The quality of the food stuffs has been all that could be desired, and I have now a plentiful supply to last till the next consignments come to hand.

Meat Supply.—This has been satisfactory; the stock is drawn from the droves of captured sheep, and is not in very good condition. The pasturage has become very dry and scanty, as is usual at this season of the year, and grass fires have denuded thousands of acres of all food for sheep and goats. In addition to this circumstance, the animals have been driven long distances, and been kept close penned at nights to prevent them from straying beyond the picket lines and falling into the hands of the enemy. It is in consequence of these facts that the meat is unusually poor. To make up for the deficiency in quality, an additional allowance has been made in issuing to the refugees.

New Arrivals.—The families brought in are generally in great need of clothing and bedding, and have the appearance of having undergone great privations. Many have come in suffering from measles and other complaints, whilst others are so debilitated that they are disposed to take measles, influenza, or bronchitis. Every effort is made to assist these people by distributing blankets, flannelette and warm underclothing to the women and children.

Burgher Relief Fund.—The amount allotted to this camp has been expended in distributing warm materials for clothing, boots, &c., to the more needy members. In addition to this, large quantities of clothing of all descriptions have been received from the Ladies Committee in Cape Colony, and distributed where most needed. The Netherlands Bystands Fonds, administered by a Committee under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Holland, has also contributed liberally towards supplying the pressing needs of the people in the way of blankets, clothing, and boots.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Murray, of Ventersdorp, conducts service every Sunday afternoon, and ministers to the wants of the people in all spiritual matters.

School.—The Educational Department has started a free school in camp, which is highly appreciated by the parents of the children, and is well attended.

Hospital.—This consists of a number of marquees well equipped with the usual fittings, beds, &c. A well trained and qualified lady is Matron, and has another nurse to assist her, besides a large staff of probationers. A dispensary is connected with the hospital, and is served by two qualified doctors.

Fuel.—The supply of coal has been sufficient for the requirements of the camp, when combined with the wood which it has been possible to collect in the neighbourhood. Parties of Burghers have been sent out under protection of an armed escort to cut wood; by this means about 20 wagon loads per week have been obtained.

Gardens.—Employment has been found for a good many men in ploughing lands for the purpose of growing barley. Potatoes and other vegetables have also been planted, but the crops have been disappointing. The potatoes became diseased on account of the rain which soaked the soil soon after the

seed was planted, and kept it soaked for many days. Some of the potatoes have been sold on the Potchefstroom market for £3 12s. 6d. per bag.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

Potchefstroom, 5th June, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMP.

I HAVE to report that the health amongst the Boer refugee women and children during the past month has been anything but satisfactory, and the mortality amongst children has been very great. This has been due to a very severe epidemic of measles, accompanied with chest complaints caused by extreme cold winds from the south, together with exposure to cold by tent living. The epidemic is now at about its height, and I am hoping that in less than a fortnight the worst will be over. Influenza is also very prevalent, almost every grown up person suffering from that complaint. There have been, comparatively speaking, few cases of enteric fever during the month, which shows a marked decrease in the disease.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. J. DIXON,
Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp, for Month ended 31st May, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901.. ..	324	381	473
„ 31st May, 1901.. ..	328	551	652
Increase	94	170	179
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>			
Week ended 10th May, 1901	—	—	2
„ „ 17th May, 1901	—	—	2
„ „ 24th May, 1901	—	—	—
„ „ 31st May, 1901	—	—	4
<i>Deaths.</i>			
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
„ 12 „ 40 „	—	—	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	—
Diarrhoea	—
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	—
Enteric	—
Other causes	1
Total	2

REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp,
June, 1901.

New Comers.—The number of refugees in this camp on the 31st May was 1,531, comprising 328 men, 551 women, and 652 children. This gives an increase for the month of 452 persons. Columns operating to the westward of Krugersdorp brought in most of these. Several men were returned from Ladysmith and Green Point detention camps.

The condition of the families lately brought in is deplorable, as they are very short of clothing, and have very little bedding. Everything possible was done to make them comfortable, and as soon as goods arrive from Poynton's Store, clothing will be distributed to those urgently needing same.

Food Supply.—This has been very good, and no complaints have been made except in regard to the quality of the meat, which is very poor. The stock supplied having been driven a long way, and the pasturage about here being very scanty, it follows that good palatable meat is a luxury hardly obtainable.

Water.—This is excellent. The springs continue to supply abundance of water for all purposes. Bath and washhouses are being arranged for, and will add greatly to the comfort of the inmates when complete.

Hospital.—The hospital has been fitted up, but fortunately patients have not been numerous. The Medical Officer and Matron attend to all minor ailments in the tents.

Church.—Those wishing to attend religious observances in town are granted permits to leave the camp and go to church.

A *School* has been started by the Educational Department, and is well attended.

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Middelburg, for Month ending
31st May, 1901.

—					Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901..	..	..	..	..	494	1,182	1,449
„ 31st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	1,498	2,138	3,001
Increase	..	..	..	..	1,004	956	1,552
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>							
Week ending 10th May, 1901	..	..	..	..	56	80	89
„ „ 17th May, 1901	..	..	..	..	61	110	146
„ „ 24th May, 1901	..	..	..	..	50	167	182
„ „ 31st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	88	185	153
<i>Deaths.</i>							
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	—	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	—	7
„ 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	15
„ 12 years and 40 „	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	..	..	..	..	1	4	—
„ 50 „ over	..	..	..	..	8	—	—
Total..	..	..	..	..	5	5	27

Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœa	..	.	..	..	..	12
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia and bronchitis..			..	..	..	9
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total	..	..	..	..	..	37

REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg,
7th June, 1901.

I BEG to submit the following report on this camp :—

Census.—The number of inmates on the 31st May was 6,637, comprising 1,498 men, 2,138 women, and 3,001 children, showing an increase of 3,512 since the beginning of the month. This large increase was occasioned by the operations of various columns operating in various directions, which brought in hundreds of families at frequent intervals. In consequence of this, accommodation was often insufficient, as tents could not be obtained at short notice, provisions ran out, and great difficulty was experienced in supplying rations to the rapidly increasing camp. The members of families in numerous instances arrived in the greatest destitution, being possessed of little beyond the worn garments they had on. This circumstance added to their hardships, as the surplus stock of cooking utensils, blankets, &c., was soon exhausted, and fresh supplies were unobtainable, except after considerable delay. Many were in an exhausted condition owing to repeated attacks of malaria contracted in the low country. Every effort was made to meet the requirements of these people, and by degrees they were comfortably settled. The large increase in the number of men is partly due to heavy drafts of men returned from Ladysmith and Cape Town detention camps, being voluntary surrenders.

Food Supply.—As already explained, the rush of new arrivals soon exhausted the stock of provisions, and great anxiety was occasioned on this head. The Army Service Corps and merchants in Middelburg were able to come to the rescue, and lend supplies until fresh consignments arrived. The quality of the flour issued was excellent, but the coffee was not so good. Ground coffee quickly deteriorates, and it is considered by many old Boers preferable to have the raw coffee bean issued. As these people are accustomed to roasting their own coffee, I have decided to requisition for raw coffee in future.

The meat issued has been derived partly from captured stock, and partly from the local butcher. The quality of this has been fairly good, as the pasturage is still moderately plentiful, and the stock captured is in good condition.

Water Supply.—This is excellent, and is obtained from ten wells, six of which were sunk during the month. Every well provided with a pump is properly covered in, and no one allowed to come near the pump with dirty buckets to wash out. The water is carried from pump by means of a launder, 10 feet long, made out of old corrugated iron, and utensils are filled at the end of this launder. Some wells unprovided with pumps are worked with buckets, a most unsatisfactory method, as clear water cannot be obtained in this way. The wells have to remain open, and there is the danger of the water becoming contaminated. Four pumps have been ordered for these wells, and will enable me to remedy this.

Fuel.—The supply of coal was insufficient for the increased demands of the camps. Cattle droppings were largely utilised for fuel, a substitute for coal well understood by all dwellers of the open plains of South Africa. In order

to ensure a good supply of coal in future, arrangements have been made to get it from the Belfast collieries, if railway trucks are available.

Firewood in these parts is very scarce. A small quantity for kindling purposes has been indented for from Pretoria.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The bucket system is carried out regularly, and gives satisfaction. Owing to the large increase of the population, and in the absence of additional pails, more primitive arrangements have been made to meet the case until additional sanitary plant arrives.

Hospital.—This consists of a number of large tents fitted with the usual conveniences. A matron, assisted by two other properly qualified nurses, is in charge. There are 10 probationers also. The dispensary is served by two qualified chemists. The Medical Officer of the camp is assisted by two other duly qualified doctors.

Arrangements are being made to increase the number of nurses to meet the demand occasioned by so many fresh arrivals.

Religious Services.—The Rev. Mare, of the Dutch Reformed Church, assisted by a number of deacons holds service every Sunday. Four large marquees are set aside for this purpose.

School.—The Educational Department has opened a free school, which is doing good work.

Poynton's Store.—Has been open for some time, and does a great trade in clothing, boots, blankets, and groceries, as long as the stock lasts. The pressure on the railway makes it impossible to arrange for regular replenishment of stocks. In consequence it often happens that there is nothing to sell in the shop.

Free Issue of blankets and clothing has been made in considerable quantity to destitute families.

The report of the Medical Officer is attached.

(Signed) E. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR MAY, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Middleburg,
6th June, 1901.

The number of attendances at the dispensary, i.e., "out-patients," this month has been very large, varying from 30 to 60 a day, and on several occasions reaching 80. Besides these a large number are daily visited in their tents, bringing the number seen and prescribed for daily up to about 150 to 200; I have no doubt often more.

In the marquee hospital we have had during the month about 150 "in-patients," with two deaths. The ailments for which assistance has been sought have been as follows (in this order):—

Diarrhæa.—Principally among children; this is due entirely to the rough and often careless feeding of young children, and the difficulty of obtaining a constant supply of milk.

In most cases women, owing to the hardships they have had to endure, are forced to wean their children too early, and condensed milk is obtainable in far too small a quantity and too irregularly to meet absolute necessities.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrhs, &c.—Due to the sudden onset of the cold weather, the crowding in tents, which become stuffy and hot by day and cold at night. Not the least important is the great need of fatty food, such as butter, among the refugees, most of whom would buy it if it were available.

Anæmia, Amenorrhæa, Debility, &c., form a considerable percentage of those attending as out-patients. Want of exercise in the open air, and of incentives for such, and of outside interests, will account for most of these cases.

Purulent Ophthalmia was very common earlier in the month, but is decreasing with the disappearance of the flies, which carried the infection so largely.

Rheumatism, Tonsillitis, and allied conditions were fairly common amongst the older members and amongst the poorly clad.

Jaundice was also common amongst the poorly clad and thin.

Influenza broke out towards the end of the month, and has attacked a number of people, being responsible for the death of a few from syncope, bronchitis, &c.

Malaria has this month somewhat diminished with the disappearance of the mosquitoes. A great number of cases have occurred with every importation of fresh cases of malaria in fresh arrivals.

Debility amongst the senile, *Indigestion* amongst those of all ages, *Eczema*, &c., amongst the children, a few cases of burns and scalds, ulcers of legs, together with quite a few chronic diseases, such as phthisis, Bright's disease, bronchitis, and such like, severely affected by the necessity of braving the cold weather in tents, has swelled the numbers attending the dispensary daily or attended in their tents.

Epidemics.—Scarlet fever, imported at one time, has, I am glad to say, only affected very few, and died out during the month.

Measles, however, increased, and took a hold amongst both children and adults; this was caused by the close packing and the impossibility at the stage at which it arrived (as regards the extent of the camp) of isolating the cases as they occurred. It has been responsible for a good number of deaths in one way and another during the month.

Whooping Cough exists in a few cases, but has never assumed epidemic form.

Deaths.

During the month of May the number of deaths increased from something quite small to 37 :—

	Number of Deaths.				
Diarrhoea	12
Bronchitis, whooping cough, &c.	9
Heart disease, syncope, &c.	3
Bright's disease	3
Marasmus	2
Senile Decay	2
Premature birth	2

and 1 case each from tuberculosis, strangulated hernia, malaria, and convulsions, bring the total up to 37.

Two cases occurred during the month where the case was not seen during life; in both of these no assistance was sought during life, the people refusing to see a doctor or nurse.

The age statistics are as follows :—

Number of deaths occurring under—

	1 month	..	..	..	5
from 1	„	to 1 year	..	..	7
„ 1	year	to 12 years	..	..	11
„ 12	years	to 40 years	..	..	3
„ 40	„	50 „	..	..	7
„ 50	„	and over	..	..	4

As regards a general report on your camp, I may say that I think the site chosen cannot be improved upon. It is high, and the breeze keeps the camp fresh and well ventilated, while what rain falls runs off and does not stand among the tents. I attribute the comparatively small number of infectious diseases occurring in your camp and the rapid way in which scarlet fever disappeared principally to the situation of the camp and this free ventilation of it.

The drinking water is obtained from wells, some of which were emptied and cleaned out early in the occupation, and others which have since been sunk to meet the increasing demands; into none of these wells, owing to your camp arrangements, is surface drainage possible. As a result of the careful arrangements I consider no case of enteric fever has to my knowledge originated in your camp as yet, and the few cases imported by new comers have disappeared before isolation and skilled nursing.

The cleanliness of the camp is thoroughly good; tents are pitched well apart, and the refuse moved regularly, so that the camp is kept in such a state as to reflect the greatest credit upon the system and machinery which you have introduced.

In concluding this, my first medical report, upon the health of your camp, I should not feel satisfied to have done my duty were I not to ask you earnestly to consider the following suggestions, which I am convinced would prevent much sickness and tend to relieve those who are sick, in the future:—

1. That a matron, who has had hospital training, and, if possible, able to speak Dutch, should be provided for every 1,000 refugees. Without this provision, and the probationers under her, who can be obtained in camp, it is impossible to meet the requirements of the sick. We have at present three matrons for nearly 8,000 refugees, and one of these, Sister Miriam, has been laid up for the past two weeks, broken down with overwork in trying to do her best to meet the pressing demands made upon her, leaving only two to carry on the work.
2. That it should always be possible for the refugees to purchase at the store in camp what milk (condensed), butter, and warm clothing, they require. The supply of milk is most meagre and most irregular, and butter is obtainable in the very smallest quantities, at very long intervals. The warm clothing is a most pressing need in your camp, and throws a great number of sick upon my hands, who return to their tents only to be sick again for want of proper clothing.
3. That, with winter now upon us, some better shelter than tents should be provided for use as a hospital. Galvanised iron sheds, wood lined, would meet this difficulty if you could obtain the material.

If this cannot be obtained, and in this exposed situation, we must look forward to a largely increased mortality from pneumonia amongst the elderly, and amongst all, cases of measles, influenza, and febrile conditions which occur in your camp.

(Signed) H. A. SPENCER,
Medical Officer.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Volksrust, for Month ending
31st May, 1901.

— — —					Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	452	1,459	1 667
„ 31st May, 1901	..	..	..	..	602	2,000	2,208
Increase	..	..	..	..	150	541	541
<i>Sick in Camp.</i>							
Week ending 16th May, 1901	} In Hospital only. {			{	11	25	30
„ „ 17th May, 1901					6	13	25
„ „ 24th May, 1901					31	95	137
„ „ 31st May, 1901					30	97	88
<i>Deaths.</i>							
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	—	5
„ 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	18
„ 12 years and 40 „	..	..	..	..	1	3	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
„ 50 „ over	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total..	..	..	..	..	2	3	25

Number of Deaths under Heads of Causes.

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia and bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total	..	..	..	..	..	30

REPORT FOR MAY.

Burgher Camp, Volksrust,
7th June, 1901.

I BEG to submit the following report for the month of May, 1901:—

The total number of inmates in this camp on the 31st May, 1901, was 4,810, comprising 602 men, 2,000 women, and 2,208 children, showing an increase of 1,232 for the month.

Of these about 700 came from De Jager's Drift, where a temporary camp had been formed to collect families brought in by various columns operating in the surrounding country.

Sixty-seven men from Ladysmith and Cape Town detention camps were permitted to return and join their families in this camp.

Food Supply.—The flour and other groceries have been of excellent quality, but the meat has been very poor owing to the low condition of the stock at this time of the year.

Water Supply.—This is derived from wells lately sunk, but the supply is hardly sufficient, and is the cause of much anxiety. As the winter advances it is feared the springs will become weaker, and it will be necessary to spend considerable sums in augmenting the supply by digging more wells and deepening the existing ones.

Climate.—Owing to the altitude of the place, and the unprotected nature of the situation, the cold is intense at night, and when a breeze is blowing

the days are also very keen. Aged persons and young children as well as those not in perfect health suffer considerably from this cause, while to those in good health the bracing atmosphere is beneficial, and produces no ill effects.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied in sufficient quantity, but the quality is not always good. It requires wood to kindle a fire properly and to cause the coal to ignite thoroughly. The scarcity of wood in these parts is thus a serious drawback, and the want of it is sorely felt by the inmates of the camp.

Sanitation.—The camp is kept clean by a party of men employed from amongst the men in camp. The refuse is carried away on wagons and deposited well away from camp. The nightsoil is removed regularly—the pail system having been established—and great attention is paid to this important matter.

Health.—I regret that enteric fever still prevails,¹ and dysentery is prevalent. Diarrhoea and bronchitis amongst children are also the principal causes of illness.

I attach the Medical Officer's Report.

Hospital.—The building used for this purpose is a commodious building in the town of Volksrust. The Medical Officer is in charge, assisted by an experienced matron in the person of Sister Bartman, who is fully qualified. A large staff of probationers is employed under the matron. A dispenser, holding certificates of competency as a dispensing chemist, is in charge of the drug department.

Burgher Relief Fund.—An allowance from this fund has been expended in providing clothing to destitute families, and large numbers of blankets have also been issued.

Religious Services are conducted by two clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church, resident in Volksrust, who are attentive to the requirements of the burghers and their families in regard to spiritual matters.

School.—A day school has been opened free by the Education Department, and is largely attended by children and young persons, who display great eagerness in their lessons.

Poynton Bros. have opened a shop in camp, in accordance with their agreement with the Government for the purpose of supplying clothing and additional groceries to the inmates of the camp who have the means of buying. The Superintendent is able, by means of this shop, to supply needy families with clothing at the expense of the Department.

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT, BURGHER CAMP, VOLKSRUST.

Re Circular 43.

Burgher Camp, Volksrust.

SIR,

6th June, 1901.

SINCE my arrival at your camp on the 15th May up to the 31st ultimo, I beg to inform you that we have had 54 cases of enteric fever (including the cases in hospital on the 15th ultimo); 44 cases of dysentery, and 17 cases of malaria.

During this period diarrhoea has been prevalent, especially among children. Slight cases of bronchitis and coughs have also been numerous.

There have been six deaths from enteric fever.

Enteric fever cases are removed at once to the hospital, but in spite of all precautions I fear that this disease will prove, at least for some time, endemic in the camp.

The diarrhoea and dysentery I attribute to the dietary and to the recklessness of the parents in allowing their children to eat anything that they may fancy.

The bronchitis is attributable to the coldness of the weather, especially to the frost at night.

Considering the size of the camp, the conditions of camp life, and the severity of the weather, I am of opinion that the general health is good.

The sanitary condition of the camp is satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) RICHARD HAMILTON,
Medical Officer.

P.S.—On the present date there are 48 white cases and one Kaffir (servant of the hospital) in hospital.

*Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
14th June, 1901.*

SIR,

THE CHAIRMAN PRETORIA GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the above Committee on 3rd June, requesting us to prepare a short report on the working of the Government relief since 1st May, we have the honour to submit the accompanying report.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) FRED. LANCE,
T. G. LIGERTWOOD,
Members of the Committee.

PRETORIA GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE REPORT for Month ended
31st May, 1901.

On 1st May, in accordance with instructions from the Military Governor, as published in Gazette Notice No. 56 of 1901 (copy attached, marked A), the management of the Pretoria Relief Committee was vested in the hands of the following Committee :—

Mr. W. K. Tucker (Chairman).
Mr. Fred. Lance, } Members.
Mr. W. M. Brown, }
Mr. T. G. Ligertwood (Secretary).

The Ladies' Committee remaining as before.

Prior to 1st May it had been the custom to distribute rations to all who were on the relief lists, irrespective of their circumstances, on the recommendation of the ladies of the Committee, who dealt with the standing population, and of the Staff Officer dealing with refugees.

On the new Committee taking over the distribution of relief, the indigent population was as follows :—

Refugees, employés of the Town Council, and poor inhabitants of Pretoria, numbering in all 3,069 adults (over 12 years), 2,363 children.

The instructions given in the aforementioned notice set up a dividing line between those who were allowed to remain in Pretoria and those who were destined for a burgher camp. Many of the latter class elected to support themselves, in preference to going to a burgher camp.

The work of removing those not entitled to remain was greatly checked by the want of tent accommodation ; and, though the Staff Officer for refugees did effect the removal of a certain number, many who are destined for the burgher camps are still in Pretoria.

About 400 refugees were brought in during April from Pietersburg, and lodged in a temporary camp near Pretoria-Pietersburg Station, and this camp has been used since then as a rest camp for persons *en route* for burgher camps.

For the Pretoria population proper all applicants for relief were required to fill in an application form as per copy attached (marked B). This form was then duly considered by the Secretary, who referred doubtful

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applications to the Committee, and relief was given in accordance with a standard scale (copy attached, marked C).

Three inspectors have been appointed, whose duties are to make further and more searching inquiries into all cases.

Reports are submitted for the information of the Committee at their weekly meetings.

The Scale C works out for indigent persons at 6s. per week for adults and 3s. per week for children, the relief being given in the form of tokens, convertible into food stuffs at the Relief Stores. It will also be seen, by reference to the Scale C, that every encouragement is given to those willing to work, as, although deductions are made in relief accorded in proportion to their earnings, still the position of the working man is better than that of the unemployed.

The purchasing power of the tokens reckoned on a basis of 6s. and 3s. per week respectively, places the recipient in a somewhat better position than under the old ration system.

On the 12th May, the Secretary, Mr. Ligertwood, resigned his appointment, his services being urgently required by the Educational Department, and Mr. Souter was appointed in his place. At a later date, with the approval of the Military Governor, Mr. Ligertwood became a member of the Committee.

The Relief Store was opened on 15th May, and the token system came into force on that date, and has proved highly satisfactory.

A greater variety of articles is kept in this store than was possible under the ration system, including such as are usually considered as Medical comforts, and the recipients can make their purchases at times to suit their own convenience, the store being open daily from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The Government Free Dispensary is now open daily at stated times for dispensing medicines and stimulants, the latter being given only on the certificates of the District Surgeon and certain doctors employed by the Nederlands Relief Fund.

The number in receipt of relief as per return for week ending 8th June is as follows:—Men, 742; women, 1,562; children, 2,101; it must be borne in mind that for relief purposes all children over 12 years count as either men or women.

The cost of rations issued for relief, including the Rest Camp and emergency rations during the month under review, was	£ 1,392
The nominal value of tokens taken in the Relief Store in exchange for goods during the period 15th to 31st May, was	2,514
The actual cost of the goods to the Government was	2,111
Making a total cost for the month of	3,503

This result shows that the relief distributed to the people is made to cost less than the nominal value by the fact that the Government supply the goods from the coast, and import free of duty, and at favourable rates for railway carriage.

Thus, while the Committee fix the scale of relief at 6s. per week per adult person, the actual cost of such relief is about the same as the cost of the rations which were issued under the fixed scale formerly worked upon.

The present staff consists of 22 white employees at a monthly cost of 178*l.*—and eight Kaffirs at a cost of 19*l.* per month. Considerable reductions have been effected in the weekly wages sheets since 30th April.

(Signed) FREDERICK LANCE,
Executive Member of
Government Relief Committee.
T. G. LIGERTWOOD,
Member of
Government Relief Committee.

Pretoria, 14th June, 1901.

A.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE, No. 56 of 1901.

Government Relief, Pretoria.

In order to secure uniformity of system, on and after 1st May, 1901, the following rules and regulations regarding the distribution of Government relief will come into force.

All Government notices relating to relief will be cancelled.

The Government Relief Committee will be composed as under :—

Mr. Tucker, Chairman.	
Mr. Lance,	} Members.
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Ligertwood, Secretary.	

The Honorary Committee of ladies remains as heretofore.

A relief store will be established in Pretoria ; the issue of rations will be discontinued ; relief will be obtainable by means of tickets issued by the Committee only, which will be convertible into foodstuffs at the relief store.

No relief from Government sources will be given except through the Committee.

All refugees and indigents in receipt of Government relief will be sent to the Burgher refugee camps, except :—

- (a.) Owners of property in Pretoria residing in their own houses.
- (b.) Sick or invalids certified as such by the district surgeon.
- (c.) Those now employed under the Town Board on municipal work.
- (d.) British and foreign refugees.

Wages for work under the auspices of the Relief Committee will be at the rate of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per diem.

Refugees and indigents in receipt of such wages will be permitted to purchase tickets enabling them to deal at the Relief Store ; their families will be on the same basis as regards relief, according to circumstances, as other families permitted to remain in Pretoria.

Any person refusing to work for wages, or for persistent idleness at work, will be removed with their family to a refugee camp.

Refugees holding accepted Government requisition receipts in respect of stock or produce to a value of more than 100l. who require temporary relief will be required to deposit such original receipts (and will obtain a written acknowledgment from the Secretary of the Relief Committee) for safe custody, and the value will eventually be debited against these receipts.

Any refugee obtaining Government relief without disclosing his receipts against Government as set forth in the aforesaid terms, will be liable to forfeiture of any claim against Government in respect of these receipts.

All recommendations or applications for relief will be made to the Secretary of the Relief Committee at the Palace of Justice.

Such applications and recommendations must be made on the approved form, which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Committee will always be glad of any gratuitous assistance, and will be grateful when deserving cases are brought to their notice.

Medical assistance is obtainable by refugees at the Government Free Dispensary.

J. G. MAXWELL, Major-General,
Military Governor.

Pretoria, 22nd April, 1901.

B.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE, PRETORIA

GOUVERNEMENTS ONDERSTEUNINGS COMITÉ, PRETORIA

Application for Relief.

Aanzoek om Ondersteuning.

1. Name in full
1. *Volle naam*
2. Nationality
2. *Nationaliteit*
3. Address
3. *Woonplaats*.
4. Occupation
4. *Beroep*
5. Former address (if not resident in Pretoria prior to October, 1899)
5. *Vroegere woonplaats (indien geen inwoner van Pretoria vóór October 1899)*.
6. Married or single
6. *Gehuwd of ongehuwd*
7. Children. — State name and age of each child
7. *Kinderen. — Geef naam en ouderdom van ieder kind*
8. If a married woman, state whereabouts of husband and his nationality
8. *Indien een getrouwde vrouw, geef op waar echtgenoot zich bevinden en zijn nationaliteit*
9. If any relatives or other persons are dependent on you, give name, age and relationship
9. *Indien eenige familie of andere personen afhankelijk van u zijn, geef dan de naam, ouderdom, en familie betrekking daarvan op*
10. Have you been receiving relief? If so, from what date?
10. *Hebt gij al ondersteuning ontvangen? Indien zoo sedert wanneer?*

11. Are you the owner of the house you occupy? If not, what rent do you pay? . . . }
11. *Zijt gij de eigenaar van het door u bewoonde huis? Zoo niet, hoeveel huur betaalt gij?* }
12. Are you and your family the only occupants of the house? }
12. *Zijt gij en uwe familie de eenige bewoners van het huis?* }
13. How many rooms are in the house? . . . }
13. *Hoeveel kamers zijn er in het huis?* . . . }
14. Do you own any other property? If so, give full particulars . . . }
14. *Bezit gij eenig ander eigendom? Indien zoo, geef alle bijzonderheden* . . . }
15. Do you hold any Government receipts for goods or live stock requisitioned by the military authorities? If so, give particulars. . . . }
15. *Hebt gij in uw bezit eenige ontvangstbewijzen van het Gouvernement voor goederen of levende have gecommanderd door de militaire autoriteiten? Indien zoo geef op de bijzonderheden?* . }
16. Have you disposed of any such receipts? If so, to whom? . }
16. *Hebt gij eenige zulke ontvangstbewijzen aan anderen overgedaan? Indien zoo, aan wien?* . . . }
17. Are you or any of your family in employment? Give name, where employed, and wages earned weekly . . . }
17. *Hebt gij of eenige van uwe familie bezigheden? Geef op naam, waar geemploijeerd, en welk salaris daarmêe wekelijks wordt verdiend?* . }
18. Are you or any of your family in receipt of money from any other sources? If so, how much? . . . }
18. *Ontvangst gij of eenige anderen van uwe familie gelden, voortkomende uit andere bronnen? Indien zoo, hoeveel?* }
19. References in Pretoria . . . }
19. *Narragen in Pretoria* . . . }

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to questions above set forth are true and correct in all details, and I undertake to immediately notify the Secretary of the Relief Committee of any change in my present circumstances.

Ik verklaar hierbij dat de bijzonderheden en antwoorden op de vragen hierboven gedaan, waar en naauwkeurig zijn, en allen deele, en neem verder aan, als er eenige verandering in mijne tegenwoordige omstandigheden magt komen, hiervan onmiddellijk kennis te geven aan de Secretaris van het Ondersteuningsfonds.

As Witness }
Als Getuige }

Dated at Pretoria this
Gedateerd te Pretoria deze

day of
dag van

1901.
1901.

C.

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT—FAMILIES EARNING PER WEEK.

	Earnings.						
	9s.	15s.	21s.	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
	s.	s.	s. d.	s.	s.	s. d.	s. d.
Relief to wife or 1 adult dependant..	6	6	3 6	—	—	—	—
With 1 child under 12	9	9	6 6	3	—	—	—
" 2 children under 12	12	12	9 6	6	2	—	—
" 3 " "	15	15	12 6	9	4	—	—
" 4 " "	18	18	15 6	12	7	2 6	—
" 5 " "	21	21	18 6	15	10	5 6	1 6
" 6 " "	24	24	21 6	18	13	8 6	4 0

Each additional adult 6s. extra per week.

Each additional child 3s. extra per week.

In cases where family earns nothing, or a sum below 9s., the relief given is 6s. per adult per week and 3s. per child per week.

Reports on the Boer Refugee Camps at Bloemfontein.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,
Pretoria, 10th July, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the Boer Refugee Camps at Bloemfontein, called for by your telegram, No. 8145, of 27th June, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

No. 2266/01.

*Government of the Orange River Colony,
Bloemfontein, 5th July, 1901.*

Sir,

With further reference to the High Commissioner's telegram of the 28th ult., K. 5,712, and to the reply thereto, I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency, copies of reports on the health of the Bloemfontein Refugee Camp, and on the condition of the children there.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. WILSON,
Secretary to the O.R.C. Administration.

The Acting Imperial Secretary,
Johannesburg.

C.S.O.

At the request of the G.O.C. I directed Major Baird to make a sanitary inspection of the refugee camp, and I now forward for the G.O.C.'s information the attached report of Major Baird.

It will be seen that it is urgently necessary that active steps be taken to improve the sanitary state of the camp.

(Signed) R. EXHAM,
Col. R.A.M.C., P.M.O.

Bloemfontein, 18/4/1901.

Sanitary Inspection Refugee Camp, 17/4/1901.

Present population, 3,700. These are accommodated in 400 bell tents, 5 huts with 100 rooms, 23 marquees, also in Lumsden tents, shelters and wagons.

A family occupies a bell tent, a room, or half or third of a marquee according to the number in family. I went into several of the tents and rooms, the largest number I found in any was eight, mostly children. The rooms are 10 ft. \times 12 ft. The interiors were generally clean. The tents are never let down to air the soil.

The camp generally was not very clean or well kept. The Boer is dirty in his surroundings. The tents, rooms, &c., appeared to be swept out daily, the sweepings, with added refuse, remained outside in little heaps until the cart came round to clean up. Two carts, I was informed, are constantly going round the camp for this purpose, and a third was to be put on to-morrow.

The rations consist of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. meal, milk, coffee, sugar, and salt. Each family has its own cooking place, which was fairly clean. 1 lb. coal and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. wood is allowed per head per diem.

The water supply is partly from the Modder River source, and partly from a tube well on the open ground to the south of the camp.

The medical officer in charge told me that this water from the tube well is pure, and that 700 gallons a day were obtained from it, also that 300 gallons per diem of the Modder River water was boiled. The water is not filtered.

Latrines.—The accommodation did not appear to me to be sufficient, but the commandant informed me that more were being added. The dongas around are also employed by the Boers for latrine purposes, and I also noticed in two or three places that the ground between the tents had also been used for this purpose. Disinfectants are not used sufficiently.

At 11 a.m. the latrine buckets had not been emptied for the previous day and night, and remained outside the latrines in the hot sun. A fearful stench was emitted by these, I had to keep my handkerchief to my face, and finish the inspection as quickly as possible. The commandant said that this was the fault of the Town Council in not removing the pails regularly. The interior of the men's latrines were not very clean.

The refuse pits were well kept.

The hospital accommodation is distinct, everything connected with this was clean and well kept.

(Signed) A. BAIRD,
Major R.A.M.C.

Bloemfontein,
17.4.01.

Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein,
3rd June, 1901.

C.S.R.C.,
O.R.C.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the C.M.O.'s report on the sanitary state of the camp, as I am making some notes and minutes on his report. I have numbered the same to make it easier for reference.

(1) I entirely agree with the M.O.'s remarks about the situation of the old camp. It is unhealthy, and very bleak, and much exposed to the cold winds. The formation, or rather the malformation, of the camp, I called attention to in my first report in March of this year.

The cleanliness of the camp is a source of great anxiety to me, and I sincerely endorse the M.O.'s suggestion contained in paragraph 10.

It is impossible for me to look after the cleaning of the camp, except in a general way, owing to the heavy office work there is in connection with the

camp. Mr. Wyburn does his best, but cannot be in half-a-dozen places at once. The whole truth of the matter is, that Dutchmen in this camp who occupy the positions of corporals are, with two, or at the most three, exceptions, utterly useless. Give me a dozen N.C.O.'s and men whom I can depend on to carry out an order, and the camp will very soon be clean. It is true that Dr. Becker arrived at rather an unfortunate moment, when the shifting of the lower part of the camp to a new site is still in progress, I have suspended cleaning operations at that particular spot till such time as the whole work is finished. Dr. Becker informs me that he based his report as regards cleanliness on the appearance of the spot alluded to in the preceding sentence.

(2) I cannot altogether agree with Dr. Becker. It was partially to accommodate the increasing number of refugees, and also in a great measure to take refugees from the unhealthiest portion of the old camp, that it was decided upon to have a new camp. My great object was to take the people of the lower part of the camp on to a more healthy spot.

(3) Two carts are used in the new and three in the old camp for cleaning up. I propose putting another one on to the old camp. As regards the people using the kopjes and surroundings of the camp as latrines, unless European constables are put on to this work no good results will accrue. The Dutchmen have not the backbone to bring offenders to justice. I asked for this some six weeks or two months ago. More latrines are being erected.

(4)—1. This is unavoidable under present circumstances.

2. —————

3. Blankets have been indented for whenever asked for.

4. This I do not think is the case, as my average comes out about six or perhaps a little under. If there is any excessive crowding, viz. :— One family of say 10 or 11, I will give them another tent, *provided* Government will not grumble at my requisitioning for more tents as necessity may arise.

5. I have answered this in paragraph 3, at the same time I am of opinion that were we to supply each individual with a latrine to himself, the nuisance referred to in paragraph 3 would still continue.

6. To combat this tubs would have to be provided for every two tents, and a large slop tank would also have to be procured to cart away the slops. I mentioned this to the authorities, but at present I have no tank, no tubs, and no transport.

7. Bore holes are being sunk in three different places.

8. I think this requires no remark of mine, but speaks for itself.

(5) I have written you on this subject of the canvas already, blankets are being substituted.

(6) I entirely agree with Dr. Becker in what he says in this paragraph.

(7) This matter I have asked you to bring before His Honour the Deputy Administrator, but I have not heard result yet.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR HUME, Captain,

O.C. Refugee Camp,

Bloemfontein.

Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein.
June 1st, 1901.

The Superintendent, Refugee Camp
of Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour, in reply to the letter of the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, No. 2282, to submit the following report :—

(1.) On my arrival I found that the original camp was divided; that part of it had been removed to a spot close by, or practically adherent. This new part is now nearly laid out, the plan well done; it is clean so far,
(7925)

and should be kept so. The old part of the camp is, in my opinion, not so clean as it might be, the tents are not pitched in proper order, and there is some refuse lying about. The camp, on a whole, is pitched on a spot not well chosen. It is unsheltered, and there is no water and no vegetation, points which militate against the health of a large community assembled, and more especially when such assembly of people is suddenly brought together. I think, however, that the amount of disease prevailing in this camp is due not so much to its situation as to the causes to be presently enumerated.

(2.) The general aspect of the camp strikes me as having been started on a wrong plan, and guided too much by economic principles. Since a new part of the camp has been laid out, it is to be regretted that more time and care were not exercised in selecting only those families who could show a clean bill of health to be sent over. As a consequence, this part of the camp will also soon be made unhealthy by cases in the incubation stage of disease, such as measles and typhoid fever, developing into force and keeping up the prevailing epidemics.

(3.) The camp refuse, I think, is not as quickly removed as it should be, owing, probably, to the lack of carts for that purpose. Human excreta are found in some cases in the camp as well as around it. This is a difficult matter to cope with, unless facilitated by special police for the purpose and by an increase of latrines.

(4.) The diseases prevailing mostly are measles, typhoid fever, diarrhoea and dysentery, some cases of influenza, abscess of one or both ears, pneumonia, and some other minor ones. This epidemic of measles is of a very fatal type, being mostly complicated by broncho or labour-pneumonia, abscess of the ears following and also general debility. The disease likely to follow the wake of this measles epidemic, apart from the complications mentioned, are croup and diphtheria. Two severe cases of croup have already occurred, one of which recovered and the other died. I fully anticipate a big death rate this coming week owing to the excessively cold weather. Pneumonia will most likely head the list.

(5.) The people are, I think, in many cases to blame for not calling in medical aid soon enough; by purposely *concealing disease* in some cases, or by disobeying the doctor's instructions. Probably there has also been neglect on the part of the medical officers to account for the high death rate, not wilfully, but of necessity, because two resident medical officers cannot properly attend to all the cases of disease as is professionally required of them. But to come to the real causes of disease and death prevalent in this camp, the following must be enumerated:—

(6.) 1. The indiscriminate massing together of people of all sorts from different parts of this Colony in a large camp, whereby, no doubt, contagion is bound to assert itself.

2. Insufficient hospital accommodation for infectious cases.

3. Insufficient housing and covering, absence of warmth. The tents are thus not giving sufficient warmth to people who have been suddenly removed from houses. Some of the tents are useless as a covering. In many cases also the supply of blankets is insufficient.

4. Overcrowding in many tents.

5. Insufficient latrine accommodation.

6. Slops thrown about the tents.

7. Insufficient supply of water as well for the washing of clothes as for the person.

8. Bad nursing on the part of the people themselves, cold, want of room and breathing space.

9. *Insufficient food supply.* I think half-a-pound of meat for an adult not sufficient. The Boer Afrikaner is used to a great deal more. Fresh milk and vegetables (even though compressed or preserved in tins) should be supplied two or three times a week. Diarrhoea is very prevalent amongst adults as amongst children, and is in many cases due to the food, in other cases undoubtedly to the water. Water cannot be kept clean in tents into which wind and dust constantly are blown. The quality of the meat supplied to the camp might with safety be improved.

10. The drinking of locally made hop and ginger beers is a great feeder of typhoid and diarrhoea. The sale of this has now been happily stopped.

(7.) The amount of sickness and the number of deaths could be greatly diminished by improving upon the above causes, also by increasing the hospital accommodation, improving the hospital wards at present existing. These wards are excessively cold and draughty. It has been repeatedly asked to have these lined and ceiled at the top, but I regret to say that so far nothing has been done. The canvas which was granted for the purpose, I find as I write this report, is not to be supplied. Most of the nurses have had no proper training, and hence nursing is not as it should be. This branch ought to be improved, and a great deal of good will be done by the appointment of another medical officer (resident). No such medical officer should have more than 1,000 to 1,200 people to take charge of. At present there are 4,360 people in camp. That the number of people is daily increasing while the medical staff remains the same. Although my colleague and I do our best to cope with all the sickness in camp, we cannot manage to do justice to each individual case.

(8.) The present hospital wards should have porches added at each end to prevent the cold draughts through them whenever the doors are opened.

(9.) A great improvement would be to open another dispensary in the new part of the camp, with a qualified dispenser and assistant. It is very far in the cold weather for women or children to walk to the existing dispensary. Great delay also is caused in procuring the medicine prescribed by the medical officer on his rounds.

(10.) Want of order or discipline prevails amongst the subordinates in camp to a marked degree. This should be improved by appointing from 20 to 25 trained Europeans with allowances. Soldiers would be best suited. By having such men, all work relating to sanitation, and other work in the camp could be expedited. The camp would be kept clean, and necessary order prevail.

(11.) Lastly I would like to mention, although this comes in only indirectly in a medical report, that something should be done for the comfort of the hard-worked staff, especially the medical officers and nurses. At present there is no comfort.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) HENRY A. BECKER,

M.O.,

Refugee Camp.

Bloemfontein.

R.C.

3058

2nd July, 1901.

Doctor Becker, Refugee Camp,
Bloemfontein.

The General Commanding in Chief wires as follows :—

“Has doctor in charge Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein, made any report on state of children there stop?”

Please forward me to-day a full report on the health, clothing, education, recreation, &c., of children, and any suggestions for improvements that you may think necessary. Urgent.

B. O.,

for Captain,

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

*Refugee Camp, Bloemfontein,
July 2nd, 1901.*

The Chief Supt., Refugee Camps,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

In reply to your memo, No. 3058, I have the honour herewith to furnish you with the following particulars :—There are two schools in the Camp, one in each section. The one in the old section has 300 children on the register, with an average daily attendance of 220. For this school six teachers are supplied. They advance up to the 6th standard. The school in the new section has 200 pupils, three teachers, and at present have pupils advanced to the 4th standard. The school-rooms are well kept and are healthy and well ventilated. There is plenty of recreation, and sports are encouraged amongst the children. There is still a great deal of sickness, but as this is gradually decreasing, we may hope soon to eradicate the existing epidemics.

The children mostly are not well or warmly clad. Clothing is being dealt out ; but there seems a want, and much more is wanted, especially boys' clothing and material for shirts, &c. Boots are very badly wanted. More fresh milk is required, and vegetables would be a blessing to keep the children in health.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) HENRY A. BECKER.

The Refugee Camp for Whites, Bloemfontein..

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

JOHANNESBURG,

July 26th, 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the undermentioned document on the subject of the Bloemfontein Refugee Camp (for white persons).

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KITCHENER,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., &c.,

Colonial Office.

July 1st, 1901. Report by Medical Officer of Health, Orange River Colony.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BLOEMFONTEIN,

ORANGE RIVER COLONY,

July 1st, 1901.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions, I visited on the 7th ultimo the Refugee Camp for Whites, Bloemfontein, and now have the honour to submit to you the enclosed report.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. PRATT YULE, M.D., D.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health,
Orange River Colony.

His Honour the Deputy Administrator,

The Government of the Orange River Colony,
Bloemfontein.

The Refugee Camp, situated about two miles to the north-west of the town on the low lying hills to the right of the Spitz Kop Road, is in two sections, which are separated by the ridge of a hill, the distance between them amounting to about 500 yards.

The total population of the camp is 4,704.

I.—SECTION A.

This is the original camp, but the increasing number of refugees necessitated the formation of a second section (B), which was opened May 12th, 1901. The appearance of the camp is straggling owing to the irregular disposition of the tents, entailed by the inequalities of the surface.

1. SITE AND ASPECT.

This division of the camp covers the hillside from the base to nearly the ummit, but even the lowest tents and huts are pitched on a considerable

incline. The aspect of the camp is westerly, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The situation and aspect of the camp are all that could be desired. There is no restriction to the free circulation of air currents, and the elevation and slope of the ground ensure the speedy removal of both the surface water and any that may penetrate the superficial soil, thus rendering the site, under ordinary conditions, dry and wholesome.

2. THE GALVANISED-IRON HUTS.

The huts are nine in number. Of these five have been erected in parallel lines towards the lowest and most westerly part of the encampment, a space of 20 yards being between each hut. The other four huts are placed at the southern end of the camp; three of these are occupied by typhoid patients, and the other is used as a general kitchen for the typhoid wards.

The huts, which are raised 1 foot above the ground level, are constructed of corrugated iron, the floors are of wood. There is no internal lining to either wall or roof.

The ventilation space under the huts is closed by wire netting to prevent the deposition or accumulation of refuse. An open space in the wall below the eaves was originally left for free ventilation, but this was subsequently boarded up on the advent of the cold winter nights; a narrow chink, half an inch wide, still remains, however, for ventilation purposes. There are windows on both sides of the huts throughout their entire length, thus securing good cross ventilation when desired.

Of the five huts to the west of the encampment the lowest is used as a general measles pavilion; three and a half are partitioned off into rooms, one hut consisting of 20 rooms; the remaining half hut consists of two rooms of equal size, which are used as schoolrooms.

A.

The measles hut is used for the isolation of women and children of both sexes suffering from—

- (1) Measles.
- (2) Any other disease if there is a former history of measles.

The dimensions of the hut are :—

Length	...	...	...	...	...	112 feet 5 inches.
Breadth	...	...	...	...	...	24 feet 1 inch.
Height to the eaves	...	...	...	...	...	7 feet 9 inches.
Height to the roof ridge	...	...	...	...	...	11 feet 9 inches.

As the variation of temperature in a measles pavilion should be rendered as slight as possible to aid in warding off lung complications the walls of the hut have been lined with canvas; a canvas ceiling has also been inserted at a height of 7 feet 3 inches above the floor level.

At the time of my visit there were 63 beds in the ward, of which 43 were occupied, the cubic space per patient thus amounting to 454·8 cubic feet.

The temperature of the ward is regulated by six open fire-stoves. The nursing is conducted by one professional and three untrained nurses, the latter of whom are refugees who have kindly volunteered for the work. At each end of the pavilion is a ward kitchen, disconnected from the main block by a short passage.

A separate latrine, with four pails, is provided distant about 40 yards from the measles pavilion.

On the day of my visit this ward, though somewhat overcrowded by beds, presented an extremely clean, bright, and cheery appearance. The bedding arrangements are identical with those of any permanent hospital, the patients being very comfortable and evidently contented.

With 43 patients the air space was 454·8 cubic feet per head; if all the beds were occupied this would be reduced to 310·4 cubic feet per head. The internal temperature was 88° F., due to an overhead sun, but the air was in no way "stuffy," the ventilation being secured by slightly opening alternate windows on each side of the ward.

The temperature sinks rapidly towards nightfall, but this is overcome as much as possible by the use of the open fire-stoves. The windows are closed at night because of the difficulty of keeping up the temperature, but the question of the ventilation of the measles hut rests solely in the care of the doctor treating the patients; the majority of medical men would rather have measles patients suffer temporarily from impure air than risk exposure to the slightest draught. The measles pavilion was opened for the reception of patients on June 13th. The deaths from all causes, June 1st to 13th, numbered 83. From June 13th to 26th the number of deaths declined to 42. The factors to be considered before any safe conclusion may be drawn from these figures are numerous, but the coincidence is certainly worthy of note.

B.

The divided huts contain 20 one-roomed houses arranged on the back to back principle. Each room has a floor space of 132 square feet, the cubic contents being 1,287 cubic feet. There are no ceilings to these rooms, and the partitions only reach the height of the eaves.

A family is appointed to each room, the average number of inmates being approximately six, but in many of the houses varying from three to nine. In those cases in which the occupants are numerous the increase is chiefly brought about by children. Every endeavour has been made, in the majority of rooms, to stop the means of ventilation in order to exclude as much as possible the cold night air. This has been effected by the construction of blanket ceilings, by packing the ventilation chink under the eaves with canvas, and by carrying up the partitions between the different rooms by canvas or blankets to the roof. The windows are evidently always kept closed.

Many of these rooms are densely overcrowded, the average cubic space per head being only 215 cubic feet, which is considerably decreased by beds, trunks, and boxes, &c.

In those rooms in which the occupants have improvised ceilings the cubic space is decreased by 264 cubic feet, giving an average of 170 cubic feet per head. The overcrowding of the rooms is chiefly due to the presence of children, who are more likely to suffer from the effects of impure air than adults.

C.

The school consists of the transverse half of one hut divided into two equally sized rooms, the capacity of each being 6,655·7 cubic feet. The scholars on the roll number 300, but the absentees reduce the attendance by 70 to 90 daily.

If we assume the average number present daily to be 200 the air space is 66·5 cubic feet per head, and the floor area 6·8 square feet per head.

Both the cubic space and the floor area per head are much too low for the healthy condition of the children. On the day of my visit there were over 200 scholars present, and in my opinion, considering that an epidemic of measles is rife in the camp, it would be difficult to devise a more perfect method of aiding the spread of the disease. The children from every part of the camp, in some cases sickening with the disease, are huddled together in the most intimate contact in a closely confined atmosphere with no other ventilation than that afforded by the diminutive windows of the hut.

D.

The typhoid wards are considerably smaller than the huts described above, but are built on the same principle.

The internal dimensions are :—

Length	...	...	...	...	36 feet.
Breadth	...	...	...	...	18 feet.
Height to eaves	...	...	...	...	9 feet.
Height to roof ridge	...	...	...	...	12 feet 6 inches.

Attached to each ward is a small kitchen, which is now used for the accommodation of another bed, as a general kitchen has been provided for the three pavilions.

The walls of the wards are lined with canvas, but there is no ceiling. An open fire-stove is provided for each pavilion.

Ward 1.	Adult males ...	...	...	...	14 beds.
Ward 2.	Adult females	...	...	...	14 beds.
Ward 3.	Children	...	...	...	17 beds.

The cubic space per head in the adult wards is 497·5 cubic feet, in the children's ward 409·7 cubic feet. These standards are considerably higher at the present time as the ward beds are not all occupied. The wards are extremely neat, bright, cheerful, and comfortable.

E. THE TENTS.

The great majority of the refugees are living in bell tents, the canvas of which is in good condition. In this section of the camp the rough condition of the surface renders a regular tent formation impossible, but there is ample ground space around each tent. There are on an average six persons to each tent, of which the air space is approximately 650 cubic feet. One tent is reserved for each family.

The diphtheria patients are isolated in tents which are pitched at a safe distance to the north of the encampment.

In several of the tents throughout the encampment are cases of typhoid fever, too ill to be moved to the hospital huts. Patients suffering from pneumonia, bronchitis, &c., are treated at their own tents.

F. LATRINES.

There are for the whole encampment (A and B Sections) 22 latrines, containing 195 pails, that is one pail for every 24·6 persons. The latrines are placed on the outskirts of the camps, well apart from the tents and huts. Special latrines are provided for the measles hut and diphtheria tents, but the typhoid wards are not so accommodated, the convalescent patients making use of the latrines reserved for the nurses. The stools of the typhoid patients are emptied into covered receptacles placed along the outside walls of these wards.

The latrines constructed of galvanised iron are roofed over; the dry earth system is employed with separate urine receptacles for males and works satisfactorily. The results in the latrines reserved for females are naturally not so good.

At the time of my visit the condition of the latrines was very satisfactory, with the exception of one, in which the whole structure is propped slightly above the level of the ground, the pails resting on the wooden floor, which was wet and filthy. The simpler the latrine the better, and that form offering the least possible surface capable of being soiled is undoubtedly the best for the refugees.

The pails are removed, emptied, and cleansed daily by the Sanitary Department of Municipality.

G.

The water supply is obtained from two sources :—

1. The Bloemfontein (Modder River) supply by a special pipe.
2. Two tube wells.

The municipal water supply, of which 9,600 gallons are used daily, is carefully sterilised in four large boilers before distribution, in order that the refugees may have an unimpeachable supply.

The tube wells are situated in the valley to the west and north of the encampment, and are respectively 110 and 30 feet deep. An abundant and steady supply is drawn from below the underlying dolerite beds. The water from these wells is used for washing purposes.

H. SCAVENGING.

Three refuse carts are provided for this purpose, but at the time of my visit, these were undergoing repairs to increase the carrying capacity. As a result the camp presented an untidy appearance from the refuse littered about. It is a difficult matter to keep the camp in a cleanly condition because of the careless slovenly habits of many of the refugees, which lead them to dispose of slop-water and refuse by methods entailing the least possible trouble to themselves. Many of the refugees seem to suffer from a strong disinclination for the use of latrines, evidently preferring the open spaces around the tents. A watch is kept for these offenders, who are punished if discovered. Tanks are provided for slop-water beside the latrines, but this is usually disposed of by being thrown on to the ground in the immediate vicinity of the tents and huts.

I. THE DIETARY.

The scale of rations ; amount per head per day :—

Fresh meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ozs.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.

A ration of 2 lbs. of potatoes is substituted once weekly for the flour ration.

The diet standard is certainly low, but it must be borne in mind that both adults and children are on the same allowance, and a good deal is left to the discretion of those serving out the rations. Those refugees who have the means, supplement the ration allowance with extras, but some are not in this position, and to the adults, if there is no family of children to increase the allowance, such a dietary must prove a hardship.

J. VITAL STATISTICS.

The administration of the refugee camp was taken over by the civil authorities on February 18th, 1901, the occupants then numbering 1,850. At the present time (June 26th) the refugees have increased to 4,704.

TABLE 1.—Deaths : March to June 22nd, inclusive.

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
March	..	..	..	13	14	27
April	..	..	..	29	39	68
May	..	..	..	61	73	134
To June 22nd	..	..	..	50	70	120
Totals	..	..	..	153	196	349

TABLE 2.—Deaths : Age and Sex Distribution.

—			Under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.		5 to 10 years.		10 to 15 years.		15 to 20 years.		20 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
March	..	..	2	4	5	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	5	1	0
April	..	..	8	6	13	9	1	1	1	2	0	8	1	8	5	5
May	..	..	11	8	26	28	10	9	5	3	1	6	0	9	8	10
To June 22nd	..	..	6	5	21	29	10	8	3	7	0	2	1	8	9	11
Totals	..	..	27	23	65	66	22	20	9	14	1	17	6	30	23	26

Total at all ages 349.

(7925)

0

TABLE 3.—Deaths from most Common Diseases: May to June 22nd. Age and Sex Distribution.

	Measles.		Typhoid.		Dysentery, Diarrhoea.		Diphtheria, Croup.		Respiratory Diseases.		Debility.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ..	2	5	5	1	4	2	1	0	6	2	2	5	16	14	30
1 to 5 years ..	30	25	1	1	8	5	2	4	9	17	1	0	51	52	103
5 to 10 years ..	8	6	4	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	19	14	33
10 to 15 years..	1	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	8	9	17
15 to 20 years..	—	—	0	3	3	1	—	—	0	4	—	—	1	8	9
20 to 40 years..	1	3	1	5	0	1	—	—	0	2	—	—	2	11	13
Above 40 years	1	3	4	3	0	2	—	—	7	11	1	2	13	21	34
Total of each sex	43	44	14	17	17	15	6	6	25	40	5	7	110	129	239
Total of both sexes.. ..	87		31		32		12		65		12		239		

Deaths from all other causes (May to June 22nd)... .. 15

TABLE 4.—Deaths from all Causes, at Different Age Periods: March to June 22nd.

Under 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
114	109	10	31	6	30	23	26
223		41		36		49	
Total		...		...		349.	

TABLE 5.—Deaths from all Causes: March to June 22nd (illustrating the Age Period in which the Chief Variation between Male and Female Deaths occurs).

Under 15 years.		15 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
123	123	7	47	23	26
246		54		49	
Total		...		349.	

Table 1.

The number of female deaths exceeds the number of male deaths by 43, but this is chiefly brought about by the small number of males at present in the camp between the ages of 15 and 40 years, compared with the number of females at the same age period. Table 5 shows that, whereas the deaths of the young and old vary but little, those of the middle period of life are almost entirely female deaths, this age period contributing 40 out of the 43 deaths mentioned above.

Table 3.

The order of mortality from the various diseases is as follows:—(1) Measles; (2) Respiratory Diseases; (3) Diarrhoea and Dysentery; (4) Typhoid Fever; (5) Diphtheria and Croup; (6) Debility; the latter two groups each show the same total of deaths.

- (1) *Measles*.—The complication broncho-pneumonia is answerable for almost every death from measles.
- (2) *Respiratory Diseases*.—Pneumonia and bronchitis have proved extremely fatal, the former claiming by far the greater number of deaths.
- (3) *Diarrhœa and Dysentery*.—The deaths have occurred chiefly among children.
- (4) *Typhoid Fever*.—With the exception of pneumonia, this is the most fatal disease to adults.
- (5) *Diphtheria*.—The deaths have all occurred in children below 10 years of age.
- (6) *Debility*.—This condition is chiefly fatal to infants and the aged.

These tables show that the conditions of camp life are most trying to those at the extremes of life, and especially in the case of children.

Unfortunately, measles was brought into the camp not long after its formation, and soon reached epidemic proportions, which still continue.

Under the best circumstances measles is one of the most fatal diseases to children, and the conditions of camp life render the successful treatment of this disease particularly difficult, especially with respect to warding off lung complications, which are the chief cause of death. The disease has undoubtedly been fostered by the carelessness and ignorance of parents and relatives, who do all in their power to conceal fresh cases among the children, though it must be patent that the conditions of hospital life in the camp are very much more in favour of the patients than those of the tents, or the one-roomed houses of the huts. This concealment of measles patients must undoubtedly have led to the multiplication of cases, as the available air space of the tents, &c., is reduced to a minimum by the number of occupants, and there is a general huddling together during sleep, for the sake of warmth. The frequency of cases of pneumonia throughout the camp is no doubt due to the predisposing effects of the cold weather in conjunction with the vitiated atmosphere produced by closing up every available means of ventilation in the tents and huts. In several instances death has been accelerated, sometimes directly brought about by a wilful disregard of the doctor's orders, the relatives dosing the patients when not in hospital with various concoctions of their own fancy.

II.—SECTION B.

This section of the camp is pleasantly situated on sloping ground in an open valley to the east of Section A. The situation is sunny, well protected from wind, but the air circulation is unrestricted. The surface of the site inclines rapidly to a sluit, which carries away the drainage of the valley. This division of the camp is entirely composed of tents; the formation is regular, the tents being pitched at a distance of 40 feet apart. There are on an average six inmates to each tent, the total inhabitants of this section numbering 2,280. The condition of this camp with regard to the prevalence of disease is similar to Section A.

Unfortunately, when this section was first formed no discrimination was used with regard to the exclusion of infectious cases, and measles is now as prevalent as in the original camp.

Two tube wells are at present being sunk, but are not yet completed.

In other points the description given above of Section A is equally applicable here.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It cannot be expected, from the temporary nature of the accommodation and the circumstances under which the formation of the Refugee Camp has taken place, that each individual will be allowed the usual standard of air space granted under ideal circumstances. Even in the present conditions the refugee takes every care to prevent the access of fresh air to his domicile, be it tent or hut, by blocking up every aperture; tent walls are never raised; windows are kept closed.

The risks of camp life are rendered more serious by many of the habits of the refugees, who seem to have no idea of the duty of cleanliness, either to themselves or neighbours, in the removal of offal, slop-water, &c.; everything that can be deposited in the immediate surroundings of tent or hut is so disposed of, rendering the soil of the camp site more filthy daily, and the work of scavenging unnecessarily tedious.

With regard to the dietary the allowance is certainly small, but both children and adults are on the same allowance. I inquired particularly with respect to the sufficiency of the dietary; all were content with the exception of one woman, who complained that her husband did not find the meat sufficient, adding that farmers were accustomed to a large flesh diet.

To judge by outward appearances, the refugees all look in good, healthy condition.

The death rate among the refugees is undoubtedly very high, due in a great part to an epidemic of measles, which has proved very fatal. Even without the presence of epidemic disease the death rate must necessarily run high, as camp life, by the exposure during winter, would in any case induce a severe mortality among children. In this particular also the refugees are somewhat to blame by their conduct in concealing cases of disease in their families, thus ensuring the rapid spread of infection.

I beg to submit the following recommendations:—

1. That a tent-to-tent inspection be conducted twice weekly, for the discovery and removal to hospital of cases of concealed illness.
2. That all patients suffering from typhoid fever be removed to hospital.
3. That, in addition to the diseases at present isolated, patients suffering from pneumonia, severe bronchitis, or any other serious disease, be removed to hospital. (Another of the huts, the walls and roof being lined for the purpose, might be employed as a hospital pavilion for these cases.)
4. That a more liberal use be made of disinfectants for the linen, stools, &c., of the infectious disease pavilions.
5. That latrines be erected in the vicinity of the typhoid pavilions for male and female patients. (The construction of these latrines should be as simple as possible.)
6. That tanks for the reception of slop-water be placed throughout the camp, and their use enforced on the refugees.
7. That the scavenging of the camp be carried out more thoroughly than at present.
8. That the potato ration be given twice weekly in addition to and not substituted for the flour ration. (It would also be advisable to substitute meal for the flour ration twice weekly because of its higher nutritive value.)
9. That the school be closed temporarily. (This is a very serious step, but it must be remembered that in school children from infected and non-infected families alike meet, and are placed under the most suitable conditions for acquiring measles. I do not say that the disease is caught at school, but the school seems to me one of the most probable factors in the spread of the infection.)
10. That the tents (Section A) be removed to fresh ground within the encampment.

Report on Burgher and Native Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,
Pretoria, 26th July, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my No. C.-in-C./4614, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed report on Burgher and Native Refugee Camps from the Chief Superintendent, Orange River Colony, for the month ending 30th June, 1901, and a similar report on Transvaal Camps by the Military Governor.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

*Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Government Offices,
Bloemfontein,
15th July, 1901.*

The Secretary, O.R.C. Administration,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this my Report on Burgher and Native Refugee Camps for the month ending 30th June, with a view to same being transmitted to the Acting High Commissioner, and General Commanding-in-Chief, in accordance with telegram No. K6015, dated the 12th instant.

1. *Camps, Distribution.*—No additional camps, either Burgher or Native, have been established since my Report up to the 31st May was submitted. A list of camps, distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation, is shown as under :—

RETURN of Strength on 30th June, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	Further accom- modation for
Brandfort	287	514	1,014	1,815	100
Vredefort Road ..	189	427	749	1,365	400
Norvals Pont	501	884	1,387	2,772	50
Bloemfontein	829	1,299	2,625	4,753	250
Winburg	379	448	911	1,738	450
Springfontein	270	853	1,544	2,667	None.
Heilbron	269	568	1,240	2,077	—
Aliwal North	619	1,463	2,346	4,428	—
Kroonstad	802	1,024	1,971	3,797	600
Harrismith	70	200	386	656	70
Kimberley	396	626	1,164	2,186	300
Bethulie	380	1,048	2,012	3,440	None.
Total	4,991	9,354	17,349	31,694	

Total increase for the month ending 30th June, 6,807.

2. Medical Officers, Trained and Untrained Nurses, and their respective distribution, are as under :—

Camp.	Medical Officers.	Trained Nurses.	Untrained Nurses.
Bloemfontein	Dr. Becker. " Baumann. " Pora.	Sister Kennedy. Nurse Tuck. " Ilbery. " McLeod. " Coleman.	Miss Loretz. " Botha. " Botha. " Bell. " Venter. " de Wet. " Kruger. " L. Kruger. " Ferreira. " Hartman. " Swanepoel. " Geyer.
Brandfort	Dr. Martinus.	Nurse Moore.	Miss Koekmoer. " Pieters. " Joubert. " Jacobs. " Brooker. " Harenger. " Nieuwhout. " Gravenstack.
Harrismith	Dr. Beor.	Nurse Macneilage.	Miss v. Jaarsveldt. " Grusendorf.
Heilbron	Dr. Tregaskia. " Clayton.	Nurse Allen.	
Kimberley	Dr. Westerfield.	Nurse Geyer.	Miss Kloppers. " Bester. " Rabie. " Burns.
Kroonstad	Dr v. de Walt.	Nurse Strachan.	Miss Victor. " Smit. " de Bruin. " v. Niekerk. " v. de Gryp. " E. de Bruin. " Griesel. " Senekal. " v. Bagen. " Hall.
Norvals Pont	Dr. Caldwell.	Nurse Broers. " Schyfe.	Miss Piper. " Stevens. " Morlman. " Anderson. " Schenk. " Suyman. " Anderson.
Springfontein	Dr. Webb.	Nurse Bullen. " Wessels.	Miss de Beer. " v. Stryp. " Hennings. " v. Eden. " Botha. " Uys. " Alberts.
Vredefort Road ..	Dr. Graham.	Nurse Lefevre.	Miss Rensburg. " Coetzee. " Stone. " Schutte. " Bobberts. " Hammond.
Winburg	Dr. Schnehage.	Nurse Bakkes.	Miss Cooper. " v. Rensburg. " Kramer.
Aliwal North	Dr. Hoexter. " Kops. " Speedy.	Nurse Surtees. " Headland.	
Bethulie	Dr. Wohlers.	Nurse de la Rouviers " Roos.	Miss Botha. " v. de Merwe.
Thaba' Nchu	Dr. Daniel.		

3. All deaths are published weekly in the Government Gazette, and relatives informed immediately. The rates of deaths per mille per annum from the 1st to the 30th June will be found as under :—

Camp.	Population on 30th June.	Deaths for June.	Rate per 1000 per annum.
Brandfort	1,815	11	72·1
Vredefort Road	1,365	18	156·24
Norvals Pont	2,772	28	120·12
Bloemfontein	4,753	137	386·9
Winburg	1,738	8	48·7
Springfontein	2,667	42	180·8
Heilbron	2,077	10	48·9
Aliwal North	4,428	38	84·5
Kroonstad	3,797	44	182·7
Harrismith	656	1	12·6
Kimberley	2,186	18	96·24
Bethulie	3,440	9	24·8

This gives, for the total population of the camps, an average of 109·1 per mille per annum for the month of June, against 116·76 per mille per annum for the month of May.

This is still abnormally high, but is accounted for as already represented in my previous Report, dated 12th June. I am glad to report that I now anticipate a very great reduction in the death rate, for the following reasons :—

- (a) The health of Bloemfontein Camp is rapidly improving ;
- (b) The inhabitants of this camp have now overcome their aversion to sending their children to hospital, and have also to a great extent ceased to conceal disease ;
- (c) Additional hospital accommodation has been erected in the Bloemfontein Camp, one large ward being now devoted entirely to children suffering from measles ;
- (d) The severe winter weather is gradually abating ; consequently the cold will not be felt to such a great extent by the young children.

A table showing the number of sick, weekly, in each camp, also the number of deaths among same, will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of sick, 1st to 7th June.	Number of deaths among sick, 1st to 7th June.
Brandfort	72	2
Vredefort Road	18	3
Norvals Pont	11	2
Bloemfontein	54	5
Winburg	20	1
Springfontein	35	7
Heilbron	—	—
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	43	1
Harrismith	3	0
Kimberley	26	3
Bethulie	15	1

Camp.	Number of sick, 8th to 14th June.	Number of deaths among sick, 8th to 14th June.
Brandfort	64	6
Vredefort Road	7	1
Norvals Pont	13	1
Bloemfontein	59	8
Winburg	14	1
Springfontein	28	3
Heilbron	—	—
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	38	5
Harrismith	5	0
Kimberley	40	3
Bethulie	12	1

Camp.	Number of sick, 15th to 21st June.	Number of deaths among sick, 15th to 21st June.
Brandfort	65	Nil
Vredefort Road	9	1
Norvals Pont	16	Nil
Bloemfontein	68	7
Winburg	11	2
Springfontein	24	2
Heilbron	—	—
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	43	1
Harrismith	6	0
Kimberley	42	5
Bethulie	17	2

Camp.	Number of sick, 21st to 30th June.	Number of deaths among sick, 21st to 30th June.
Brandfort	60	3
Vredefort Road	6	2
Norvals Pont	18	1
Bloemfontein	76	10
Winburg	13	1
Springfontein	32	4
Heilbron	3	3
Aliwal North	2	0
Kroonstad	33	6
Harrismith	7	0
Kimberley	40	3
Bethulie	18	1

The total number of children in all camps, under 15 years of age, who have died during June, is 232.

Sanitation.—The sanitation in all camps is in a very satisfactory state.

Health.—With the exception of Bloemfontein, the health of all camps is exceedingly good, allowing for the medical officers having had to combat outbreaks of measles and diphtheria. Measles has now broken out at Bethulie and Aliwal North Camps, but the epidemic is fast being got under. Medical officers consider that the severe weather, together with the fact that young children are under canvas, accounts for a certain number of deaths, but it must be borne in mind that the death rate among Boer children always has been high, even when living in their own homes, and this chiefly on account of the mothers taking so little care of their children.

Clothing and Blankets.—These continue to be distributed as required, and a large amount has been contributed by private persons.

Shops do a considerable business, and are undoubtedly a great boon to the better class of refugees. The following list gives the number of shops opened in each camp :—

Bloemfontein	...	...	...	9
Vredefort Road	...	...	...	3
Norvals Pont	...	...	...	2
Brandfort	...	...	...	1
Springfontein	...	...	...	1
Heilbron	...	...	...	1
Aliwal North	...	...	...	8
Kroonstad	...	...	...	10
Harrismith	...	...	...	1
Kimberley	...	...	...	2
Bethulie	...	...	...	1

The prices of goods sold are still controlled by the Provost Marshal.

Supplies.—During the month, the good quality of supplies has been maintained by the contractors. There have been no complaints, and superintendents continue to speak highly of the quality. Some of the refugees feel the want of fresh vegetables, but owing to the enormous expense the supply would entail, and the dearth during war time of these commodities, I am unable to supply. Potatoes were given in lieu of meal on several occasions, but the refugees did not appreciate the change, consequently the original ration was reverted to.

Discipline.—The discipline of the burghers continues to be excellent; the people appear to be happier in Norvals Pont than in any other camp. I attribute this to the fact that all men are kept employed during the greater part of the day on some useful work.

Reports and Returns are regularly submitted by superintendents, as enumerated in my Report for the month ending 31st May.

Financial.—The total payments during June amounted to £43,913 16s. 9d., representing a cost of 8½-pence per refugee per diem.

The total expenditure from the 1st March to 30th June amounts to £102,271 10s. 5d.

These expenditures include the cost of a number of shelters, latrines, and other works of a semi-permanent nature, which will, at the wind-up of the camps, show considerable depreciation in value, but will no doubt be saleable.

The amount paid in salaries during June, is considerably in excess of that paid during May, owing—

- (a) To the large increase in the numbers of refugees necessitating an augmentation of the staff;
- (b) The salaries of the medical officers having been raised 30 per cent., to induce them to accept, or continue, the hard work under canvas;
- (c) The increase in the hospital staff.

Education.—Schools are closed for the holidays for the present. Ample school accommodation is now provided, and the schools are found to be a great advantage, both to parents and the young under instruction.

Fuel and Transport.—This is still a great difficulty. There exists in many places a great scarcity of the former, and as regards the latter, while fully realising that the requirements of the army must be the first consideration, I am of opinion that increased facilities should be given to superintendents, for the following reasons :—

- (a) All forage, transport wagons, and animals have been requisitioned by the military, the Civil Government consequently have no material to draw on;
- (b) A single line of railway to feed and supply the enormous population is insufficient, therefore the difficulties that have to be surmounted by the various superintendents under this head are untold.

I should consider it a great concession, if more Scotch carts for collecting rubbish, etc., could be supplied, and forage to feed the animals.

In consequence of the delay in sending trucks forward from the coast, camps have run very short of provisions, and all reserve supplies have been exhausted. This difficulty in many cases has been met by sending trucks to meet urgent emergencies, from Bloemfontein, instead of direct from the coast.

Institutions.—Workshops, such as carpenters' and shoemakers', are established in all camps. These, I hope, will be on a larger scale shortly. Market gardening will be instituted in the coming spring.

General.—Between the 28th June and 5th July I was on tour inspecting the refugee camps at Springfontein, Bethulie, Aliwal North, and Norvals Pont. These were found in a satisfactory condition, and all was working very smoothly, the last mentioned camp being especially good.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice that the Government is particularly fortunate in its selection of camp superintendents. All are looked upon with great respect by the Boers, working indefatigably, and doing their utmost to treat the people under their control in a firm yet considerate manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Report on Burgher and Refugee Camps in the Transvaal.

*Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria,*

To *July 26th, 1901.*

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

I beg to forward June Report on the Transvaal Burgher Camps :

Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., Consulting Surgeon to H.B.M.'s Forces, has been requested to make an independent report. He has visited the camps at Irene and Johannesburg—copies of his report attached. He is about to make a complete tour of inspection.

During the month I paid a surprise visit to Irene and invited the following gentlemen to accompany me:—Mr. D. Cinatti, Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires to the late Transvaal Government; Mr. Domela Niewenhuis, Dutch Consul-General to the late Government; M. Aubert, French Consul-General to the late Government; Baron Pitner, Austrian Vice-Consul.

I invited these gentlemen as so many malicious rumours of what is being done for the refugees in these camps are being purposely disseminated in Pretoria that I considered that a personal visit would do more to counteract the idea that there were any unnecessary privations than any other course.

Since my last Report I have been obliged to establish a new camp at Balmoral, owing to the large number of refugees that have come in from the Eastern Transvaal, and the fact that the camps at Middelburg and Belfast are full. As many as possible were sent to Barberton, where the climate is milder than the camps on high veldt. The water supply at this latter place is, however, a cause for anxiety, as it is limited.

On the whole there has been decided advance in the conditions of life amongst the inmates, they are more contented, appreciate more what is being done for them, and are learning valuable lessons in sanitation and cleanliness.

The total number of persons who have absconded amounts to 72, which, under the circumstances, is a very small number.

I attach a report from Mr. Sargent, of the Education Department, of the schools in the camp; measles have, however, interfered somewhat with education, but considerable progress has been made.

I have appointed Mr. Scholtz, late Superintendent of Irene Camp, as Inspector of all camps; he is now travelling round to ensure uniformity of treatment.

A financial statement of expenditure in these camps and relief for the months of February, March, April, May, is attached.

J. G. MAXWELL,

Major-General,
Military Governor, Pretoria.

*Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts,
Pretoria, 26th July, 1901.*

**The Military Governor,
Pretoria.**

Sir,

Herewith I beg to submit the following documents relating to the burgher camps for the period 1st to 30th of June, 1901, and reports, as under :—

Statistical Return for month of June for all Burgher Camps.

Detail Reports of each Camp.

Report of Dr. Kendal Franks—on Irene Camp and Johannesburg.

Report on Schools in Burgher Camps from Director of Education.

General Financial Statement of Expenditure in Burgher Camps—
February to May inclusive.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure during month of May.

Report of the Imperial Relief Committee—Johannesburg.

Report of Government Relief Committee—Pretoria.

Your obedient servant,

W. K. TUCKER,

General Superintendent.

TOTAL Number of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths, in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, 30th June, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 30.6.1901.				Average Daily Sick during Month.				Per cent.	Deaths during Month.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton..	870	135	315	420	17	1	6	10	1.72	3	2	2	1
Heidelberg	1,579	417	411	751	23	4	6	13	1.45	11	2	2	7
Irene ..	4,716	1,168	1,621	1,927	347	38	68	241	7.35	181	14	7	110
Johannesburg	3,428	689	1,286	1,503	14	1	2	11	4.08	41	6	2	38
Klerksdorp	2,560	333	924	1,303	6	—	2	4	.23	15	2	—	11
Krugersdorp	2,602	421	971	1,210	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Middelburg	7,425	1,439	2,592	3,394	517	86	216	215	6.96	166	17	25	124
Mafeking	1,842	325	322	1,195	27	7	13	7	1.46	3	1	2	2
Nylstroom	1,087	150	377	560	26	1	7	20	2.57	8	2	5	31
Pietersburg	3,145	873	982	1,290	320	95	107	118	10.17	54	11	12	206
Pretoria	6,065	944	2,850	2,771	280	5	38	237	4.61	285	7	22	20
Standerton	3,154	670	1,124	1,360	27	3	15	9	.85	32	4	8	2
Vereeniging	806	171	242	393	8	1	3	4	.99	6	1	3	2
Belfast ..	823	127	290	406	15	2	3	10	1.82	3	—	—	—
Lydenburg	24	6	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterval North ..	9	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid ..	201	16	100	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volksrust ..	5,324	710	2,243	2,371	167	34	65	68	3.18	34	1	11	22
Total ..	45,659	8,596	16,111	20,952	1,796	278	551	967	—	750	55	111	584

W. K. TUCKER,

General Superintendent.

Pretoria,

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 28th June, 1901.

CENSUS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
In Camp 14th June	7,728	14,038	21,057	42,823
" 28th "	8,576	16,078	19,811	44,465

In addition to the above the following are in receipt of Government relief:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Pretoria	258	1,204	1,877	3,339
Johannesburg	816	2,685	2,060	6,561
	1,074	3,889	4,937	9,900
Deaths for 2 weeks in Burgher Camps only ..	26	48	309	383

Births in Burgher Camps only:—

Since the reorganisation of the Burgher Camps in February, 318 children have been born, of whom 90 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Coloured Inmates, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 12th July, 1901.

CENSUS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camps 28th June	244	800	1,835	2,879
" 12th July	395	257	412	1,064

Deaths for 2 weeks

Total 3

General Superintendent.

BARBERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Barberton, month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1 1901	113	189	274			
Arrivals	49	188	165			
Births	—	—	2	162	327	441
Departures	27	10	20			
Deaths	—	2	1	27	12	21
In Camp 31 1901.. .. .	..	..	..	185	315	420

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7. 6.	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	8
"	"	14. "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
"	"	21. "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	18	4
"	"	28. "	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	15

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	—
" 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	—	—	—
Total	—	2	1

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Pneumonia and Bron-	1	Influenza	—
Diarrhoea	—	chitis	—	Marasmus	1
Dysentery	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	1
		Whooping Cough ..	—		

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Barberton.

Report for Month, June, 1901.

Parole Men.—During the past month a number of applications were put in by burghers in a position to support themselves to be allowed out on parole. Many of these have their families in the town. The Authorities, however, would not consent to more than twenty residing outside the camp.

Arrivals.—A number of burghers and families arrived during the month and were accommodated in the new tents which had come to hand a short time before. These were pitched in the Agricultural Show Grounds, adjoining the camp, though separated by wire fencing through which openings had been made. It is my intention to remove this fencing later on, thereby making one large enclosure. The camp and show ground together should accommodate about 3,000 souls.

Water.—It is possible that there will be a scarcity of water within the next two months, the resources of the town not being equal to the unusual demand of local residents, garrison and the large and increasing number of refugees. This matter is engaging my attention, and the possibility of sinking wells, is under consideration.

Latrines, Wash Tables, Dust Bins, &c.—These have again been enlarged, and further accommodation will be supplied as the camp extends.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements have been very well carried out up to the present, but owing to the large increase in the population of the camp it will soon become necessary to increase the plant at present in use.

Constant supervision has to be exercised with respect to the refugees themselves, who, brought up for the most part in the open veldt, have little or no regard for hygienic rules.

Convicts.—I have had a large gang engaged clearing new ground, prior to pitching tents, and in anticipation of further arrivals of refugees.

Camp Hands.—Those engaged have been kept fully occupied, though reluctance to assist was shown by some. The majority of these people appear to be under the impression that it is the duty of the Government to support them, and will at times refuse to help even their own friends.

Commissariat.—This department has been conducted satisfactorily by the new Storekeeper.

Food Supply and Quality.—The food supplies have been coming in regularly, and the quality throughout has been most satisfactory.

Treatment of Sick.—A doctor, the P.M.O., assisted by the hospital matron and three nurses, are at all times available for the treatment of cases.

Persons seriously ill are at once removed to the hospital, while others are attended to daily in their tents. The doctor attends twice daily at the dispensary, and prescribes for those requiring medical treatment who are not too ill to attend. Broth and milk are liberally supplied to the sick, convalescent, and young children.

Certain of the refugees are employed in looking up all cases of sickness among the families, and these are immediately reported to the M.O.

We have no other nursing organisation, nor do I consider the hospital staff requires any assistance at present.

Hospital Accommodation.—The hospital consists of one large and one small brick building, and two marquees, capable of holding 25 beds.

Hospital Staff.—A doctor, dispenser, matron, and three nurses (probationers) form the hospital staff. The probationers are refugee girls, and appear to be giving every satisfaction.

The following medical comforts were issued during the month:—

Hospital.

Milk	..	..	..	..	..	66 tins.
Rice..	..	..	..	..	..	62½ lbs.
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	5 bottles.
Quaker oats	..	..	..	..	..	36 lbs.
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	..	6 "
Soft soap	..	..	..	..	..	6 "
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	95 "
Bovril	..	..	..	..	..	36 tins.
Wine	..	..	..	..	..	6 bottles
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	13 lbs.
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	13 "
Soap..	..	..	..	..	..	41 "
Candles	..	..	..	..	..	144
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	4½ lbs.
Salt..	..	..	..	..	..	18 "
Soup meat	..	..	..	..	..	439 "

Camp.

Milk..	..	..	..	..	..	430 tins.
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	..	16½ "
Cornflour	..	..	..	..	..	4 "
Quaker cats	..	..	..	..	..	26 "
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	44 "
Rice..	..	..	..	..	..	18½ "
Soup meat	..	..	..	..	..	50 "

In addition to the above, a quantity of soup has been made and issued daily from the hospital kitchen to deserving cases.

Church and School.—The Agricultural Hall is now used for worship. Services are held every Sunday by the Rev. Armitage (military chaplain) and Mr. Mears, the Wesleyan minister, who, as far as practicable, attend to the spiritual wants of the people.

The same commodious building, capable of accommodating 500 children, is used as a schoolroom during the week. The staff at present consists of the headmaster (Mr. M. White), one male, and three female teachers. The attendance is 35 children, increasing as refugees arrive.

A number of women and children are in need of warm clothing, and I shall be glad when the expected consignment of wearing apparel arrives, so that their wants may be attended to. With the exception of minor grievances, the causes of which are removed when possible, the inmates of the camp appear to be very contented, though anxiously looking forward to the cessation of hostilities, so that they may return to their homes.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

HEIDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Heidelberg, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st June, 1901	365	428	641			
Arrivals	59	22	136			
Births	—	—	4			
				424	450	781
Departures	5	37	23			
Deaths	2	2	7			
				7	39	30
In Camp, 30th June, 1901 .. ..	..	..	..	417	411	751

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	3	9	14
" 14. " "	2	7	12
" 21. " "	6	6	18
" 28. " "	7	4	15

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	2
" 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
" 40 " " 50 "	1	—	—
" 50 " " over "	1	1	—
Total	2	2	7

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	1	Enteric	1	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	1	Whooping Cough	—	Babyhood	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	3	Spinal Injury	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	4	Marasmus	—		

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,

Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp,
Heidelberg,
6th July, 1901.*

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

Monthly Report for Heidelberg Camp.

Camp Generally.—Since writing my last Report the new camp has increased considerably, all the fresh arrivals being accommodated on the new site.

Water Supply.—The old source of supply has given up, but the upper fountain is a very strong one and gives sufficient water for all requirements of the camp.

I had some trouble with the military owing to the soldiers forming the pickets in the vicinity bathing in the fountain, but on complaining to the Commandant he speedily put a stop to this nuisance.

The fountain has since been enclosed with a barbed wire fence.

Transport.—I trust the Department will be able to supply me with mules or oxen very shortly, as I find it very difficult to procure transport in town or elsewhere. This is always a source of great anxiety to me, as the sanitary arrangements of the camp depend to a great extent upon the transport. Without animals it is impossible to remove refuse of the camp, which has to be carried a considerable distance to the depositing site. Mules are preferable to oxen, as there is no grazing for the latter, and the former do not require such a large amount of food.

Food Supply.—With the exception of the meat, the food supplied during the month has been of excellent quality. The meat supplied by the A.S.C. is, however, very poor; but this is not to be wondered at when one takes into consideration the long distances the sheep have to travel, and the scanty grazing to be obtained along the road.

Climate.—The weather during the past month has been exceptionally mild, and, as a result, the health of the camp has considerably improved, the number of cases of bronchitis and influenza being now very small.

Sanitary Condition of Camp.—Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining transport, the camp is kept fairly clean. Wheelbarrows would be very useful, and these I have requisitioned for; but in the meantime, have improvised conveyances out of coffee cases with wheels for the removal of rubbish.

The sanitary arrangements are excellent, and the contractor fulfils the contract made with him last month to my entire satisfaction. There are three different camps, each well supplied with all necessary sanitary facilities. It is, however, very difficult to get these people to observe hygienic rules, and they have to be continually watched in order to prevent them committing nuisances within the precincts of the camp.

Arrangements for Treatment of the Sick.—The doctor visits the hospital every morning, and sometimes twice a day when necessary. For an hour or so he attends at the tent set apart for a "chemist's shop" and "surgery" to

prescribe for those who are indisposed. The rest of his time is taken up in visiting the sick in camp whose ailments are not so serious as to necessitate their being sent to the hospital.

Large quantities of milk and broth are distributed daily to the sick and needy.

Committees.—I appointed Tent Inspectors, whose duty it was to report any cases of illness among the families to the doctor, but I found them of little use, so discharged them. There are no local committees at work here, nor do I think them necessary.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital consists of four large marquees, capable of holding 48 beds. The staff comprises the M.O., matron in charge, and four probationers, and there are also eight other probationers who can be called any time when required. There is no other nursing organization here, nor do I think such is required, as the hospital staff are quite capable of performing all the duties required of them.

The following medical comforts have been issued during the month :—

Condensed milk	..	..	..	..	1,300 tins.
Fresh milk	..	..	..	..	300 bottles.
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.
Liebig's extract	..	..	..	..	60 tins.
Bovril	..	..	..	..	24 pots.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	160 lbs.
Quaker oats	..	..	..	..	24 „
Brand's essence	..	..	..	..	24 pots.
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	24 lbs.
Brandy, 12 bottles	..	..	..	..	1 case.
Port wine, 12 bottles	..	..	..	..	1 „

The Netherlands Bystand Fonds received their consignment of blankets, and issued 400 to people in camp, and also 50 from those received from Pretoria. They have also issued flannellette and clothing to indigents against the above fund. A further supply of flannellette and dress material for the women and children would be very acceptable.

Public Worship.—I have two large marquees pitched in camp for public worship for camp people only. Reverend Theron, living in town, is the spiritual adviser, and has been holding a course of Evangelical services in camp for the past month, and will be stationed here for some time to come. A. M. Strydom, living in camp, acts as minister to funerals, prayer meetings, etc.

School Accommodation.—There is no accommodation in camp, but the old Doppe Church, just outside, has been requisitioned by the Education Department. There is a headmaster with five assistants, and a large marquee has been erected for kindergarten. The attendance is about 300.

Condition of Arrivals.—The condition of women and children captured on commando and sent into camp is pitiable in the extreme. They arrive here with nothing, and report the destruction of even their mattresses and blankets. This, of course, necessitates the issuing of blankets, etc., to them, considerably increases the expenditure of the department.

Poynton's Shop.—I have had every assistance from this firm, and have nothing to complain about regarding the store. I can always obtain blankets, etc., when necessary.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. A. ALLISON.

IRENE.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Irene, Month ending 30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st June, 1901	..	..	..	..	1,146	1,435	1,766			
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	156	288	378			
Births	..	..	..	..	—	—	18			
								1,302	1,723	2,162
Departures	..	..	..	..	127	88	125			
Deaths	..	..	..	..	7	14	110			
								134	102	235
In camp 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,168	1,621	1,927

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	30	64	160
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	39	56	242
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	41	69	264
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	44	87	297

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	9
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	96
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	—
" 40 " " 50 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	110

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	79	Enteric	..	..	7	Heart Disease	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	7	Whooping Cough	..	..	2	Malaria	..	..	3
Dysentery	..	..	..	4	Influenza	..	..	—	Convulsions	..	..	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	25	Marasmus	..	..	1	Bright's Disease	..	..	1

(Signed) N. J. SCHOLTZ,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene.

Medical Report for the Month of June, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Irene.

For this month there is a high death rate in camp. This is due :—

- (1) To a severe epidemic of measles ;
- (2) To the great difference in temperature in the tent during the day and night ;
- (3) To the strong superstitions and aversions many have to fresh air and clean water ;
- (4) To camp life—to which many people are unaccustomed ;
- (5) To the diet—to which fresh milk is absent, also fresh vegetables ;
- (6) To the utter callousness and helplessness of many during illness, and their belief in all kinds of disgusting remedies ;
- (7) None will help another.

The sanitary arrangements are well carried out, but it will take centuries to instil hygienic principles into many of the people. Specimens of the water supply to the camp have been analysed, and a favourable report given.

The hospital is becoming more popular, and I am glad to be able to state that the brick hospital is progressing in construction.

The dispensary is well conducted under Mr. Hill, a qualified dispenser, assisted by two compounders.

(Signed) G. B. WOODROFFE,
M.O.

Irene, 2nd July, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Irene.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

New Arrivals.—The new arrivals during the month, numbering 822 persons, came chiefly from the districts of Rustenburg and Pretoria. These people were in a very poor condition, many of them suffering from malaria, or having the seeds of malaria in them ; others being in a ragged state as regards their clothing. A considerable number of the more thrifty ones brought wagon boxes, and other light trunks containing clothing and other odds and ends with them, but most of them were badly provided with bedding. The children in particular were feeble, thin, and debilitated, and greatly in want of warm clothes.

Dry Canteen.—Of late this ~~store~~ has been doing very well. Several consignments of clothing, underclothing, etc., arrived during the month, and although all requirements were not actually fully met, the store has been of great assistance. A large number of blankets have been received and distributed on the requisition of the Superintendent. The class of clothing supplied by the canteen has been somewhat expensive, and the manager has been requested to remedy this by importing less expensive material, more suited to the requirements and means of the inmates. Owing to many of the people having been in camp for nearly six months, their clothes are very much worn, and the demand for free distribution has been very great. This demand has been considerably increased by the arrival of the people sent here from the Bushveld and other parts of Northern Transvaal.

Sick.—The hospital contains 40 beds. Two medical men, a matron, two trained nurses and five probationers, one qualified dispenser and two assistants, form the hospital staff. In addition to these there are six volunteer nurses, each of whom has an area allotted to her as her sphere of labour for enquiring into the wants—medical and otherwise—of the people.

Local committees have been tried, but the ladies who were best fitted to serve on such committees absolutely declined to act, owing to the mixed and abusive class of people to be dealt with; they found it more than they could endure to listen to the abuse and railing of the lower-class refugees, who clamoured for things out of reason, and whose demands seemed to know no bounds.

The following medical comforts have been issued during the month :—

Mealey meal	..	..	..	..	370 lbs.
Sago	..	..	..	..	580 „
Arrowroot..	..	..	..	..	33 „
Pearl barley	..	..	..	..	312 „
Cornflour	..	..	..	..	95 „
Jelly	..	..	..	..	48 packets.
Beef tea	..	..	..	..	85 tins.
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	15 „
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	150 lbs.
Brandy	..	..	..	..	35 bottles.
Port wine	..	..	..	..	22 „
Rice	..	..	..	..	80 lbs.
Candles	..	..	..	..	45 single.
Milk	..	..	..	..	103½ cases.

Blankets.—Up to the end of June 2,079 have been issued. During June alone 562 were given out. In addition to this, 750 sheepskins, and over 1,000 empty bags and canvas coverings were distributed.

A large quantity of shirting, dress stuffs, flannelette, socks and stockings, and a few men's suits have been given to those most needing such things.

Visitors and members of the ladies' committees in Pretoria have brought parcels of clothes every week, and have distributed the articles to the refugees after careful enquiry as to the merits and necessities of the recipients.

Public Worship.—Four large store tents have been erected for the use of the day school; these are used for religious meetings by members of the Reformed Church. They prefer these to a building 50 feet long which is available, and which is used by those who belong to the Church of England.

There are two sections of the Dutch Church here, known as the Dutch Reformed Church and the Dopper Church. The spiritual advisers of the former are the Rev. Bosman from Pretoria and the Rev. du Preez from Pietersburg, now residing in Pretoria. These gentlemen visit the camp on alternate Fridays. The spiritual advisers of the Dopper persuasion are two elders of the Church in Pretoria, who come out on Sundays and hold service. The English services are conducted by the Rev. J. P. Richardson in the building above mentioned; Mr. Richardson is a refugee from Pietersburg.

Education.—Schools were opened in this camp on the 17th May, after a census of the children available for school purposes was taken. The number of children between nine and sixteen was found to be 990. Since then several additions of families have been made to the camp, and the number of children has increased thereby by about 200. Of this number about 20 per cent. are kept from attending school either on account of illness in their tents or because their services are required by their parents in doing domestic duties. Many are kept away from the school—their parents being unwilling to allow them to come into contact with those whose brothers or sisters have the measles.

With a variety of other reasons, such as a floating population, parents unwilling to have their children taught English, it was considered possible to expect an attendance of about 500. Up to the present time there are 260 children on the register, of which 136 are boys and 124 girls, with an average daily attendance of 230. To accommodate these children there were four shelters, each 48 feet X 16 feet, containing 9,000 cubic feet, and capable of accommodating 60 children each. In addition to this there is a school room, 50 feet X 16 feet, capable of accommodating about the same number of children. The situation of these shelters is good, being outside the regular camp, and not too far from the sanitary arrangements. The staff consists of seven teachers, of whom two are refugees, viz.: the Rev. J. G.

Richardson and Mr. C. J. Smit, a matriculated student of the Cape University. Four of the non-refugee teachers are ladies from Pretoria, namely—Miss Weeber, Miss Wright, Miss Bosman, and Miss Scroby. These teachers are all under the superintendence of Mr. Leibbrandt, the head teacher.

It is anticipated that when the school furniture is completed, the original estimate of 500 in daily attendance will be very nearly reached. Desks and benches are being made by some of the burghers who have a fair knowledge of carpentering. They are paid 2s. 6d. per diem for such work.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The remarks under this head in the Report for last month are applicable now—a large section of the people—particularly those from the Bushveld and the back country parts, are most negligent of all hygienic rules, and I fear will not be able to understand the great need of such observances while the camp lasts.

Stores.—The quality of food stuffs has been excellent, and there has been no scarcity.

The meat supply has been a source of some trouble on account of the poorness of the sheep, but on the whole there has been no real ground of complaint.

Wood Supply.—Since getting wood from Nylstroom the supply has been much more satisfactory than heretofore. A supplementary supply is obtained from Oliphantsfontein. Coal has been received regularly in sufficient quantity.

Deserters.—During the past month nine men deserted, and presumably rejoined the commando of Boers in the neighbourhood.

(Signed) N. J. SCHOLTZ,
Superintendent.

JOHANNESBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Johannesburg, Month ending 30.6.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	563	1,200	1,467			
Arrivals	..	..	..	166	103	140			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	11			
							729	1,303	1,618
Departures	..	..	..	38	61	80			
Deaths	..	..	..	2	6	33			
							40	67	113
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	689	1,236	1,505

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	10
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	10
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	38

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	17
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	4
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	2	—
„ 50 „ „ over	2	3	—
Total	2	6	33

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles 14	Influenza —	Asthenia 2
Diarrhoea 2	Marasmus 3	Inanition 5
Dysentery —	Childbirth 2	Convulsions 2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis 5	Croup 1	Old Age 3
Enteric 1	Heart Disease —	
Whooping Cough —	Phthisis 1	

(Signed) A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg.

Report for Month of June, 1901.

Sick.—All refugees that are suffering from sickness of a mild nature are treated by the medical officer in the tents and houses in which they live, whereas the more serious cases are removed to the camp hospital. The medical officer attends at the camp dispensary at fixed hours in the morning and afternoon, and prescribes for all minor cases that come to see him.

The camp hospital is a spacious, lofty, and very airy building, 55 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 20 feet high. It contains 24 beds, all well furnished, and is amply provided with all necessities for medical and nursing purposes, and makes an admirable hospital. A good kitchen and a furnace for the destruction of typhoid stools are attached. Adult males who may be ill are treated in bell tents, with double canvas, adjoining the main building.

The Hospital Staff consists of one doctor, one dispenser, two nurses, and four Dutch assistants, taken from among the refugees.

Auxiliary Nurses.—There is another nursing establishment. The medical officer has organised a staff of eight probationers from among the refugees. These young ladies, who are working gratuitously under the medical officer, are aided by three paid nurses supplied by the Dutch Church Committee. The duty of this staff is to visit each tent or habitation every morning, prepare a list of the sick, and personally conduct the medical officer to these patients. They make themselves familiar with the wants of the refugees, and distribute the medical comforts, blankets, and clothing, and nurse the sick. The medical officer speaks in the highest terms of the good work done by these volunteers, and of their loyalty to him and to the camp staff.

Medical Comforts issued during the month were :—

Brandy	62½ ozs.
Port wine	26 „
Milk (condensed)	1,941 tins.
Milk (fresh)	618 bottles.
Bovril	240 oz. tins.
Arrowroot... ..	70 lbs.
Soap	4,030 bars.
Candles	97 packets.
Meat	650 lbs.

butter, bacon, cocoa, jellies, jams, tea, oatmeal, and other sundries.

Dry Canteen.—This has been of great benefit to the inmates, as they have been able to provide themselves with many extras in the way of groceries, and have moreover bought warm clothing to a considerable amount. The canteen was opened on the 22nd April, and the purchases made by refugees amount to £3,823 14s. 3d. Of this amount about three-fifths were spent in groceries and the remainder in clothing.

Religious Services.—On Sunday mornings Sunday School is held at 10.30, under the superintendence of a Mr. Le Roux, a member of the Johannesburg Dutch Church. A service is held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and is well attended.

Every evening Prayer Meetings are held in 8 or 10 places in the camp, generally presided over by an elder or deacon of the Dutch Church. The spiritual advisers of the refugees are the Revds. Dempers, Meiring, Nel, and Theron, all belonging to the Dutch Church.

School Accommodation consists of the platform in the grand stand of the race course, about 75 feet × 15 feet, and 4 marquees provided by the Educational Department.

The number of children on the roll is	310.
The average attendance is	289.

Staff.—1 supervisor and 5 teachers.

The Sanitation of the camp comes under the Mines Sanitation Department. Pails are used, and the removal is done by contractors; slop tanks are provided, 10 for the 6 large sheds and 1 for every 49 tents. The contents are removed by the contractors daily. Dust bins are also provided and are used by the people for depositing rubbish for removal. Three Scotch carts are constantly at work removing refuse. The inhabitants of this camp are utterly ignorant of hygienic rules, and it is most difficult to make them observe the simplest of them. Six men are constantly on the watch to see that they use the facilities provided for keeping the camp clean.

New Arrivals.—As regards clothing, the people arriving are generally very badly off, very few of them being provided with anything more than is necessary for camp life of the shortest duration. Many of the men came here with absolutely nothing but what they stood in. Those who had any money, or had homes in Johannesburg, have provided themselves with articles of which they were in most need.

Military Governor's Visit.—The only event to break the monotony of camp life which occurred during the month was the welcome visit of His Excellency the Military Governor, which took place on the 16th. He was taken all through the camp, and discussed various matters connected with the welfare of the people here. On leaving he was kind enough to express satisfaction at the condition of the camp.

Voluntary Surrenders.—The men who were sent here from Green Point and Ladysmith have expressed much disappointment at not being permitted to return to their houses, as they seem to have concluded from the fact that, when they were released from those detention camps, that they were to be allowed to do so. These men are the least contented inmates of the camp, and give more trouble to the officials than any other class of the refugees.

Rations.—The average number drawing rations during the month is as follows :—

Europeans ..	656 men,	1,215 women,	1,472 children.
Natives ..	29 „	9 „	16 „

Food Supply.—There has been a good supply of flour of good quality, but the supply of sugar and coffee has not been quite so satisfactory. It has been necessary to purchase a large quantity of both articles locally. No complaints have been made in regard to the quality of any of the articles supplied during the month.

The slaughter stock, however, which is supplied by the stock depôt, has been very poor, and the condition of the meat supplied has in consequence been uninviting to the ordinary appetite.

The Medical Officer's report is as follows:—

The general health has been excellent during the past month, although there were a large number of cases of influenza and feverish colds. These fortunately were very mild in character.

The visitation of measles has at last ended, in its epidemic form. There are fresh cases always cropping up, but these are, I am glad to say, usually of a most harmless type. The deaths that have taken place from measles during the month were from old cases, relics of the epidemic.

Whooping Cough has made its appearance in different parts of the camp, notwithstanding all efforts to isolate the primary cases. It is not of a virulent character, and, so far, has caused no mortality.

A few cases of enteric fever have arisen. How these originated is difficult to tell, but, as the refugees enjoy a good deal of liberty, it is almost certain the infection came from outside the camp.

Our water supply is of excellent quality.

A further supply of clothing for women and children is now necessary. The issuing of flannellette, to be made by the women themselves, has proved a great success, and I strongly urge that more material be supplied—not ready-made clothing—especially for making underclothes. I am sending in a requisition with all necessary details for stuffs and quantities.

Boots for women and children should be veldschoens. Veldschoens are more comfortable, fit better, last longer, and are more easily mended than ordinary boots and shoes.

The food rations are still of a most excellent quality. The meat is, unfortunately, exceedingly poor, but, notwithstanding that, I advise it to be issued in preference to tinned meat. Should the meat continue to be so poor, I strongly recommend the serving of a portion of fat or lard, which I could distribute as a medical comfort.

(Sgnd.) HERBERT CROOKS,
M.O.

KRUGERSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp, Month ending 30.6.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	315	551	642			
Arrivals	..	..	..	125	440	602			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	8	440	991	1,247
Departures	..	..	..	19	20	29			
Deaths	..	..	..	—	—	8	19	20	37
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	971	1,210.

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	—	2	—
" " 14 " "	—	—	1
" " 21 " "	—	—	—
" " 28 " "	—	—	—

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	5
" 12 " " 40 "	—	—	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over "	—	—	—
Total	—	—	8

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric and Starvation .. 1	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	—	Whooping Cough, Croup.. 1	Scalds and Burns	2
Dysentery	2	Influenza	—	
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. 2		Marasmus	—	

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,

Krugersdorp,

7th July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in forwarding this, my first Report on the Krugersdorp Camp.

Camp Site.—The camp is pitched on sloping ground under some koppies east of Krugersdorp, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The ground here is damp, but I have had deep trenches dug, and the camp thus drained. This work of necessity has been expensive, but was of the greatest importance.

Water Supply.—This has caused me great anxiety, but I have now had a large reservoir built, which holds sufficient water to supply the whole camp. Fearing that this supply will not be sufficient when the camp increases, I have commenced to sink a well, which, at a depth of seven feet, gives a good supply. With these two sources, it should be possible to supply the demand which will in all probability be made.

Dam and Washing Sites.—A dam has also been constructed, and sufficient water led out for the washing tanks; six of which are completed, and 10 more are in course of building. These tanks will be of the greatest service and

convenience to refugees, as there is no other water available for washing purposes in vicinity of the camp. The cost of material and work is £44.

Sanitary.—The latrines, of which there are six, are placed as follows:—Four in centre of the camp and two at the east end for convenience when the camp is enlarged.

The pail system is in vogue, and a clearance is made daily by the Krugersdorp Sanitary Board's carts. Cleanliness is strictly enforced, and those who disobey hygienic rules are severely dealt with.

Church and School.—The church tent, a large one, some 100 ft. by 40 ft., and capable of holding over 500 worshippers, is erected in the centre of camp and is under the direct supervision of the Dutch Reformed minister of Krugersdorp. Services are held regularly, the spiritual advisers being elders of the church and inmates of this camp.

The church tent is also used for school purposes and there are some 200 children attending, with five teachers under the supervision of Mr. Mills of the Education Department.

Garden.—A garden has been commenced, but at present little can be planted owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Cooking Places.—Bricks are being made by the burghers, and when possible a number of ovens will be erected for the convenience of those who have no stoves.

Hospital.—The hospital marquees, eight in number, are pitched north-east of the camp, and near them a building has been erected, 32' x 12' 6", costing £32, and consisting of three rooms, one of which is used as a dispensary and the other two as matron's and nurses' rooms. A kitchen has also been built. The hospital staff consists of Dr. Aymard, Mrs. Harnett (the matron), four Dutch girls, and one orderly.

Two of the probationers assist the doctor in a tent-to-tent visitation daily, and all cases of illness and distress are reported to him.

Local Committee.—The local committee have been of little or no help, and in fact they were so irregular in their visits and disinclined to follow out my instructions, that I had to request them to discontinue visiting. I find that my own committee people in camp do the visiting far more satisfactorily.

Nursing, etc.—Up to the present no other nursing organisation has been necessary.

There are only two cases in hospital.

Since the formation of the camp there have only been eight deaths, of which three were from starvation, the patients having been brought into camp in a dying condition.

The death rate for June was barely 3 per 1,000.

The medical officer spends from four to five hours daily in the camp, which he visits both morning and evening.

Medical Comforts.—Medical comforts, such as milk, meat extracts, arrow-root, rice, butter, tea, jam, cornflour, quaker oats, brandy, port wine, biscuits and soup are freely supplied on the doctor's order, and the distribution I personally supervise.

Accommodation.—At present the camp is overcrowded, the tents which were indented for not having yet come to hand. As soon as these arrive, however, there will be plenty of room for all the families.

Blankets.—I have now issued 600 blankets to the indigents, and otherwise made them as comfortable as possible.

Nearly 250 camp kettles have also been issued.

Store.—The store built in the first place is now quite inadequate for our requirements, so I am having it enlarged, allowing for an influx of another 2,000 refugees.

This I trust has your approval.

In conclusion, I should like to record my deep appreciation of the great help accorded me by the Military Authorities here, especially the Commandant and Brigade-Major, who on all occasions have rendered me the most willing assistance.

Poynton Bros.—So far Poynton's store has been of very little use to

me, as there is no stock of any value, at least not for the requirements of the people. The goods were so dear that I had to remonstrate with their manager, who then reduced the prices.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

Krugersdorp,
5th July, 1901.

The S.O.,
Burgher Camp.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I consider the health of the camp to be very good.

The water supply is good.

The latrine arrangements answer very well.

The hospital is in a forward condition and when properly equipped will be of great service.

At present I am only aware of one positive case of typhoid fever—this is now isolated, and the necessary precautions are being taken.

The death rate is very small, scarcely 3 per thousand.

The question of vaccination will have to be considered owing to the outbreak of smallpox at Boksburg, and as a precautionary means.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. L. A. AYMARD,
Surgeon to Burgher Camp,
Krugersdorp.

KLERKSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp, Month ending 30.6.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.6.1901	267	719	978			
Arrivals	144	335	489			
Births	—	—	4	144	335	493
Departures	76	148	157	411	1,074	1,471
Deaths	2	2	11	78	150	163
In Camp 30.6 1901	333	924	1,308			

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	—	1	6
" " 14. " "	—	—	3
" " 21. " "	2	1	3
" " 27. " "	4	5	—

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	11
" 12 " " 40 "	—	2	—
" 40 " " 50 "	1	—	—
" 50 " " over	1	—	—
Total	2	2	11

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough	—	Dentition	1
Diarrhoea	—	Influenza	—	Membranous Croup	2
Dysentery	3	Marasmus	—	Meningitis	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	4	Nephritis	1	Phthisis	1
Enteric	2	Heart Disease	—		

(Signed) H. W. HOWARD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
7th July, 1901.

Report for June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to Report for the month of June as follows :—

Treatment of the Sick.—The medical officer attends daily to the sick at the camp, and all prescriptions and orders for medical comforts are despatched at once to the compounder by orderlies, who issue the medicines and comforts under the direction of an overseer to the right parties. Serious cases are at once removed to the hospital on the M.O.'s order. Cases of measles, scarlet fever, and other diseases requiring isolation, are placed in marquees removed at convenient distances from camp, as directed by the M.O.

Committees for Visiting the Sick.—Overseers are appointed to visit each tent daily before the arrival at the camp of the M.O., and all sick warned to attend at the M.O.'s tent, except serious cases and those requiring special treatment, in which cases the tents are noted and visited by the M.O. without delay. The midwife attends to cases in her department, and is always at the disposal of any case requiring attention, whether by night or day, and any sudden illness occurring is immediately reported to the M.O.

Local Visiting Committees.—This work is performed by the overseers and midwife, and carried out as above stated.

Hospital Accommodation.—If necessary, about 60 patients could be accommodated in the Exchange building, which is used as the hospital, and another 50 in marquees, of which I have a sufficient number.

Hospital Staff.—This is composed of the—

Medical Officer	Dr. Russell.
Compounder	Mr. Rubin.
Matron	Miss Broadhurst.
Nurse	Miss Dorey.
Probationer (Refugee)	Miss Lummer.

Other Nursing Organisation.—No other nursing staff is employed. Relatives attend to their own sick in camp under the supervision of the M.O.

Distribution of Blankets and Clothing.—Previous to June, 232 blankets have been issued, and during June, 203—a total of 435. No clothing has been received for distribution. Orders on Messrs. Poynton Bros. for clothing have been issued to the most needy, to the value of £50, which amount I was authorised to expend by the Secretary of the Burgher Camps Relief Fund. Accounts for these orders have not yet been sent in by the firm mentioned. No voluntary gifts have been made.

Public Worship.—The school house, Old Dutch Church, and a marquee have been set apart for this purpose, the officiating laymen being Mr. Hesse, Mr. Smook, and Mr. de Wet. Sunday schools are also conducted by the first named, assisted by ladies from the camp and town.

Schools.—The accommodation consists of the Government school house and the Old Dutch Church. The attendance—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Refugees	165	223	386
Non-refugees	29	29	56
Total	194	252	446

School Staff.—Head teacher, Mr. Hesse; assisted by Miss Cawood, Miss Teengs, Miss D. Jooste, Miss M. Cawood, Miss J. Jooste, Miss Firsten, Miss Lelyveld, Miss Boshoff, and Miss du Toit.

Sanitary Arrangements.—Nine buildings, containing a total number of 76 buckets, are placed at convenient distances from camp in accordance with the M.O.'s instructions. Buckets are emptied daily, and the seats scrubbed regularly, in some instances twice daily. Two burgher women attend to the women's latrines and instruct newcomers as to sanitary regulations, the men's having the attention of the men overseers. There is very great difficulty in getting the people to comply with the regulations, and constant watch has to be kept. Those acquainted with Boer character and habits will understand the difficulty experienced in inducing the people to observe sanitary rules.

All refuse is removed from camp daily to depositing sites, from whence it is taken away in wagons.

Condition of the People on arriving.—Many arrive with little more than they have on their backs, some without bedding, others without pots or kettles, and in the majority of cases with no bedsteads. On the other hand, a number were allowed to bring most of their furniture, including organs and pianos, which latter might well have been left behind. I consider sufficient clothing, cooking utensils, and bedding are not allowed to the people, many of whom state that the clothing is taken away from them and burnt in consequence of insufficient transport. The necessity of supplying their wants entails a great deal of needless expense to the department.

Poynton's Shop.—Owing to this firm not having a sufficiently varied stock, very little benefit has been derived from this. Weeks have passed without their being able to supply the ordinary necessary articles. When blankets were very much needed, none were obtainable. A few rugs could be had at high prices, but their stock of clothing has been very limited. Messrs. Poynton, however, are not wholly to blame, as the delay has been caused principally by their inability to obtain trucks.

During the past month wood parties were sent to Macharie for fuel, and a number of truck loads stacked, three loads of which were burnt when the train was wrecked by the Boers; the remainder was recovered a few days ago. Attached to this particular train was a truck containing tents for this camp. These suffered the same fate as the wood, and, in consequence, the women and children in camp had to endure considerable hardship through this action of their male relatives and friends.

Food.—With the assistance of the A.S.C. the supply of food stuffs has been maintained, and the quality has been of the best, with the exception of the meat, which is very poor, chiefly owing to the limited grazing area.

Climate.—Unusually warm days have been experienced, but at night time, and particularly in the early morning, the air is very keen. Influenza is running its course in the camp, and has likewise attacked members of the staff, two of whom were confined to their rooms for a week.

Surrenders.—A few surrendered burghers have come in lately, who state, that many others are watching their opportunity to follow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp.

Medical Report for June, 1901.

Since my last Report there has been a considerable increase in the number of refugees accommodated, which has necessarily increased the number of patients and the death rate per month, although, taking into consideration the increase, the average number of patients remains the same, and the same can be said of the death rate also.

The sanitary condition of the camp has been excellently arranged for, and consequently, up to date, there has been no outbreak of enteric, and but few cases of infection.

As is usual at this season, the sudden changes from the warm days to the cold frosty nights cause influenza and pneumonia in adults, and bronchitis, pneumonia, and dysentery in children, and these account for the largest number of deaths.

The rations issued and the water supply are both wholesome and of good quality, and no complaints under this head have been received.

In respect to medical comforts—milk is a matter that has received special attention, especially as regards the distribution of a sufficient quantity to the children. In respect to other medical comforts, every care is taken that, while they are issued when necessary, no undue advantage should be taken.

Measles.—This infectious disease has appeared in the district, and, doubtless, sooner or later we may have to combat the same in our camps, and, should we have to do so, every effort will be made to prevent the spread.

Deaths.—

Children, 1 year to 12 years..	..	..	..	11
Women, 12 years to 40 ..	..	..	..	2
Men, 40 .. 50 ..	..	..	..	1
Men, 50 .. and over	..	..	..	1
				—
Total	..	..	..	15
				—

Causes of Deaths.—

Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Enteric ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
							—

One death from meningitis, original cause—*Dentition.*

The number of patients treated in hospital—

Remaining in hospital 31st May	..	..	..	2
Admitted during the month	..	..	..	16
Discharged from .. ..	..	..	..	7
Died in hospital .. ..	..	..	..	3
Remaining in hospital on last day of the month	..			8

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSELL.
M.O.

MIDDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Middelburg, Month ending 30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,498	2,138	3,001
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	191	512	634			
Births	..	..	..	..	—	—	27	194	512	661
								1,692	2,650	3,662
Departures	..	..	..	..	236	33	144			
Deaths	..	..	..	..	17	25	124	253	58	268
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,439	2,592	3,394

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7. 6. 01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	185	153
" 14. " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	191	155
" 21. " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	212	194
" 28. " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	249	212
" 28. " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	214	298

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	13
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	20
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	91
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	25	124

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	100	Enteric	..	..	—	Heart Disease	..	..	3
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	6	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	Malaria	..	..	4
Dysentery	..	..	..	1	Influenza	..	..	—	Convulsions	..	..	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	36	Marasmus	..	..	2	Various	..	..	12

(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Middleburg,

6th July, 1901.

Report for June, 1901.

I regret my Report for this month will be very gloomy reading, owing to the measles epidemic and the unfortunate accident which befell the late storekeeper, Mr. Anderson.

With regard to the measles epidemic—it was to be expected that, with so many children in this big camp, it would have to run its course, and our greatest difficulty was to induce the parents (mothers, in most instances) to take proper precautionary measures, and to persuade them to give the medicines prescribed for this complaint. In many instances children recovering from measles are allowed to go out on the sixth or seventh day, the most critical stage of the disease, instead of being kept in the tents for thirteen days. The result is that the mortality due to measles has been heavier than it would have been otherwise. Added to this is the fact that very many of the people suffered from a paucity of blankets and warm clothing, and that tent life in mid-winter, at this altitude, is hardly endurable even under favourable conditions. As regards blankets, we are now better supplied, but even a plentiful supply of blankets does not compensate for lack of warm clothing. Of clothing, only a comparatively small quantity has arrived and been distributed.

In the matter of medical and nursing attendance, I am satisfied that the utmost possible has been done by the staff.

I propose dealing with the queries contained in your Supplementary Circular, No. 43, *seriatim*.—

1. *Arrangements for Treatment of Sick*.—There are ten marquees for hospital, of which eight are F.P.'s and two big ordinary marquees, to which bad cases are taken. There are four matrons, each with two to four probationers (refugees). There is a tent-to-tent visitation by the matron in charge of each camp or section, who instructs her probationers in applications, fomentations and other duties. Out-patients attend the dispensary daily, and other patients are visited by the matron in charge of that section.

2. *Committee for Visiting the Sick in their Tents*.—This is done efficiently by the matrons and their probationers, of whom there are fourteen—four matrons and ten probationers.

3. *Local Committees*.—There is no local committee, and I doubt whether it would be possible to get a committee of this nature to act permanently. Several cases of sickness have, however, been reported from time to time by friends of the sick, and the overseers of the various sections of the camp, of whom there are twelve, have all had instructions to report any cases of serious illness in their camps. The people, too, have been told to apply, in the first instance, in all matters, to their overseers.

4. *Hospital Accommodation*.—Consists of ten marquees, taking from eight beds each to about eighteen, as described in Query No. 1. We have marquees to spare should more be required.

5. *Staff*.—Consists of three doctors, two dispensers, four matrons and ten probationers, and one man who was formerly attached to the Boer Ambulance. The doctors attend the patients sent in from their respective camps. These are under charge of the matron of that camp and her probationers.

6. *Other Nursing Organisation*.—Only as above stated.

7. *Medical Comforts Issued*.—Brandy, port wine, whisky, milk, maizena, quaker oats, oatmeal, rice, etc., as per monthly statement.

8. *Clothing and Blankets*.—The value of the clothing distributed, and quantity, may be seen by Poynton's account, enclosed herewith.

9. *Public Worship*.—Four large marquees in four camps, Rev. Mr. Mare, Bosman, a deacon and missionary, and two other deacons attend to the spiritual needs of the people.

10. *School Accommodation*.—A Dopper church, half a mile from the nearest point in camp, which will accommodate 310 children. Two marquees

in camp for infant school. The staff consists of 13 teachers; attendance 292, which is exclusive of 174 children who were absent owing to sickness or fear of sickness, and whose names have been taken off the roll. The attendance would be greater were it not that many children are so poorly clad and are without stockings and shoes.

11. *Sanitary Arrangements*.—The accommodation consists of 28 closets and 2 urinals. These contain 130 pails. This is not sufficient; there should be at least 20 more closets, carrying 80 pails. As soon as timber and iron are obtainable, these will be built. The more ignorant amongst the people are utterly regardless in the observance of hygienic rules; many of these have constantly to be spoken to, reprimanded and sometimes threatened with punishment. The small children are the worst offenders, and although they are provided with low seats, these are often in a dirty state. Old weakly natives, unfit for hard work, are always in attendance with scrubbing brushes and brooms, and are constantly cleaning up and applying chloride of lime.

12. The condition of many of the new arrivals (as I have already pointed out in my several letters dealing with this subject) is deplorable. Some families had one blanket only, and many have only the clothing they stand up in. There are several hundred children, boys and girls, without shoes or stockings, and some girls with only one garment. The majority of these people, old and young, are accustomed at this time of the year to be in the Bushveldt, and they therefore feel the intense cold here very much, and suffer accordingly.

13. *Poynton's Shop*.—The assistance I have derived from this shop is represented by the amount of their accounts, £406 8s. 6d. Their place is far too small to carry sufficient stock to meet the requirements of over 7,000 people; they have added a small room on to one gable end, but the place is still far too small; the crush to be served when a small lot of stuff does arrive, is great. I have had no cases of insubordination, with the exception of two men who refused to clean up around their tents, but who very soon collapsed when their overseer threatened them with the superintendent's presence. I have to keep a tight rein, and in consequence have no trouble with these people.

General.—I consider it advisable that a marriage officer should be appointed in the town, as several couples have asked permission to marry, but there is no officer to perform this duty.

Many men are most anxious to take the oath of allegiance; about 15 have done so, but I have now been informed that, except in very urgent cases, the oath will not be administered in the meantime.

My difficulty as regards the men is to find employment for them. Many are most anxious to work. I have suggested to the District Commissioner that, as the dam which supplies the town with water, and which is near my camp, is greatly in need of repair, 50 or 60 of my men could be taken on to do the work. In the matter of building material required for erection of w.c.s., roof of sod buildings, katels for old women, &c., I was unable during the month to procure any, with the exception of material for three w.c.s., supplied on loan through the kindness of the O.C.R.E. As instructed, I have now arranged with the O.C.R.E., to order my requirements in this line from Delagoa Bay. This arrangement is a great relief to me. In consequence of the heavy death rate, I have been very short of wood for coffins. I bought up all the packing cases I could find, and last Sunday the O.C.R.E., again assisted me with 50 planks. I have just managed to keep going, but with the greatest difficulty, and the time lost in securing material I could not well spare from my other duties. However, I feel sure that now a good arrangement has been made, I need not anticipate any more difficulty under this head.

Burghers' Cattle.—Since my complaint as to the action of the O.C. (A.S.C) Supplies here, in refusing to deliver back to the burghers their lost cattle, I have had fewer complaints. I am doing all in my power to induce the burghers to remove their cattle to the low country. I have still about 300 cattle to send away, and have been waiting for the last ten days to obtain trucks for this purpose. Owing, however, to the transport of so many troops east lately, I have been unable to obtain trucks. Once these cattle are removed, another source of annoyance and trouble will disappear.

There are many families belonging to Pretoria and other districts to be removed. Once the camp can show a clean bill of health, I will transfer these.

Of 517 people brought in by the two columns on the 25th ult. and the 2nd instant, only 217 have been transferred to Belfast and Barberton. The balance of 300 could not be removed in time, and some of these contracted measles. It is to be regretted that people brought in cannot be sent direct to their destinations, although in the case of the two lots above referred to, I believe this camp was the nearest point. Still, with the continual additions to my camp, it is impossible for things to run smoothly. I hope, however, in a short time, by drafting off people to their respective districts, so as to arrange matters by reducing my camp to 5,000, thus enabling me more easily to arrange for the disposal to their homes of those who will be here on the termination of hostilities.

The deaths for the month totalled 170. The number of orphans in camp now number 186, of whom 65 are males and 121 females, as per attached list. I am now placing the orphans together in one part of the camp, and am appointing married couples to take charge of them.

In conclusion, I wish again to place on record my appreciation of the support I have received from my staff during the heavy month we have passed through. Two out of the three have worked every night up to 10.30 and 11 p.m.

(Signed) F. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

The report of the P.M.O., who has been worked very hard, will be forwarded to-morrow.

*Refugee Camp,
Middelburg.*

12th July, 1901.

C. R. Gardner, Esq.,
Superintendent.

Dear Sir,

I regret that the amount of work devolving upon me has prevented my submitting what should be my monthly report upon the health and sanitary condition of your camp before this; even now I cannot make time to put together the statistics of the cases of death for the month, but I hope to furnish you with this in a few days. This report, therefore, will deal only generally with cause and number of deaths during last month.

There has been, unfortunately, a large increase in number of cases of sickness and in number of deaths in your camp during June. This has been due to the epidemic of measles and of influenza, in addition to the usual ailments and deaths occurring amongst the aged and those subject to chronic ailments found normally during the cold winter months. Measles commenced during the 3rd week of May, and, affecting a large area simultaneously, put all possibility of effective isolation out of the question. The camps first affected were the Ermelo and Middelburg camps, from which it spread rapidly to the remainder, and where it is still rampant.

Influenza commenced about the middle of June, carrying off a good many middle-aged people of weak existence and old people; but unfortunately the camps were full of children, young adults, and even of middle-aged people, who were scarcely convalescent from measles; these convalescents, with their constitutions still weak, mucous membranes scarcely healed from the eruption of measles, have fallen an easy prey to what is ordinarily not a dangerous disease, and a large number of young adults especially have succumbed within 48 hours to influenza, having got over an attack of measles and even been out again.

Many hundreds of cases of measles have occurred in the camp, and the mortality during June from this disease has been about 100 out of a death rate of 164. Influenza comes next as the cause of death, though it has often been difficult to say when the former ended and the latter commenced. The

cause of death in nearly all these cases of death has been capillary bronchitis and pneumonia, in influenza a very insidious pneumonia. The complications occurring after or with measles, other than those already stated, have been acute nephritis in some, meningitis in a very few, and one bad case of cancrum oris.

The hospital in your camp has this month received about 40 fresh cases; cases of measles, being infectious, were not admitted; they have mostly been acute bronchial diseases, cases of nephritis, of heart disease, wounds, including a bad compound fracture of the thigh, and a few severe cases of influenza.

Among the out-patients the bronchial catarrhs take the first place, jaundice, anæmia, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, etc., bring up the numbers to about 50 a day. The numbers attending this month have not been so large as during May.

The visiting amongst the tents, when often 5, 7, or 9 children have had to be severally attended to and examined, has been unusually heavy. In connection with this work I cannot speak too highly of the arduous work done by the matrons and senior probationers of your camp. This work, if it is conscientiously done, is really hard, and far too often attended by poor results and but small success amongst the majority of very ignorant people.

As regards the ages of those who died, the largest number of deaths from measles occurred between 1 and 6 years; then come very young children of a month or so, and next young adults between the ages of 10 and 20 years.

In explanation of this large mortality I consider the first cause to be carelessness and a most deplorable ignorance and lethargy amongst those immediately responsible for those suffering from measles. The more enlightened people who have been affected have pinned up blankets inside their tents, and so made them warm at night; they have kept their tents ventilated by day, and so avoided the great contrast which quickly sets in at sunset between the cold of the night and a stuffy heat by day. Amongst the majority, however, no instructions upon these important details have had the slightest effect, medicines and nourishments are neglected, and the pernicious use of "Arnppels," containing what, they know not and care less, was very largely obtained; children are carried out into the town even, or held by mothers in their arms during cooking operations in the open with measles upon them, and it seems well nigh impossible to persuade the majority of the unusual susceptibility of the lungs for some days after the rash has faded and the patient perhaps feeling well enough to get up.

In conclusion, may I ask you once more to urge the necessity of supplying more trained nurses for your camp—and, if they can possibly be obtained, of nurses speaking Dutch. The work, as I have already said, is most arduous, and I consider 1 nurse should be provided for every 1,000 people in your camp. As the result of our being so short handed, our matron left last month, completely broken down in trying to do her work conscientiously, and one of the present staff is at present laid up from the same cause.

Of even more importance is that there should be more medical assistance available, and that by doctors of English instincts who speak Dutch. I have already recommended a Dr. Morehead, practising in this town, who fulfils both these qualifications, and who I should find of the greatest assistance to me, for there is only room in your camp for those who are anxious and willing to work, and ready to work hard on occasions.

The sanitation of your camp I consider good and in no way responsible for affecting to the least degree the present epidemic. The water supply is also good, and I have lately sent specimens of most of the well-water used in your camp to Pretoria for analysis.

I should, however, urgently recommend the addition of another tank cart to meet the demand of the still increasing number of sanitary buckets.

I am glad also to be able to report that the nurses or "probationers," who have been taken on by the matrons from amongst the refugees themselves, are fulfilling my best expectations and meeting this great increase of work with renewed interest and energy.

Yours very truly,

(Sgnd.)

H. A. SPENCER,

P.M.O.

MAFEKING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Mafeking, Month ending 30.6.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	145	189	712			
Arrivals	..	..	..	191	138	497			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	2			
							336	327	1,211
Departures	..	..	..	11	4	13			
Deaths	..	..	..	—	1	2			
							11	5	15
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	322	1,196

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	16	20	10
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	7
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	6
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	7

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
" 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Enteric	..	..	1	Heart Disease	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	Want of breast milk	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	1	Influenza	..	..	—	
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	—	Marasmus	..	..	—	

(Signed) L. W. McCOWAT,
Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp,
Mafeking.*

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

To the
General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

Food Supply and Quality.—The food supply, as far as groceries are concerned, are obtainable without difficulty, but in the case of butcher meat it is not so. The meat, although good, has, during the last month, become poorer in quality. In May, the average weight of sheep was over 40 lbs., and now it is difficult to get the same to reach 30 lbs. This is to be accounted for by the fact that it is winter, and also by the large demand made by the military authorities. If transport by rail once a week could be arranged for the contractor from Kimberley, it would greatly help to keep the quantity and quality up to the standard laid down in the contract.

Climate and Effects.—The climate here, in my opinion, is good during the winter months, but, as no doubt you have noticed from my early reports, there is a good number of cases of malarial fever, the percentage for March and April being 1·7.

The subject, however, will no doubt be dealt with more fully by the medical officer, in the next report.

Treatment of Sick.—As mentioned in my report, dated 5th March, a hospital built of wood and covered with canvas, and accommodating ten patients, had been built. At present I am trying to obtain from the military authorities the use of a wood and iron hospital hut for a women and children's ward for the coming summer, retaining the old ward for men and boys. In the meantime, and since the removal of the camp to the present site, I have put up, in case of need, two marquees to serve the purpose.

Visiting Committee.—There is no visiting committee for the sick in this camp. The medical officer is resident, and the sick receive every attention, either at the hospital or at their tents.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital is under the direction of Dr. S. Kaufmann, who arrived here on the 19th ult., and is resident in the camp.

The following are those on the Hospital Staff:—

Medical Officer	..	Dr. S. Kaufmann.
Matron..	..	Miss A. M. Cranford.
Nurse ..	..	Miss E. Tooth.
Probationers ..	..	Miss E. Corb and Miss A. Davis.
Cook ..	..	Charlie George.
Washerwoman	..	Mrs. I. Beckwith.
Native servants	..	George and Abel.

Nursing and Outdoor Patients.—There is no other nursing organisation.

Medical Comforts.—The matron of the hospital being ill, I am unable to give you the quantity of medical comforts issued, but these comprise brandy, wine, jellies, cornflour, rice, sago, meat, extracts, soups, milk, biscuits, etc., etc.

Clothing.—Enclosed, please find list of the clothing provided by the Transvaal and Free State Wounded, Widows and Orphans Fund, and which has been distributed by the Ladies Committee, under my supervision, to the poor of the camp.

Blankets drawn from the Ordnance Department have also been distributed to most of the refugees, numbering, up to the 30th ultimo, 826. The only other clothing distributed has been to the men who returned from Green-Point last month, and whose luggage was lost by the Cape Government Railways.

School.—The school consists of a wood and iron building, about 50 × 30. Previous to the removal of the camp it was under the direction of Mr. S. H. Mitchell, as schoolmaster, assisted by the Misses Zulch. Mr. Mitchell resigned about the middle of the month and left for Zeerust, to take up an appointment there. His salary here was £15 (fifteen pounds) per month and

rations. The Misses Zulch have also resigned, the reason being that I reduced the salary of one from £7 10s. to £5 per month, and the other from £5 to £3, and rations. Considering they are refugees I think them well paid at my figures, as they held no certificates for teaching.

The average attendance at the school previous to the removal of the camp was about 200, but as you are aware the returns now show the number of children in the camp to be 1,015, it is necessary to make some additions to the present building. This I intend doing as soon as possible, by adding an infants' department to the one end, and two rooms.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The sanitary arrangements consist of movable earth closets for the men, women and children. These are attended to every morning by native labourers; each place is cleaned round, earth deposited in each pit, and chloride of lime put down and sprinkled around. The people are fairly attentive to hygienic rules, but as you are aware freedom in this respect is natural to them. Many go elsewhere, viz., to the veldt and the river side. To the latter I have been giving attention, and find it difficult to stop, unless a barbed wire fence is put up some yards landwards. In this matter I will consult the Commandant, who is always ready and willing to assist me, and get the same put up by the military at once.

Conditions of Arrivals.—Since the middle of May the condition has been very poor indeed, many only having what they stood in. This can well be understood, as they have been brought out, as opportunity happened, by a passing column.

Clothing and blankets have been issued to all who required them, and every effort made to make them comfortable.

Poynton Brothers.—No assistance has been derived from Poynton Bros., as they have not erected a store here, probably on account of the distance from Pretoria. A dry canteen has always been in existence in the camp, and carried on by Mr. Verity; but, as far as I can gather, the business is small, as most of the people obtain what they require from Mafeking, which now is only about three miles distant.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. C. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

INVENTORY of goods sent by the Transvaal and Free State Wounded,
Widows and Orphans Fund.

201 yards corduroy.
24 lbs. assorted thread.
12 packets pins.
24 boys' hats.
24 " "
5 pieces calico, 3 yards each.
2 men's hats.
1 gross buttons.
193 dozen pairs stockings—ladies'.
220 yards flannellette skirting.
204 " drab melton cloth.
126 " slate " ,

NYLSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, Month ending
30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	..	108	115	180	87	270	386
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	—	—	10	108	115	190
Births	..	..	..	..				195	385	576
Departures	..	..	..	..	44	6	11	45	8	16
Deaths	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	150	377	560
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	25
"	"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	27
"	"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8
"	"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	21

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1
" 12 " " 40 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Enteric	..	..	—	Heart Disease	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	Phthisis	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	1	Influenza	..	..	—	Convulsions	..	..	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	—	Marasmus	..	..	1	Typho-malaria	..	..	1

(Signed)

HENRY COOKE,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom,
25th June, 1901.

General Superintendent, Pretoria.

Général Report. No. 1.

I have much pleasure in stating that, with few exceptions, the refugees in this camp appear contented, and have cheerfully carried out all camp regulations. There are now upwards of 1,100 under my care, and it is anticipated that this number will be considerably increased during the next few weeks.

Although the camp is entirely unprotected and open, there has been no attempt at absconding, and in the case of women whose husbands are still on commando, the general feeling is that they would like an opportunity to try and induce them to surrender. The health of the camp is good, and arrangements are being matured to run a complete sanitary bucket system.

Hospital.—This was opened yesterday, and all matters relating to sickness in camp are being carefully attended to by Doctor Green, the M.O., and Nurse Bolton, the matron. Medicines, milk, and medical comforts have been received, and for the present there is nothing further required in this particular line.

Wood Cutting.—Upwards of 50 men are at work at 1s. 6d. per diem and 1 lb. of fresh meat. Eight trucks have been consigned to Irene Camp, and I expect to have a similar amount ready during the week.

Stores.—I have removed all stores from the railway station, and have placed them in secure premises in camp.

Burgher Police.—At the suggestion of Colonel Hall, I have enrolled 8 men for special police duty, and have armed them with M.H. rifles. Their duties are to guard the cattle kraals and Government stores by night and to keep order generally in camp. All these men have taken the oath of allegiance to our Government and are giving every satisfaction.

I hope to write you more fully at an early date; meantime, I await the arrival of tents and other equipment which have been ordered.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Report for June, 1901.

Continuing my report of the 25th ult., I now beg to add the following, in terms of Circular Supplement No. 43.

The medical officer sees any patients who are able to present themselves every morning between 9 and 11 at the dispensary. He then visits any cases of serious sickness that are reported to him in the camp. A qualified dispenser makes up all the medicines and distributes the medical comforts, and issues the milk in bottles upon orders given by the medical officer.

Two or three of the refugees have been selected to visit the tents and report all cases of sickness. There is no organised committee working for the sick in camp, and it is very difficult to get such committee formed of those at present here.

Hospital.—The hospital is situated in a house, with front rooms used as wards, capable of receiving 12 patients. The matron resides at the hospital and is assisted by three burgher women from the camp, one of whom is on day and two on night duty. There is no other nursing organisation.

Attached hereto is a list of medical comforts issued during the month.

Clothing and Blankets.—Upwards of 100 blankets have been issued by me to deserving cases. One case clothing has been received from Mrs. Adams,

of Pretoria, and has been distributed by the matron ; also three bags clothing sent by Mr. Piet Zeederberg.

Public Worship.—There are three churches but no spiritual advisers.

Schools.—A building could be provided, but no organisation of this nature has been arranged.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The bucket system has been in use since the camp was formed, the night soil being buried every day. I am arranging for a wagon to remove the soil some considerable distance out of camp. Chloride of lime has been freely used, and the sanitation of the camp is good.

The refugees continue to carry out the camp regulations, and both houses and tents are kept in a clean condition.

Arrivals in Camp.—Most of the women and children are badly clothed, but any cases of emergency have received attention, and at the present time there is a list being prepared of any further deserving cases.

Poynton's Store.—This only opened yesterday, and in consequence I am unable to give any information.

General.—I am pleased to record the fact that no attempt has been made at absconding or communicating with the enemy. A large number of men are employed wood cutting, and up to this date 50 trucks of wood have been despatched to various camps.

A good feeling seems to prevail among all classes of refugees, and very few complaints have been brought to my notice.

(Signed)

HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

Medical comforts issued during June, 1901 :—

Milk	..	..	..	568 tins of condensed milk.
				85 bottles of fresh milk.
				325 bottles of condensed milk,
				in bottles.
Cornflour	..	..	..	60 lbs.
Meat extract	..	..	..	45 tins.
Quaker oats	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Candles	..	..	..	131
Brandy	..	..	..	11 bottles.
Port wine	..	..	..	6 „
Oatmeal	..	..	..	80 lbs.
Sago	..	..	..	25 „
Rice..	..	..	..	47 „
Mellin's food	..	..	..	1 tin.
Feeding bottles	..	..	..	6.

(Signed)

PERCY D. GREEN, M.O.,

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom.

PIETERSBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, month ending
30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	700	913
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	328	435
Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	12
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	926	1,028	1,360
Departures	..	..	..	..	42	34	39			
Deaths	..	..	..	..	11	12	31	53	46	70
In Camp 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	873	982	1,290

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	70	76
" 14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	92	104
" 21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	117	131
" 28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	142	160

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	10
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	17
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	31

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	..	—	Congenital Debility	..	7
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	5	Influenza	..	2	Parturition	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	1	Marasmus	..	—	Cancrum Oris	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	14	Peritonitis	..	1	Senile Decay	..	1
Phthisis	..	..	..	2	Heart Disease	..	4	Convulsions	..	1
Enteric	..	..	..	—	Malaria	..	14			

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,

Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
30th June, 1901.*

Monthly Report.

General.—This camp now consists of 400 bell tents, 50 very large marquees, 25 medium-sized marquees, and 9 E. P. tents. The people who were living in town have been brought to camp, excepting a few, who have special permission from the Assistant Provost Marshal to remain there, and most of these are drawing rations from this camp on payment. This is only a temporary measure, as no stores in town are yet open. These people are not included in our census return, but a separate record is kept giving full particulars.

Water Supply.—The water continues good as to quality and quantity in the stream, but the difficulty of keeping the camp supplied is considerable, as it is being carted by wagons loaded with casks, of which three are always working. Three large tanks, equal to 2,400 gallons, are in camp and placed in convenient places for distributing water. It will be a great convenience to the camp, and add to the cleanliness and comfort of the inmates if a pump and piping are supplied, capable of supplying all the water required in camp.

Fuel.—Coal is arriving regularly and in sufficient quantity. The burghers take wagons out once a week for wood, and deliver half of each load for camp use, retaining the other half for their own and their friends' use. This enables me to distribute wood to all those who have no means of sending for it themselves, and the arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Sanitary.—Adequate arrangements are in existence for the sanitation of the camp. There are 16 large latrines, which are cleaned regularly every morning and disinfected with carbolic powder, and periodically river sand is spread over the floors to absorb all mixture. The night soil is carted off in a wagon with high sides and deposited in trenches made for the purpose, over a mile from camp, the buckets being cleaned and disinfected with chloride of lime. The people are very careless about hygienic rules, but, by strict supervision in this connection, they are gradually improving. The ash and other camp refuse are carted away regularly. Three wagons are daily employed in this work.

Food.—The food supply has been good. Children over 6 years have received an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour per day, according to instructions. The meat supplied has been in good order and condition.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of 5 E. P. tents. Each tent is capable of accommodating 10 beds, but at present there are only 28 beds.

The staff consists of the matron, 2 male refugees, 2 female refugees, 1 coloured burgher, and 1 native. There are in addition 8 burgher women working as visiting nurses. The camp is divided into sections, and each nurse visits every tent in her section every day, attends to the health and cleanliness of the inmates, and reports to the doctor. There are also 4 men, whose duty it is to keep the surroundings of the tents in their charge and the streets clean.

Chemist.—The chemist has a medium-sized marquee, in which he dispenses medicines, of which we now have a good supply.

Treatment of Sick.—The doctor attends at his surgery in the "Chemist Tent" from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m. every morning to prescribe and examine cases and to receive messages. The rest of the day is spent in going rounds of visiting. People who are very sick are taken into hospital and others are attended in their tents. Large quantities of soup are made at the hospital and distributed throughout the camp to people and children who require it. Milk is given by the dispenser to all children who have the doctor's order.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees at work in this camp.

Medical Comforts.—The following comforts have been issued, viz.:—Pearl barley, brandy, port wine, maizena, milk, meat extracts, arrowroot, rice, butter, tea, jam, cornflour, quaker oats.

Clothing and Blankets.—During the month large numbers of blankets have been issued to the people, as they invariably arrive without sufficient

bedding. During the last week clothing has been issued to destitute women and children—such as flannelette, print, calico, socks, etc. Previous to Messrs. Poynton's store opening here these things were quite unobtainable.

Public Worship.—Public worship has been carried on under canvas stretched over wagons, and Mr. Pienaar, a divinity student, has officiated. The people, are, however, anxious that a suitable place should be erected for their use. In this connection the Rev. Mr. Kriel has just arrived from Pretoria.

School.—No school has been started here yet. There are several men here who have been schoolmasters, viz.:—E. R. Smith, A. B. Sachleven, J. J. Scott, H. Janse, J. W. Viljoen, Gerdes, Bok and Pienaar, of whom I consider J. J. Scott and Pienaar would be suitable for teachers in the camp.

Condition of Arrivals.—The condition of people arriving in camp is deplorable. They are usually without bedding, clothing, or cooking utensils. The majority of arrivals are suffering from malaria when they come in, and the remainder are affected in various ways through having had malaria.

Poynton Bros.—This firm opened a store here on 26th June, and they are selling clothing as fast as they can serve it, but blankets are not being purchased to any extent.

Stock.—The burghers in camp have 3,700 cattle, 3,000 sheep and goats, 1,200 donkeys, and 107 horses and mules. These graze in the vicinity of camp and are put into kraals at night.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys with the coloured burghers is still here. They live in their own wagons with canvas drawn over.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths for the month was 11 men, 32 children, and 12 women, and the doctor's report attached deals fully with the causes of death.

Births.—There have been 12 births in camp during the month.

Desertion.—No cases of desertion from the camp have taken place.

A few families have been allowed to return to their farms in the immediate vicinity of Pietersburg.

Registration.—The registration of births and deaths is being done in this office, as there is no magistrate in Pietersburg.

Every assistance is given by the military authorities in the interests of the camp.

The members of the staff are all zealous in the performance of their duties, and do all that is required of them cheerfully.

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
30th June, 1901.

Weekly Medical Report.

During the past month the weather has been on occasions very cold, with some rain and frost at nights. As a consequence the deaths from chest complaints and debility (result of fever) and in infants has increased. The attacks of malaria were also on the increase during the earlier part of the month, but in latter part decreased.

We have had an epidemic of influenza, but so far only two deaths, both being 50 years and over, and previously weakened by malaria.

We have also had several (seven) cases of measles in camp, and have, as far as possible, quarantined them, but I am afraid, despite the precautions taken, we are in for an epidemic, more especially as we are about to have a return of burgher families from Irene and Pretoria. The original case of infection came from the latter place.

Diarrhoea still continues, especially amongst children and malarious subjects, and several deaths have to be recorded therefrom.

Several of the deaths recorded have occurred in people who contracted

the disease on the way in, death occurring a few days after admission, and in one case death occurred some way out and brought into camp.

The water supply and sanitary work continue on same lines as in last report, and is satisfactory.

Statistics of sickness, deaths, and births are herewith attached.

(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer, Burgher Camp.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom, Month ending 30.6.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	76	52	70	881	2,330	2,938
Arrivals	..	..	..	—	—	1	76	52	71
Births	..	..	..				957	2,382	3,009
Departures	..	..	..	4	12	32	13	32	238
Deaths	..	..	..	9	20	206			
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	944	2,350	2,771

SICK IN CAMP.

								Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	6	43	207
"	"	14	"	..	..	..	..	6	43	288
"	"	21	"	..	..	..	..	7	32	254
"	"	28	"	..	..	..	..	3	34	201

DEATHS.

								Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	7
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	19
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	180
" 12 " " 40 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	—
" 50 " " over "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	22	206

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	147	Premature Birth	..	2	Burnt	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	11	Influenza	..	2	Inanition	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	3	Senile Debility	..	2	Gangrenous Formation	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	17	Fever	..	17	Sore Throat	..	..	..	1
Enteric	..	..	..	8	Heart Disease	..	3	Gangrenous Stomatitis	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	16	Congestion of Lungs	..	1	Epilepsus	..	..	..	1

(Signed) J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom.

Report for June, 1901.

Food Supply.—The food supplied during the month has been of excellent quality, with the exception of the meat, which has been poorer than is usually the case at this time of the year. This complaint is, I believe, general, and the cause is to be found in the great distances the sheep are driven, and the scanty pasturage they find on the way, owing to the fact that the enemy have burnt all the grass for miles round.

Fuel.—Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting firewood, which has to be brought from a distance, but arrangements are being made by which I hope to obtain a sufficient and continuous supply.

Poynton's Shop.—This firm has a large stock of goods in their store, and has always been able to supply the wants of the people.

Clothing.—I have issued from stock in hand 1,839 blankets; also 42 sent by the Transvaal and Orange River Free State Widows and Orphans Fund, and some 700 sent by the Netherlands Relief Fund.

I have also distributed a truck load and a-half of various articles of clothing sent here by the Transvaal and Orange Free State Widows and Orphans Fund. These are mostly second-hand goods, and to enumerate the different articles would be impossible.

In addition, £140 0s. 0d. worth of prints and flannelettes from the Burgher Relief Fund has been supplied for the women and children's clothing.

Church.—There being no place of worship in camp, the refugees attend the churches in the town. At times, open-air services are held in camp, these being well attended, and a number of ladies from the town have opened Sunday schools with gratifying results. The spiritual wants of the people are attended to by the Rev. A. Murray, of Ventersdorp.

Hospital.—The hospital is divided into two sections.

First.—*The General Hospital*, for which I utilize an old church, in which there are 32 beds, and 2 marquees, each having 9 beds. The church is reserved for children and female patients, and the marquee for men.

Second.—A *Lying-in Hospital*, consisting of 2 marquees and 4 bell tents.

The Hospital Staff consists of the M.O., 2 assistants (M.O.'s), 2 compounders, matron, 7 probationers, midwife, 2 nurses and servants as required. During the measles epidemic a number of refugee women voluntarily assisted in nursing the sick, and are quite ready to be called upon to do the same work at any time their services may be required.

Treatment of the Sick.—All serious cases of illness are removed to the hospital; other cases are attended to in their tents by the doctors, who make their rounds twice a day. When patients are not too ill to walk, they attend at the dispensary, when the doctors prescribe for them. The sick are liberally supplied with medical comforts, as are the convalescents and young children. Milk and soup are issued every day from the hospital kitchens.

In addition to the hospital staff, there is a local committee of 30 ladies, who visit the sick and assist with the nursing, which is carried out under the doctor's directions.

The medical comforts comprise—milk, meat extract, sugar, tea, barley, rice, sago, maizena, brandy, wine, butter, quaker oats, etc.

School.—Three separate buildings in town are occupied as school rooms, but it will be necessary to procure another building in order to provide accommodation for the children who are anxious to attend.

Sanitary.—The sanitary work is being carried out in a most satisfactory manner; the pail system has been instituted, and these are emptied twice a day, and well disinfected. All rubbish is collected in heaps and carted away to the depositing site. The people observe hygienic rules far better than might have been expected, and I do not think there is any ground for complaint in this respect.

Condition of Arrivals.—New arrivals are generally in a very destitute state, and require to be supplied with clothing and blankets, and even cooking utensils. In addition they are very often in a bad state of health, having apparently suffered considerable privations while living on the farms.

Removal of Camp.—A military board has been sitting to consider the advisability of removing the camp, and I understand has advocated a return to the site originally chosen, which is in every way a more suitable spot. I am daily expecting to receive notice to prepare for the removal.

General.—The past month has been a most trying one to all concerned on account of the severe epidemic of measles with which the camp has been afflicted. The death roll is in consequence largely increased, but I hope the worst of it is now over. The medical officers are worthy of commendation for the untiring way in which they have attended to the wants of their patients; in this they have been loyally supported by the matron and her staff of probationers.

(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

STANDERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Standerton, Month ending 30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1	1901	..	..	..	615	1,120	1,282			
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	64	52	98			
Births	..	..	..	..	—	—	4			
Departures	..	..	..	..	5	45	12	679	1,172	1,384
Deaths	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	9	48	24
In Camp 31	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	670	1,124	1,360

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	9
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	10
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	8
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	9

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	5
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	15
" 12 " " 40 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	—
" 50 " " over "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
										4	8	20

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	..	—	Asthma	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	2	Influenza	..	—	Bright's Disease	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	Marasmus	..	—	Croup	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	11				Heart Disease	..	1	Inflammation of Bowels	..	..	..	1
Enteric	..	..	..	11	Asthenia	..	3					

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Standerton,

7th July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to hand you my Report on this camp for the month of June, 1901.

Treatment of the Sick.—The arrangements for treatment of the sick are adequate. We have four large marquees, besides smaller ones for hospital use, and a room built of sods and plaster has been added for the use of patients who are suffering from pulmonary diseases, as our M.O. considers a building of this kind superior to canvas for these patients.

Our M.O., Dr. Osborne, is very attentive to the sick and his departure will be regretted by all. In view, however, of the possibility of sudden cases of indisposition which may prove fatal unless promptly attended to, it is absolutely necessary that the M.O. should live in or near the camp, and your decision to appoint a resident doctor has given general satisfaction.

Committees are being formed for visiting the sick in their tents, and also for reporting cases of illness.

Hospital Staff.—This consists of the M.O., Dr. Osborne, the matron, Mrs. Barrett, and 12 probationers, who, the matron reports, are doing their duty well. These young ladies are anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be supplied with the uniform dress which you have promised them, and which I understand will soon be here. I think they will take great pride in this uniform, which should prove an incentive to them to perform further good work and be an inducement to others to join the nursing staff, should their services be required.

We have no other nursing organisation beyond the hospital staff, as it has not been found necessary to form one at present.

Medical Comforts.—These have been issued freely during the month to deserving cases, and included milk, meat extract, brandy, wine, arrowroot, cornflour, cocoa, Mellin's food, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, sago, tapioca, tea, flavouring essence, etc., etc.

Facilities for Public Worship.—Every Sunday afternoon Divine Service is held in the camp by the Rev. Theunissen, of this town. These services are held in the open air, and are well attended. I am corresponding through the Rev. Theunissen, with a Rev. gentleman—Mr. Esslen—now residing in Durban, with a view to his coming to Standerton as spiritual adviser to the refugees of this camp.

School Accommodation.—I understand that the Educational Department are making arrangements to erect a school in the camp. Great difficulty is however, experienced in getting the materials for buildings, owing to the great demand for trucks for the use of the military authorities, but I hope to see this building erected at an early date. At present the Government school is in town, and the distance from this camp is too great, more especially for the younger children.

The school staff consists of the head master—Mr. Hugo, and four assistant teachers. The attendance from the camp is not good for the reason above stated.

I beg to attach head master's report for your perusal.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a refugee, who has a gang of natives to assist him. The people are taught to observe hygienic rules; small fines are imposed on them by the resident magistrate when they are brought before him charged with breaking the sanitary rules of the camp. Some have been dismissed with a caution.

Distribution of Blankets, etc.—The Netherlands Relief Fund have distributed 300 rugs during the month, and I have issued a like number. We still have blankets on hand in case they should be needed by families brought in by the columns. Such things as boots, clothing, etc., are being issued to the most deserving cases.

Condition of People arriving in Camp—Some have arrived in an almost destitute condition, being very scantily clothed; these have been supplied with warm clothing, rugs, etc., and everything is done to make them as comfortable as possible.

Poynton's Store.—This shop, being in the camp, is of great assistance, as most of the stores in Standerton are but poorly supplied with goods. Messrs. Poynton have generally a good supply of blankets and warm clothing on hand, and I have not found the prices charged by them excessive.

Accommodation.—Upon the arrival of the 300 Bell tents on order, we shall have ample accommodation for the present. I hope that during the month of July we shall be able to remove all the people at present residing in the Dopper Church, and in Standerton, who are drawing Government rations, into the camp.

Some of the marquee tents in use at present will have to be returned to the Ordnance Department on the arrival of the Bell tents.

Stores.—The non-arrival of stores, flour especially, caused some anxiety to the Acting Superintendent during the month, but the military came to the rescue and lent us 200 bags of flour, which have still to be returned to them. The quality of the stores supplied has been good.

Fuel.—Coal and wood have been coming forward regularly and in sufficient quantities, but since the three refugee women absconded on the night of the 28th June, the G.O.C. has issued an order forbidding the people of the camp to go out collecting dung, as formerly. This is a great hardship to them, they being accustomed to use dung as fuel, but at the same time, I consider the action of the G.O.C. a wise one and necessary. It will, however, add to the expenditure of the department, as more wood will now be needed.

Water.—This is at present being brought from a spring in the vicinity. Tanks are being erected over fire grating for the purpose of boiling all the drinking water. One is completed and works well.

Climate.—The weather has not been quite so severe as during the month of May, and the health of the camp appears to have improved.

I have requested the M.O. to forward his report to you.

Buildings.—Our store building is far too small and inadequate, and I would suggest that you sanction the erection of a suitable building, specifications of which I will forward for your consideration.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) FRANK WINGFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Standerton,
7th July, 1901.*

Medical Report.

During the month of June there were 32 deaths at the Burgher Camp, Standerton.

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	4, including 3 bronchitis.
Deaths from enteric	..	..	7
„ „ lung disease	..	..	13
„ „ other diseases, viz., Bright's disease, heart failure, asthenia	..	..	8

Half of the deaths in camp, viz. 16, were due to diseases of the lung, in my opinion caused by the very cold weather we have lately experienced, and the disregard of parents for the welfare of their children.

Children with whooping cough living in the tents are very liable to bronchitis.

This disease has increased in the camp during the last month.

Enteric has not diminished as much as it ought to have done during the cold weather, but this, in my opinion, is due to the bad water supply and the carelessness of the people in not first boiling the water before drinking it. This cause will, however, be removed as soon as all the tanks for boiling water are erected.

Sanitation has improved in the camp as a new sanitary inspector has been appointed who attends to his work better.

(Signed) HERBERT OSBORNE.

Standerton,
2nd July, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Standerton.

Sir,

I enclose herewith two forms, "F. Education," duly filled in.

I am happy to state that the school is more and more being appreciated. During the early part of June the average attendance was only something over 220; at the end of the same month it had increased to 275.

I am convinced that the establishment of a branch school in your camp itself will be a real boon to the inhabitants. I am aware that such a scheme is contemplated; I would trust that at no distant date we shall see the ordered building erected. At least 95 per cent. of the camp children do not make use of the school in the town. I admit we have barely room for those on the books, still one cannot help wishing to see them all attend school.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. HUGO,
Head Master, Standerton School.

VEREENIGING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, Month ending 30.6.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	174	242	391			
Arrivals	..	..	..	2	7	10			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	4			
							176	249	405
Departures	..	..	..	4	4	10			
Deaths	..	..	..	1	3	2			
							5	7	12
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	242	393

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	14
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	—
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	1	—
Total	1	3	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	1
Diarrhoea	—	Whooping Cough	—	Old Age	2
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Gastro-enteritis	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	Marasmus	—	Childbirth	1

(Signed)

BURTON TUCKER,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

Food Supply.—There have been no complaints about the food during the past month, the quality of the provisions supplied having left nothing to be desired.

Hospital and Staff.—Five marquees form the hospital and can accommodate over 30 patients. The staff consists of the doctor, a qualified nurse as matron, and two assistants drawn from the refugees, and several servants.

Treatment of Sick.—Serious cases of illness are removed to the hospital, where more attention can be given them. Others not so serious are reported to the M.O., who attends them in their tents. At certain hours during the day the doctor attends at the dispensary, where he can be seen by all requiring his advice. Medical comforts are issued to all deserving cases, and comprise brandy, wine, biscuits, maizena, pearl barley, rice, sago, meat extracts, soup, milk, etc.

Committees.—A committee of five refugee women has been formed and these conduct a tent-to-tent visitation, seeking out all cases of sickness, which are immediately reported to the doctor. The families attend to their own sick relatives, who are allowed to remain in their tents, but these are dieted according to the doctor's orders. There is no other nursing organisation in camp at present.

Church Services.—Services are held in the schoolroom and are well attended. There is no ordained minister, but one of the burghers officiates and administers as far as possible to the spiritual needs of the congregation.

School.—This is under the charge of a qualified teacher and three girl assistants from the camp. A building, 36 feet × 24 feet, and a large store tent are utilised for this purpose. The attendance is 236, and the children appear very anxious to learn.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements of the camp are very good. The latrine buckets are emptied daily, and holes are dug for the reception of slops. All rubbish is collected in heaps and removed by carts to the depositing site, some distance away. It is a very difficult matter, however, to induce these people to study cleanliness, as they have an utter disregard for all sanitary regulations.

Poynton's.—This store has been of great use and assistance in supplying clothing and blankets, and the demand for these articles has been so great that they have very little stock in hand at present, though daily expecting a fresh consignment. A considerable number of blankets have been issued and a large quantity of clothing sent from head office. In addition £23 11s. 0d. worth of wearing apparel has been bought with the money granted by the Burgher Relief Fund.

Condition of Arrivals.—New comers are invariably most scantily supplied with clothing, and have to be provided with everything; the majority arrive in fairly good health.

Boiler.—The water tank has been provided with a furnace, and the water now used by the refugees is all boiled, so that there should be a considerable diminution in the number of enteric cases.

Destructor.—This is now in working order and all excreta from the hospital is being burnt.

Transport.—The transport arrangements are adequate, there being three spans of oxen in use; some of these belonging to Government and the remainder to refugees.

I enclose Dr. Boyd's report for the past month.

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,
Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
1st July, 1901.*

The Superintendent, Burgher Camp,
Vereeniging.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Report in regard to the health of your camp during the month of June, 1901.

(1) *Sanitary Conditions of the Camp.*—This continues to be in a satisfactory condition. The recent eviction of the greater number of the Kaffirs from the location which was gradually forming in close proximity of the Boer camp, has been a great improvement.

(2) *Health of the Inhabitants.*—I regret to have to record that the epidemic of enteric fever is still lasting, and there have been a larger number of cases of this disease during the month than usual. Had it not been for the presence of this disease, the health of the people would have been good.

I have admitted twelve cases of illness to hospital, eleven of these being cases of enteric fever, in the proportion of one man, five women, and five children.

The only other case admitted to hospital was that of a young woman suffering from hysteria.

Six deaths occurred—they are as follows :—

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of death.	Date of death.
Mrs. H. S. M. Coester	F.	73	Old age	3/6/01
Child of Q. Meyrings	M.	7 months	Gastro-enteritis	17/6/01
Child of M. J. G. v. d. Westhuizen	M.	1 month	Bronchitis	22/6/01
Mrs. A. S. Kock	F.	36	Pregnancy	24/6/01
Miss S. S. Muller	F.	43	Heart disease	26/6/01
C. J. T. Coester	M.	75	Old age	29/6/01

(3) *General Remarks.*—It is difficult to account for the increase in enteric fever; the sanitary condition of the camp is good, the water used is all boiled in the boiler recently erected for this purpose, and the climate at this time of the year is perfect. I understand, however, that our experience

is not unique, and in the military hospitals a large number of enteric cases have been admitted.

I hope it may be possible to arrange with the military authorities to obtain our water supply from the new well being constructed, when this is available

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ALLAN STUART BOYD, M.B., C.M.,
M.O.

VEREENIGING BURGHER CAMP.

Sports were held in this camp on the 29th June, and passed off very successfully; there were twenty entries, and the sum of £23 was given away in prizes. Each event was keenly contested, and the prize-winners were greeted with rounds of applause.

Judges.

Captain Bentinck, A.D.C.	Mr. B. Tucker, Supt.
Dr. Boyd.	Mr. C. T. Clulee.
Mr. E. C. Evens.	Mr. G. F. Rogerson.

Starter.—Mr. P. Hesketh.

Events.

- (1) 220 yards flat race for men.—10 competitors. Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s.
- (2) 100 yards flat race for boys.—12 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (3) 100 yards flat race for boys.—13 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (4) 100 yards flat race for boys.—14 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (5) 100 yards flat race for boys.—17 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (6) Sack race for men.—11 competitors. Prizes 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d.
- (7) 100 yards flat race for girls.—13 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (8) 100 yards flat race for girls.—13 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (9) 100 yards flat race for girls.—9 competitors. Prizes 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
- (10) Long jump.—13 competitors. Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s.
- (11) Potato race for girls.—8 competitors. Prizes 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d.
- (12) Potato race for girls.—8 competitors. Prizes 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d.
- (13) 100 yards flat race for men.—14 competitors. Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d.
- (14) 100 yards flat race for boys of 15 and 16.—14 competitors. Prizes 8s., 6s., 4s., 2s.
- (15) Tug of War à la tortoise.—Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s.
- (16) Threading the needle race for girls.—14 competitors. Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d.
- (17) Human wheelbarrow race.—16 competitors. Prizes 14s., 10s., 6s.
- (18) Egg and spoon race for girls.—14 competitors. Prizes 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s.
- (19) Three-legged race.—4 competitors. Prizes 14s., 10s., 6s.
- (20) Cock fight.—4 competitors. Prizes 7s. 6d., 5s.
- (21) Tug of war.—2 teams. Prize 22s. 6d.

BELFAST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Belfast, Month ending 30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 7.6.1901	—	—	—	53	117	155
Arrivals	—	—	—	74	174	253
Births	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	127	291	408
Departures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	1	2	—	1	2
In Camp, 31.6.1901	127	290	406

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	40
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	1

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	2
" 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	2	Influenza	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	Enteric	1	Marasmus	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	—	Heart Disease	..	..	—

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
10th June, 1901

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to Report that we arrived here on the evening of 3rd June, in the same train with a large number of refugees.

Military Authorities.—After presenting my credentials to the O.C. here, immediate steps were taken by them to accommodate all arrivals in the best way possible, but as the transport available for this purpose was limited, this

took a considerable time. Up to now I have had every courtesy, consideration, help, and advice from the above department.

State of the Town.—I found the contents of the houses and buildings damaged. The limits allotted to me for camp purposes are rather small, being several houses, the Dopper church and township, and some houses on the west side of the block-house limits.

Refugees.—These were, as usual, mixed, and, owing to the very severe weather, had to suffer somewhat until they were housed. A good number of these are fairly well off, and are crying out for a store where they may purchase clothing, socks, boots and other necessities, and as some arrived here practically naked, I shall be glad if Poynton Bros., or any other merchant, could open here at once, as some families *must* have clothing for their children.

I should like to make a suggestion under this heading which would save endless trouble, labour and confusion. I note that families are sent from all parts, irrespective of a note being taken as to where their residence is. If, at each receiving railway station a trustworthy burgher, who has taken the oath, could be placed to sort and report on the families, an immense amount of labour, trouble and suffering could be avoided. The families could all bring what they can, loads of furniture, etc., etc., and the moment they are housed and rested, they ask to be removed to their own district homes.

Stores.—I should like to know whether indents were placed at the coast for my continual three weeks' advance supply, apart from the order which was sent from Pretoria to commence this camp with, or must I indent you now in the usual way?

Meat Supply.—I had a little trouble and delay in the first issues, but have now arranged the matter with the D.A.A.G., Middelburg, who will supply cattle, and have ordered some tools to slaughter and issue meat rations to our burghers here, instead of sending them out of camp for their supplies.

Transport.—The military, although very willing to give every assistance, are themselves very short of transport. I shall have to get a few carts and a wagon and some mules to do our own transport from railway station into camp.

Sanitation.—This will be taken in hand immediately; I have started a man to repair all wells and pumps, and have already commenced to take the initiative steps to combat the evils accompanying the neglect of this department.

General.—The weather has been most bitterly cold. We have issued coal, but at present the supply is very limited. On the whole the people seem to be very well satisfied.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
27th June, 1901.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

Monthly Report.

I beg to Report that since my last Report there has been very much sickness in the camp, in fact, there is hardly a single man, child or woman who has escaped without some sort of attack, such as colds, influenza, slight attacks of dysentery, pneumonia, &c. I am hopeful that as soon as this raw, wet weather blows over or is played out, and we get a spell of dry, bright, frosty weather, the present prevailing ailments will lessen considerably.

Church Services.—Both the Dutch Reformed and Dopper Church being beyond the blockhouse limits, the burghers were, by kind permission of the Commandant, allowed to hold service in the English Church, and the M. chaplain, Mr. Newton, held an open-air service in the camp, here. With the assistance

and permission of the Commandant, I have had the Dopper Church furniture removed into camp, and have allowed the committee to utilise a large iron building as a church, and also for a school. This building has accommodation for 400 to 500 people, and they are satisfied and happy to have the use of it.

Education.—The same committee, who have charge of church matters, have made a commencement to open a school. The place and furniture is ready; all that we now require is the books and teachers. I regret that an unpleasant incident mars my first attempt at opening a school. A Mr. J. J. Malan, who is a good Dutch scholar, and is a teacher, went to Middelburg to attend his brother's funeral; I gave him a perinit, and specially asked Middelburg's assistance by way of advice, assistance, or loan of books they could give him to help us to open last Monday. This Mr. Malan has been arrested in Middelburg, pending further enquiry. I shall be very glad if we can commence a school at an early date.

Sanitation.—The state of this department caused me some anxiety at first, but with pails and the necessary vehicle I hope to have everything in working order very soon. White men have a great aversion to work of this sort, and I shall have to engage natives.

Transport.—The question of transport has been troubling me, but as soon as I can get a wagon or some carts this difficulty will be overcome. I have cattle enough in camp, but no gear or wagons or carts. One refugee family alone will supply fifty trek oxen, which will be sufficient, and working oxen will be very much cheaper than any other animals, as they will require little or no feeding.

Fuel.—As it is so very cold here, I have increased the ordinary ration of coal, and with a little wood and dry cowdung the people appear to manage very well.

Meat Supply.—Now that the killing is done in camp, there are no complaints. The D.A.A.G. has supplied us with a number of sheep and goats at 8d. per lb., dead weight, but, as the supply is very limited, it will probably be necessary to purchase stock from the refugees, though very few have brought any in with them. I have, however, received two offers from private individuals to supply us with meat at 8d. per lb.

Labour Supply.—The refugees seem very unwilling to do any work without pay. We were somewhat pushed in the beginning, and, as there were not many men, I was obliged to pay 2s. 6d. per day; but the money was well earned. The women also seem to be under the impression that they are entitled to draw pay for everything they do. For instance, I tried to get up an organised women's sewing class, but found they all wanted payment except two, who were prepared to do work for Charity's sake.

Poynton Bros. Store.—The want of some place or store where clothing, boots, socks, and warm clothing could be purchased is very badly needed, and I shall be glad when Messrs. Poynton can establish a business here.

Tents and Accommodation.—The majority of the houses allotted to us by the military are all full up, and new arrivals are accommodated in tents.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital is under the charge of the M.O., who is assisted by a matron, dispenser, and two probationers—the daughters of refugees. All serious cases are immediately admitted into hospital, where they are well cared for. Persons who are not so ill as to necessitate their going to hospital, are treated in their own tents. Medical comforts are issued to all deserving cases, and medicines can always be obtained at the dispensary, where the doctor attends daily to prescribe.

General.—With the exception of a few cases where women are very bitter, I think I can safely state that all inmates are well satisfied with the treatment they get.

Of course the cold weather has told on them, and scarcity of blankets, bedding, &c., has caused a certain amount of suffering, but we have given blankets in most cases of necessity. Mr. Murray has built two large ovens in which they can bake their bread, and these are very much appreciated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Superintendent.

VOLSKRUST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Volksrust, Month ending 30.6.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	2,000	2,208
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	250	189
Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	2,250	2,397
Departures	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	..	..	..	..	6	7	26	6	7	26
In Camp, 30.6.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710	2,243	2,371

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	7.	6.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	84	84
"	14.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	57	90
"	21.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	71	57
"	28.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	47	41

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	8
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	17
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	26

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Enteric	..	..	10	Heart Disease	..	2
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	6	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	Various	..	11
Dysentery	..	..	..	1	Influenza	..	..	1			
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	7	Marasmus	..	..	1			

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
Volksrust.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

Situation.—The new camp is situated about 300 yards south-east of the railway station, and about half a mile from the village of Volksrust, which is on the opposite side of the railway line with reference to the camp. The site is well drained, being on ground gently sloping towards the north-east, east and south. For military reasons, and for the protection of the camp from

attack. a double fence of barbed wire has been erected around it, with a gate at the northern side for the use of the inmates, the admission of supplies, and for the carting out of refuse.

Egress and Ingress.—The inmates are allowed free egress and ingress between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and may roam at will over the village and anywhere within the line of outposts.

Water Supply.—This is derived from a reservoir about one mile from camp, by means of iron pipes which convey the water to the camp. The supply is at present ample for all purposes, and the quality of the water is excellent.

As a precautionary measure against shortage in the dry season, now approaching, the Royal Engineers are sinking wells for the purpose of augmenting the present supply.

Accommodation.—The families of refugees are housed in tents. The camp is divided into 6 sections known by letters A to F. These are separated by broad roadways, which prevent overcrowding and conduce to the health of inmates. Ovens have been built at intervals all round the camp, thus enabling the people to bake their own bread. Their ordinary cooking is done in improvised stoves, made of corrugated iron, and oil drums, placed between the lines of tents.

Stores.—The main store for provisions is situated in the village some two miles away from the camp. This is most inconvenient, as it entails the necessity of much labour and cartage. Arrangements are being made to erect a suitable building in or near the camp in which to keep all reserves of provisions. Rations are issued from a small building near the centre of the camp twice every week. The quality of the flour, coffee and meat has been excellent. Coal has been issued in sufficient quantity, but the quality leaves much to be desired. Owing to supplies having to be drawn from such collieries as the railway department can most conveniently supply with rolling stock, it has been impossible to obtain the best class of coal. Wood in this part of the country is almost unobtainable, but considerable quantities have been sent from Pretoria, which suffice for the purpose of lighting the coal. The people also make liberal use of cattle droppings, which make excellent fuel when dry.

Hospital.—This is in the village, being a building originally used as an hotel. It has three large wards, a dispensary, besides a room for the medical officer, another for the matron, dining room, kitchen, pantry, and usual outhouses. Hospital marquees are erected as additional wards adjoining the main building; these are used as children's wards, accommodation for probationer nurses, convalescent quarters, or isolation wards. The medical officer visits patients in camp in their tents regularly, but all serious cases are carefully carried to the hospital.

Relatives are permitted to visit patients twice a week, but in dangerous cases they are allowed to do so two or three times a day.

The medical officer, Dr. Hamilton, is assisted by a matron, Nurse Bartman, with a large staff of probationers, who are drawn from the families in camp. The medical officer's report is attached.

School.—An infant school has been started and is well attended. Older children attend the school in the village.

Church.—A large canvas structure is provided as a place of public worship. The Revd. Knobel, of the Dutch Reformed Church, conducts service every Sunday, and ministers to the spiritual needs of the burghers, visits the sick, comforts the distressed, and performs all other pastoral duties. Once a month the minister from Wakkerstroom visits Volksrust and conducts divine service according to the rites of the Dutch Church in the large church in the village. The inmates of the camp take full advantage of these occasions to attend regular service.

Dry Canteen.—This is established in the centre of the camp, and the amount of business done has necessitated the enlargement of the premises to hold a larger stock and to provide facilities for more rapid serving of customers.

Indigent families that are unable to provide clothing for themselves are supplied with urgent necessities at the expense of the Government from this

store. The majority of inmates of this camp, however, are well-to-do people, who can afford to pay for their own requirements in this respect.

Sanitary Arrangements.—Tubs are placed at intervals on the outskirts of the camp for the reception of slops and dirty water. Ashes and sweepings are placed set apart convenient for removal by the dust carts. Latrines fitted with buckets are placed at convenient distances outside the camp. These, as well as the tubs just referred to, are emptied regularly twice a day by the Contractor, and the contents taken away in wagons to be buried about a mile away from camp. The latrine accommodation is at present hardly sufficient for the large number of people in camp since the recent large increase in the population. To meet this want, material has been indented for, and on arrival of the same, ample provision will be made for all requirements in this respect.

Dogs and fowls having proved to be a great nuisance in camp, by making it difficult to keep the spaces clean, the military authorities have sanctioned the destruction of all dogs, which has been done, and all fowls are now kept outside the camp.

General.—The people are fairly well behaved, giving little trouble, and are contented on the whole. They are anxious for news, and the declaration of peace would be welcomed with great rejoicing.

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,

Superintendent, Burgher Camp

July 1st, 1901.

Medical Officer's Report on Burgher Camp, Volksrust.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that during the month of June there were twenty-seven new cases of typhoid fever; from typhoid and its sequelæ there were six deaths. At the present time there are twenty-two cases on the books.

I regret to say that we have had nine cases of measles in camp. The origin of this disease I have been unable to trace.

There have been thirty-two deaths in camp during the month of June; of these seventeen were amongst children under three years of age.

I would also point out that nine of these deaths were uncertified. In many cases the friends do not report until too late, partly, I believe, because they do not think the children ill, partly because they fear that the children will be sent to the hospital. In one case, the dispenser reported that a man named Molendorff absolutely refused to give the number of his tent because, he said, his child should not go to the hospital; all he wanted was medicine.

The cold weather is, in my opinion, the principal cause of the mortality among the children and old people.

Considering the size of the camp, and the severe weather, the general health of the camp is satisfactory.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) RICHARD HAMILTON, M.D., London.

M.O.

Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on the Boer Refugee Camps at Irene and Johannesburg.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir,

Pretoria, July 26th, 1901.

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information reports by Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to H.M.'s Forces in South Africa, on the Burgher Refugee Camps at Irene and Johannesburg.

Dr. Franks is making a careful inspection of all the camps in turn, and his reports will be duly submitted.

His wide experience in South Africa, and his high standing in his profession, are strong guarantees for the value of his reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

To the Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

IRENE.

The Burgher Camp, Irene.

July 11th, 1901.

On July 11th I visited the Burgher Camp at Irene, and spent nearly seven hours there in making as minute and as thorough an inspection of the camp in all its departments as was possible. I was greatly assisted in this by Dr. Neethling, one of the medical officers of the camp. He is a Hollander, and served with the Boers during the war; he was captured at Pietersburg, and has since then taken charge of this camp. His statements therefore were not biassed in favour of the British, and were therefore the more valuable, especially as I consider him a very fair-minded man. I also received valuable assistance from Mr. Wright, the storekeeper, a most capable official, from Sister Walsh, the matron, and from Miss Van Warmlo, one of the Dutch ladies who have voluntarily given their services to assist the people in the camp. There are six of these ladies, they live in the camp and act as district nurses.

The camp is divided into six wards or districts, and each of these ladies has charge of a ward. Miss Van Warmlo's ward contains all the new arrivals, and as these are almost all extremely poor people of the lowest class, I found here the greatest amount of sickness, dirt, and want of clothing, and ignorance to be found in the camp. As most of Miss Van Warmlo's statements were coloured by what she found in her own ward I was especially glad of the opportunity to visit her ward in her company, and of sifting her statements for myself on the spot.

I first visited the hospital. This consists of seven large marquees; each marquee is furnished with six beds, so that there is no overcrowding. One marquee is reserved for maternity cases. There are thus 36 beds available for all other cases of sickness and six beds for maternity cases. More can be provided if necessary. On this day (July 11th) there were only 13 patients in these seven marquees, a remarkably small number out of the total of sick in camp. The returns for the week immediately preceding my visit shows that there were 495 cases of sickness in camp.

The uneducated Boer has a great objection to going into hospital. The doctor, the matron, and the lady district visitors all assured me that no persuasion was of any use. This is mainly due, I think, to the same causes which we find operating at home among the lowest classes. Miss Van Warmlo attributed it to two causes, (1) they thought they would have to pay in hospital; (2) they thought that they would be starved there. Miss Van Warmlo told me that the first hint that she got of this first cause was when a woman named Mrs. Prinsloo, who was in hospital, and seemed very anxious to leave, before leaving asked her to thank the doctor and nurses for the care that they had taken of her, adding that she did not like doing it herself, but she would be glad if Miss Van Warmlo would find out what she had to pay, and was greatly surprised to find out that the hospital was free. The matron has found the same idea prevalent. She and her assistants are doing everything possible to remove this wrong idea.

The cause of the second objection is equally based on a misconception. They have heard of enteric cases in hospital being starved, and hence they conclude that starvation or a very restricted diet is the rule in these institutions. A little personal experience of the hospital is the surest method of conversion. All cases of enteric are compelled to go to hospital. It is to be regretted that all other cases, which, in the opinion of the doctor, are suitable cases for hospital treatment, are not subjected to the same compulsion.

In one case reported to me by the matron, a young woman, a Miss Nortje, was attacked with enteric fever in a severe form. It was found impossible to persuade the girl or her parents to move her into hospital. The police were called in and she was carried to the marquees on a stretcher. She recovered and went home. Shortly afterwards a nephew, also a Nortje, got enteric. The relatives did not even wait to send for a doctor, but at once carried him to the hospital themselves. There has been and still there exists a severe epidemic of measles. A great number of these died in the tents from causes which I shall refer to later, many of whom would probably have recovered in hospital. Only 14 cases of measles have been in hospital; of these 13 recovered, and without complications having appeared. The one case which died was a boy, aged 4, called Edwin Lombard. The day the rash appeared his mother allowed him to run about in the open. The rash disappeared and the child got broncho-pneumonia. He was brought into hospital in a moribund state and died in 3 hours.

Although there is a maternity marquee I find the same ignorant prejudice prevails among the women, they prefer being attended in their own tents by their own wives, a set of untrained and ignorant women; the consequence is that the mortality in childbirth is very high among them. In one case, when the woman was attended by one of these midwives, the doctor was sent for because it was found that something had gone wrong. On arrival he found that the energetic midwife had removed not only the infant and the afterbirth but the entire womb as well. Facts like these must be taken into consideration when estimating the mortality in the camp.

The nursing arrangements in the camp are as follows:—A matron (Sister Walsh), two trained nurses (Sister Alice and Sister Fry), six probationers (girls selected from the camp), four of these for day nursing and two for night. During the last week two ladies have been sent to the camp to assist. They have shown themselves apt and intelligent, but without any previous training.

I visited and inspected carefully a great number of tents in various parts of the camp. The condition of the inmates and the interior of the tents in Ward 6, the ward under Miss Van Warmlo, where the latest arrivals are accommodated, was much worse than in any other portion of the camp, and I shall refer to it first. In third ward there are 120 tents; the inmates are of the very poorest class. In some of the tents there is a distinct overcrowding. In one tent, for instance, there are two women—Mrs. Bronkhurst and Mrs. Prinslo—and nine children; some of the children are insufficiently clad, all poorly. In another tent there are three families (Venters, Prinslo, and Dorfling), parents and children number 14. All had measles. Two children died last week. One is still very ill and not likely to recover. In all these tents poverty, dirt, and ignorance reign supreme. In one tent there were two children very ill with the sequel of measles; one had lung complication, the other peritonitis. I stooped down to examine the latter; the children were in their ordinary clothes lying on mats. In order to see the abdomen I had to undo some of the clothes; the skin beneath was as black as a Kaffir's, covered with accumulations of dirt. To see the skin it would have been necessary to scrape the dirt off. Under such conditions the wonder is not that so many die, but that any recover. One tent only in this ward was clean and tidy. It was inhabited by Mrs. Jourdain, a very poor woman, but she kept herself, her children and her tent clean. There has been no sickness in that tent, but the children are anæmic looking.

In all other wards I was struck by the contented, cheery, well-cared-for appearance of the people. There was no overcrowding in any of these tents. I heard several complaints, but they were of a more or less trivial nature. In most of these tents I was assured by the inhabitants that they were very comfortable and had plenty to eat. In all other wards in most of the tents the children are put to bed with their clothes on, but more noticeably in Ward 6; their clothing is changed once a week. When ill nothing in the world will induce the mother to take off or change the child's clothing. The

child is laid down on his clothes on mats of skin or rugs. The higher the fever rises, the more clothing or rugs are piled on. They kept the tents very close and admit as little air as possible. The sick child is kept in an overheated state, which renders it practically sensitive to the extreme variations of temperature which occur at this season. No precautions are taken against the risk of exposure in the earlier stages of measles when the rash first appears, and no measures are taken to avoid the usual sequel which follow on this disease—hence bronchitis and pneumonia have been very prevalent and fatal. Equal ignorance is displayed by the mothers in the dieting of their sick children. As soon as a child can be induced to take solid food it is given meat “to keep up its strength,” hence gastric acid bowel troubles, especially diarrhoea, have carried off a large number of those otherwise convalescent from measles. Doctor Neethling attributes the large mortality among the cases of measles in the camp to these causes and not to any specific severity in the type of the disease, or to any laxity on the part of those responsible for the condition of the camp and its inmates.

Another cause of many deaths must be mentioned, viz.: Chronic dysentery, which has been very fatal. It is not true dysentery. The matron has observed that it occurs mostly in children who have had malaria, but the doctor thinks that it is mostly due to the improper manner in which the Boer mother feeds her children. He suggests that if rice were substituted for flour in the children's rations it might mitigate the disease.

The rations supplied to all the adults, viz., over the age of 12, is as follows:—

Flour	7 lbs.	} Once a week
Sugar	..	..	..	..	12 ozs.
Coffee	..	..	..	..	6 ozs.
Salt	..	..	..	..	4 ozs.
Meat	1½ lbs.	Twice a week.

There is no rice in the camp at present but it is on order, and when it arrives 1 lb. per week will be issued to every individual in the camp as a supplementary issue and ration. The rations for children under the age of six is as follows:—

Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½ lbs.
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ozs.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 ozs.
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ozs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.

Between the ages of six to 12:—

Flour	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.	Once a week.
Coffee, salt, sugar, and meat as above.						

In addition, when the rice arrives, each child will get 1 lb. per week, extra. All weakly children under six are allowed one bottle of milk per day on the order of the doctor. I inspected the articles of food which are supplied to the people in the camp, as well as the stores in hand, and the medical comforts. The sugar is yellow granulated and excellent. In March and April the quality supplied was dark and bad. This now has been rejected, and the quality supplied at present is very good. The flour and coffee are also good.

It is impossible to supply the camp with fresh milk, tinned milk must, therefore, be used, and it is of the best quality. Two kinds are used:—“Milkmaid” brand and “Ideal.” The method of preparing it is this:—The water is first boiled and then poured into a large vessel capable of holding 180 bottles (ordinary quart size), to this is added the contents of 30 tins of “Milkmaid” brand and 30 tins of “Ideal.” The result is a fair substitute for fresh milk.

As I heard complaints from Miss Van Warmlo and others as to the meat supplied I paid special attention to this department. Sheep and goats supply the meat for the camp, these are killed at the slaughter poles at the extreme limits of the south-western border of the camp. A luggage trolley is cleaned out and scrubbed, it is then covered with a sail, the carcasses are then placed on the sail, and if the day be dusty they are covered over, they are then brought up to the butchery—this is a large shed—the sheep are inspected, those unfit for human food are collected and buried. The rest are divided

into two classes. All the poorer and leaner carcasses are hung on the left side of the shed on hooks, on the right the better and fatter ones. When a person comes with a ration ticket to draw the meat supply for the week for the family, half the supply is taken from the right and half from the left. Thus everybody is treated alike. Owing to the dryness of the season and the scarcity of the grass it is impossible that cattle and sheep can be in as good a condition as we should like to see them. Added to this the sheep are for the most part supplied from the flocks which are being driven in, often from long distances. The unavoidable result is that none of the sheep or goats are in good condition and many of them are very poor and lean. I understand that their average weight is about 15 and 16 lbs. In the butchery I examined the carcasses, which had been left over from the distribution of the day before. Though lean they were all sound meat.

After distribution the remnants are collected in a box. Any woman and child applying for meat to make soup is given as much of these remnants as she may require.

After leaving the butchery with Mr. Wright, we were met by a voluble loud-voiced Dutch woman, carrying a small shoulder of "mutton" in her hand and complaining that this had been issued to her the previous morning and was unfit for human food. It was clear that the animal was a goat and had died of some disease. A crowd soon collected around us and while one or two complained that this was the sort of food issued to them, the majority told her to be quiet as their meat was very good. The head butcher was sent for and he denied that he had ever issued such a piece of meat. Further investigation elicited the truth. Some of the Boers in the camp have some goats of their own, one of these had died and this woman had cut off a shoulder and brought it up as if it had been issued. It was a good complaint to make and she expected that a good shoulder of mutton would have been substituted for it. When taxed with this and asked to produce her ration meat ticket, she retired and though we waited for some time she did not reappear, even though sent for. Such occurrences may have been the origin of the complaints I have heard, and it was satisfactory to be able to trace this one home.

I was informed by Miss Van Warmlo that soap and candles were not supplied in the rations, but were only to be had if specially ordered by the doctor. This I find is only partly true. Candles were only ordered in cases of sickness, but soap is given out freely at the store to any adult who asks for it. While I was in the store several women came in for soap, some were given one, some were given two bars according to the requirements of the case. I was also informed that there were several things in the list of medical comforts which could not be obtained as they were not in the store, but these articles had been requisitioned for early in June and the storekeeper showed me a communication he had received, dated June 17th, to say that the order for these goods had been placed with Messrs. Dunn and Co., of East London. They had not arrived on July 11th.

This list comprised:—17 tons of Cascadia flour, 2 tons of Rio coffee, 3 tons of medical comforts, viz.: brandy, 5 cases; port wine, 5 cases; pearl barley, 2 bags; patent barley, 2 cases; Benger's food, 1 case; arrowroot, 2 cases; maizena, 5 cases; cornflour, 3 cases; biscuits, 4 tins; oatmeal, 1 case; Quaker oats, 5 cases; rice, 4 bags; sago, 3 bags; milk, 40 cases; Brand's essence, 25 lbs; Bovril, 25 lbs.; Extractum Carnis, 25 lbs.; tea, 80 lbs.; soft sugar, 3 tons.

Medical comforts that I found in the store were:—Cornflour, 200 lbs.; butter (Harman's), 200 lbs.; jam, 24 lbs.; custard powder, 12 packets; Brand's essence, 50 tins; tea, 50 lbs.; Quaker oats, nil; white sugar, 4,000 lbs.; oatmeal, nil; compressed vegetables, 20 lbs.; cocoa, 300 lbs.; jelly powder, 2 boxes; rice, nil; arrowroot, 28 lbs.; pearl barley, nil; sago, nil; brandy, 1 case; port wine, 1½ cases.

The storekeeper proposes when the stores arrive to form a reserve store, and to requisition periodically for what he requires so that no shortage will occur in the future, a plan which I strongly recommend. It is clear that had the difficulties of transport allowed the requisitioned stores arriving within a reasonable time, there would have been no shortage in the supply of medical comforts.

Lastly, I visited the schools which are held in four large marquees. The marquee which I entered was under the charge of Miss Wright, there were 60 children present and two teachers. The children looked clean, well behaved, and happy, very much like an ordinary school at home.

The water supply of the camp is excellent and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, hence enteric fever and other diseases due to insanitary reasons are rare. There has been a great deal of other forms of diseases, notably measles, which has been epidemic. The mortality among the sick in the adults has been low. Thus the June returns (5 weeks) show that 3·8 per cent. of the adult sick died. The mortality among the sick children has varied each week from 6·2 to 14·1 per cent. but the average is 9·4 per cent. This is a fairly high rate of death for an epidemic of measles, but when the circumstances which I have described above, namely the dirty condition in which the children and the tents are kept, the ignorance of the mothers in the taking care of their sick children, and their aversion to external influence, together with their dislike to hospital treatment, I think the death rate must be considered not more than was to have been expected. I doubt whether it is at all greater in the camp than it would have been in their own homes under a similar epidemic. I find that the mortality amongst the children under ordinary circumstances is very high. Of the 20 consecutive tents taken at random Dr. Neethling ascertained for me the number of children living and the number which had died before coming into camp—this investigation shows that in the 20 families there were 97 surviving children and 71 dead. That is before coming into camp these 20 families had lost 42 per cent. of their children. The matron told me that she had made enquiries among the women who she had met in the hospital and she found there was scarcely a mother who had not lost more children than she had alive. She mentioned 4 by name: 1, out of 12 children, had lost 9; another, out of 11 children, had lost 10; a third, out of 7, had lost 4.

In conclusion I would recommend:—

(1) That more hospital tents be supplied and that compulsion be exercised in removing all those cases to the hospital which the doctor thinks it advisable to remove. It might be necessary to increase the staff of trained nurses under these circumstances.

(2) The lady district nurses might exercise more pressure upon the inmates of the tents under their charge in the direction of personal cleanliness. They might also exercise more supervision over the cleanliness of the tent.

(3) More blankets should be provided for the tents in Ward 6.

(4) Flannelette and other warm material should be supplied to the poorer women which they could make up for their children.

(5) The ration of coffee should be increased for adult men, as this is the main Boer beverage.

(6) The milk might be made stronger—1 tin to 3 bottles is scarcely sufficient. I would suggest 3 tins to 6 bottles.

These recommendations are not of a sweeping character, but I believe that they will accomplish all that is practicable and necessary. I am of the opinion that, on the whole, the camp is well managed and all that is practical and possible under the circumstances is being done for the comfort and well-being of the inmates of the burgher camp.

The high death rate among the children, I would like to emphasise again, is in no way due to want of care or dereliction of duty on the part of those responsible for this camp. It is, in my opinion, due to the people themselves; to their dirty habits both as regards their own personal cleanliness and the cleanliness of their children and of their surroundings; to their prejudices; their ignorance; and their distrust of others, even their own nationality, when their advice runs counter to their own preconceived and antiquated ideas. This is specially noted in connection with their treatment of the sick, to their rooted objection to soap and water, to fresh air, and to hospitals.

KENDAL FRANKS,

Hon. Consulting Surgeon to H.M. Forces.

July 25th, 1901.

JOHANNESBURG.

*Johannesburg Burgher Camp,
July 18th, 1901.*

On July 18th I visited the Burgher Camp at Johannesburg, and spent about six hours in a careful inspection of its various departments.

The camp is situated on the racecourse, about half an hour's drive from the town to the south. It is situated on rising ground in a most healthy position, facing north. On the south, or highest portion of the camp, there are several buildings belonging to the Turf Club, some of which are used as offices, some as storehouses, one large ventilated room as a hospital. It is very lofty; it measures about 50 feet by 30 feet, and contains 22 beds. This hospital accommodation is supplemented by six doubly-covered bell tents with two beds in each. The building is used for women and children, the tents for male patients and maternity cases. There has been the same difficulty of inducing the people to avail themselves of the hospital in cases of sickness, as observed at Irene. This difficulty was very marked about three months ago, but Dr. Crook, who is the medical officer in charge of this camp, has always used coercion when he considered it necessary, with the result that though there is some difficulty still, it is not worthy of consideration. A guard was once employed to remove a patient to the hospital, but since then such measures have not been again required.

The nursing arrangements in the hospital are as follows :—

A matron or head nurse.

Three Dutch assistants, paid, taken from among the refugees in the camp. These have had no previous training.

The last return shows that there were 3,765 people in this camp. Of these there were 704 men, 1,372 women, and 1,689 children.

On July 18th there were no sick men. Of the women and children there were 24 in hospital, four being sick women, four sick children, and 16 convalescents. There were no cases in camp which required hospital treatment.

This I think must be considered a most satisfactory state of affairs. Dr. Crook informed me that two months previously they had had a very severe epidemic of measles in camp of a very fatal type. The death-rate was very high, but this epidemic is now past, and though they have had some measles, it has been of a much milder form.

During June there were 41 deaths in camp—2 men, 6 women, and 33 children. The causes of death were : 2 men of old chronic bronchitis, 3 women of old age, 2 women in childbirth attended by Boer midwives, 1 woman of old phthisis, 14 children of measles, 18 children of infantile diseases, and 1 child of enteric.

The camp is divided into three wards or districts, each under the charge of a head nurse. These nurses are trained and are paid; one, the matron of the camp, out of the camp funds, the other two, who are under the matron, by the Dutch Church Committee. Under the head nurses are eight volunteer nurses selected from among the refugees. They are dressed in a white uniform, and look clean, bright, intelligent girls. They seem to have picked up their work very rapidly, and look happy and contented. These eight probationers have now been working without pay for five months in this camp, and not one of them has given up.

The system adopted in this camp is as follows :—

Every morning before 9.30 a.m. each of the probationers visits every tent under her charge, and reports any case of sickness to her chief, i.e. the head nurse of her ward. The head nurse then visits the cases of sickness thus reported to her, and takes the temperature and makes notes of the cases. Everything is thus ready for the medical officer when he arrives. He thus

sees every case of sickness himself, and prescribes for them, or sends them up to the hospital if he considers it necessary.

The distribution of medical comforts is carried out on a regular system. The medical officer has a perfectly free hand in ordering for the people under his charge what extras he considers necessary. The probationers make out a list of all "medical comforts" required in the tents under their charge. These lists are collected by the head nurses, and the matron of the camp draws the total amount from the stores. These are divided into three and handed over to each of the head nurses, who distribute them to the probationers, who again distribute them among the tents to those for whom they have been ordered. Soap is distributed also in this way, and it is the duty of the probationer to see that it is used. When the doctor goes his rounds, if he finds a tent or an individual not clean, he calls the attention of the head nurse or of the probationer to it, and they set to work to rectify the state of affairs when the doctor has left. Thus everything goes through a regular channel and everything is done on a regular system, and the result, as I saw it, is most encouraging. Dr. Crook informed me that in carrying out these arrangements he has been most loyally backed up by the Superintendent, Mr. Noble, and by the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. Patterson, and he has never been stinted in the matter of medical comforts.

The rations given to the adults and to the children in camp are the same as at Irene. For the past two months there have been no complaints in regard to the food. Every feeble and sick child is given milk. It is not prepared for them as in the camp at Irene, one tin to three bottles of boiled water, but each infant is given two tins of milk, "Milkmaid" brand, per week, and the probationer or the mother prepares it for the child. The patients in the hospital are supplied with Australian milk preserved in ice.

The remarks which I made in my report on the camp at Irene in respect to the meat apply equally here. This camp, however, supplies meat not only to the refugees in the camp but to the refugees in Johannesburg as well. Thus, 6,000 people receive meat rations. During the month of June 5,500 heads and lights were issued as supplementary rations. Since March 10th 20,000 sheep and goats have been slaughtered in this camp. The average weight of a sheep is $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and about 50 per cent. of this is bone, as a series of experiments have shown. About 15 sheep per day are discarded as unfit for human food, and are buried. The meat I inspected, though very poor, was all good and sound. A soup kitchen is attached to the camp, from which soup is distributed through the camp twice a week.

Besides the tents there are six long and wide sheds, five of these are for women and children and one for men. Down each side of the shed there are wooden platforms, raised about 2 feet from the ground, 9 to 10 feet wide. These are partitioned off by rugs hung on strings at right angles to the length of the shed, and by others hung in front of the platform, leaving a space by which to enter, thus forming a series of chambers, which are used as bedrooms and where the inmates can have some sort of privacy. In front of the platforms on either side are long tables at which they can have their meals or do their work. Some of these chambers were extremely clean and tidy, others again needed looking after. In the men's shed the inmates were nearly all engaged in some sort of work, making toys of various kinds or knitting ties. They seemed very pleased when notice was taken of their work, and exhibited it with some pride. They all seemed very happy and contented. These sheds, however, are not so well suited as the tents for the purpose of housing a large number of refugees, and this is also the opinion of the medical officer. In the tents there is no overcrowding. No tent has more than six inmates. I inspected a large number of these tents, selecting which one I should visit at random. I was much struck by the general air of contentment I found everywhere. In one tent I entered I found a middle-aged couple, they rose as I entered and I asked the woman if she were comfortable and well fed, she laughed in my face at such a question, and replied, "We have never been so well looked after as when we came into the hands of the English." With the exception of the few sick and convalescent children I was struck all through the camp by the healthy, chubby and happy condition of all the young. In all directions games of various kinds were going on

among them, accompanied by peals of laughter. Every 49 tents are supplied with a large dust bin and a slop tank, these are emptied every night. There are two large hot-water tanks in the camp, and more are in course of erection. Each tank issues 400 gallons of boiling water to the people, three times a day, viz., at 6 a.m., 12 noon, and 4 p.m. At this later hour I saw the tanks surrounded mostly by children with kettles, waiting for their supply. Besides the hot-water tank is a large oven, the people make their own bread with the flour supplied to them, and they bring the dishes containing the bread to be baked at these ovens. These ovens bake 120 loaves, of from 8 to 10 lbs. each, per day. The result is very good Boer bread. These ovens and the men to care for them are supplied free for the benefit of the people in the camp.

The schools are held daily in four large marquees, and on the covered-in portion of the Grand Stand. The Rev. Mr. Davies, the Chaplain to the Rand Rifles, acts as Director of these schools. The teachers consist of one male teacher, Mr. le Roux, who is paid at the rate of £7 10s. per month; and of five female teachers, who receive £4 per month, in addition they receive refugee rations and 1s. per day in lieu of Army rations. There are 400 children on the books at present, and Mr. Davies expects in a week to have 500. He found great difficulty at first in getting the children to go to school, but now that difficulty seems to be disappearing. There were 306 children in attendance when I was at the camp. All the children looked in good condition, bright and happy. English is the language employed in these schools.

I also visited and was shown over the store in the camp, which belongs to Messrs. Poynton Bros. Here the people in the camp can purchase almost anything they may require at reasonable prices. The prices are fixed by the authorities so as to allow a small profit. The probationers know pretty accurately the circumstances of the people under their charge, and know those who cannot afford to pay, and how much, and what material they require. The probationer writes down on a special form what such a person requires, and she signs the form, this is taken to the doctor and to the superintendent, and if they approve they sign the form also. This form is then taken to the store by the person in whose favour it is made out, and the amount of material is at once issued to be made into clothes by the people themselves. All stores so issued are paid for by Government, which practically leaves the amount to be issued to the discretion of the doctor and of the superintendent. Those, of course, who have the means at their disposal, purchase what they require at fair prices. In this way 7,000 yards of flannelette were issued by this store before the cold weather set in, consequently in this camp I could not find anybody who was insufficiently clad. 2,000 blankets have been also distributed through the camp since it was formed in February last.

In my report on the camp at Irene I recommended—

(1) That compulsion should be employed in removing suitable cases to hospital; the camp at Johannesburg illustrates well the good results which follow on the adoption of this recommendation.

(2) I advised that the ladies acting as district nurses should personally see to the cleanliness of the tents and of the inmates. In this camp I find that the probationers under the medical officer see that the tents are kept clean, and the beneficial results are obvious throughout the camp, both in the appearance of the inhabitants and in the very small amount of sickness among them.

In this camp I have no recommendation to make unless it be that the ration of coffee issued to the men be increased. If every burgher camp be as well managed as this one is there would be very small ground for complaint. It must, however, be said that this camp has not suffered from the influx of new arrivals to the same extent as some of the other camps.

KENDAL FRANKS,
Hon. Consulting Surgeon to H.M. Forces.

July 26th, 1901.

Report on Schools in Burgher Camps, from Director of Education.

Education Department, Pretoria,
24.7.01.

G.S. 424.

To H.E. the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you the Report on Burgher Camp Schools, asked for in your letter of July 15th.

Opportunity
for educa-
tion offered
by the
burgher
camps.

The institution of burgher camps, into which were collected almost the entire rural population of the Transvaal, offered a chance for education which could only have presented itself in connection with the singular developments of the present war. Boys and girls on outlying farms, and in districts remote from the railway, had never before had the chance of continuous education, and even in the districts close to the large centres of population the children were kept at home to help in the operations of ploughing, sowing and reaping, as is indicated by a return of school attendance under the late Education Department, which shows a falling off of at least 18 per cent. during the periods of the year affected by those farm operations.

Early in February the first Government school was established in one of the camps of the Orange River Colony, and the opportunity of learning English, as well as of continuing their other studies, was offered to all children in camp. In the Transvaal the first school was not started until two months later.

Co-opera-
tion of the
military
authorities.

That the need for these schools was pressing is shown not only by requests from the military authorities in local command, and from district commissioners and camp superintendents, but also by the expressed desire of many parents that their children should be instructed.

The Burgher Camp Department kindly furnished the Education Office with particulars as to the numbers of children in the various camps, and as to the available accommodation, and in many other ways showed a desire to give its cordial help in all that related to school work.

In April three organising inspectors were sent from Pretoria to open schools in the various camps, a certain portion of the railway system being allotted to each, as follows :—

Division of
burgher
camps into
districts.

- (1.) The Natal line, on which were the camps at Heidelberg, Standerton and Volksrust, was entrusted to Mr. Corbett.
- (2.) The Potchefstroom circuit, including the camps at Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Vereeniging fell to the care of Mr. Noaks, and was afterwards transferred to Mr. Bellairs.
- (3.) The Delagoa Bay line, passing near the camps at Middelburg, Belfast and Barberton, was given to Mr. M. White.

In addition to these circuits there was the camp upon the racecourse at Johannesburg. The school in this camp was put into the hands of Mr. J. Robinson, who has charge of all the schools on the Rand.

Initial
difficulties
in the way
of starting
schools.

At the time of the arrival of these organisers little had been done in the way of education, and the initial difficulties with which they were met called for all their resource and patience. These difficulties may be summarised briefly, as follows :—

- (1.) Want of accommodation.
- (2.) Want of material (furniture and school requisites).
- (3.) Want of teachers.
- (4.) Hostile feelings.
- (5.) Sickness in camp.

That these difficulties have been partially overcome is largely due to the aid which the Education Department has received from the military authorities, district commissioners and camp superintendents. How overcome or modified.

(1.) The difficulty in procuring accommodation has been, to a considerable extent, met by acquiring church and school buildings situated at a convenient distance from the camp, by marquees in or near the camp supplied by the Ordnance on requisition from the Burgher Camp Department, and by shelters made of canvas stretched over a wooden framework.

Where buildings were available so near at hand that children—in very many cases shoeless and very poorly clad—were not precluded from walking to school, the inspectors have made arrangements with ministers of the Dutch Church, Wesleyan Church Committees, or other owners, for the use of their property. Buildings such as those described are employed at the following camps:—

Belfast.	Volksrust.
Barberton.	Potchefstroom.
Heidelberg.	Klerksdorp.
Middelburg.	Vereeniging.

At Johannesburg, where the camp is pitched on the racecourse, the grand stand has been utilised as a school. It is not very easy to arrange the children upon the successive tiers of seats so as to be well under command, or to protect them and the teachers from the sun and wind.

In some cases where the accommodation was limited the system of teaching in relays was adopted, i.e., half the scholars attended in the morning, the other half in the afternoon. This arrangement, however, has proved unsatisfactory, tending, as it does, to increase the strain on teachers and to decrease the attendance roll.

(2.) The want of proper school furniture has been partially remedied by a supply of wood from the coast forwarded to each camp. Under the supervision of the Camp Superintendent and the inspectors of the department, burghers have been employed, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day, to manufacture benches and desks according to simple designs which were drawn to scale at Pretoria. In some camps empty boxes have had to be employed as seats. The constant demand for wood of any description for other purposes makes it difficult to retain such benches and tables as we have—in fact, there are cases in which the increase of the death rate in a camp has led to a diminution of the seating accommodation in the schools. Initial difficulties, how overcome or modified.

The want of school books has to some extent, been met by the despatch of carefully-selected cases from Cape Town, and where possible the more pressing needs have been satisfied through local purchases, or with the aid of material forwarded from Pretoria.

(3.) The want of teachers is chiefly the want of experienced and certificated teachers. Since the large majority of the children in school are below the recognised standards, untrained and quite young teachers have sufficient knowledge for their instruction. It is chiefly in matters connected with discipline, and with the awakening of the interest of scholars, that these pupil teachers fail, but guided and directed by experienced head teachers, these assistants have proved capable of producing good results. Several teachers have been sent from Pretoria, and a certain number brought up from Natal or Cape Colony; the majority, however, have been drawn from the locality of the camps, and a few from the camps themselves.

(4.) The hostile feelings were as much to be expected as the want of accommodation, and called for a very considerable amount of tact. Rumours, spread among a people naturally suspicious, had to be proved by experience to be false. At the same time the feelings of the inhabitants of the towns, in many cases loyal British subjects, were to be considered. Much has been done to create a feeling of confidence in the minds of both sections, and, as confidence grows, the school attendance increases rapidly. With an extension of the provision of teachers, shelters, and school requisites, the attendance could, in many cases, be doubled or trebled.

(5.) Sickness, chiefly measles and whooping-cough among the children and influenza among the teachers, has seriously affected the attendance and efficiency of instruction throughout May and June. One camp alone

(Heidelberg) has had to close its school, but the difficulty is always present at all times and in all the camps.

Time-table. The time-table employed in the various schools have not been too rigidly fixed ; each camp teacher has made such arrangements, subject to the approval of the inspector, as seemed most suitable to the numbers of scholars, the accommodation at his disposal, and the size of his staff. The hours of school have been generally from 8.30-1, with no afternoon classes (except in cases where instruction had to be given to the children in relays).

The subjects taught have been the most elementary—chiefly reading, writing and arithmetic, with singing and musical drill.

Holidays. Holidays have been given in some cases during part of June and July, while in other cases any vacation has been postponed till the school has run a longer course. As a general rule, holidays have not been looked upon with much favour, since the occupation the children found in school was acceptable to their parents, and to the camp authorities.

Language. Instruction is given as far as possible in the English language ; English reading books, of the most elementary description are used, and teachers must have a good knowledge of English in order to be put in charge of classes. Dutch is taught in connection with religious instruction, and up to the standard of knowledge requisite for reading the Bible intelligently.

Teachers. Teachers, whose appointments in all cases are provisional, have been given to understand that really good work on their part may lead to more permanent and better appointments in normal times. Their salaries have been low in view of the temporary character of their work, and of the fact that they are in most cases uncertificated. Moreover, in the case of teachers who are inhabitants of the camp, it has been necessary to adhere to the general rule of the camps that no labour should be paid at a higher rate than 2s. 6d. a day. When teachers are brought into the camp from outside, it is needful to take into account the fact that, unlike the rest of the staff, they are not provided with rations, and to make a corresponding allowance.

Quarters have not been found for extraneous teachers, except in one instance at Irene, where a cottage was hired by the department at a rent of £5 per month.

A return (Annexure "A") is appended of the camp schools at present under the Education Department. In addition to these, new schools will soon be opened at Pietersburg and Nylstroom.

My work in the preparation of this short Report, has been much lightened through the assistance given me by Mr. T. G. Ligertwood, who, acting under the direction of Mr. W. A. Macfadyen, has been chiefly concerned with the correspondence concerning Burgher Camp Schools.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. B. SARGANT,

Acting Director of Education, Transvaal, and O.R.C.

MONTH, June.

(7925)

Name of Camp.	Number of Refugees.	Number of Children.	Nature of Accommodation.	Size.	Attendance of Children as by Form F (attached).	Number of Teachers.	Total of Salaries.	*Appointments. Cost of Teaching Staff per each Child.
1. Barberton ..	1,663	813	Iron Agricultural Show Room ..	80 x 40 ..	300	8	£ s. d. 41 0 0	s. d. 2 8
2. Heidelberg ..	1,803	848	Dutch Church ..	206 sq. ft. ..	330	8	46 0 0	2 9
3. Irene ..	4,723	1,893	a. Four shelters .. b. One schoolroom (tin) ..	23 x 8 each.. 30 x 22 ..	261	7	52 0 0	4 11
4. Johannesburg ..	3,765	1,689	a. Grand stand on racecourse .. b. Tent accommodation ..	Ample For 200 ch. ..	338	5	44 10 0	2 7
5. Klerksdorp ..	2,600	1,329	a. State school (8 rooms) b. Church .. c. Two marquees ..	4,000 sq. ft. .. 900 sq. ft. .. 18 x 48 ..	446	10	59 0 0	2 8
6. Krugersdorp ..	2,929	1,330	Church tent ..	Space for 200	188	4	34 10 0	3 8
7. Middelburg ..	7,372	3,293	a. Dutch Church .. b. Three marquees ..	For 320 ch. .. 18 x 48 each	292	11	60 0 0	4 1
8. Potchefstroom..	6,513	3,002	a. Hendrik's Hall .. b. Jooste Gift Schools .. c. Market Sq. Bldg. .. d. Wesleyan Sch. Bldg. ..	1,440 sq. ft. .. 1,836 sq. ft. .. For 80 ch. .. 1,080 sq. ft. ..	378	8	63 5 0	3 4
9. Standerton ..	3,408	1,469	a. Town school .. b. Two marquees, in town ..	28 x 48 .. 18 x 48 each	321	5	35 0 0	2 0
10. Vereeniging ..	795	388	a. Iron building lent by Mr. Marks b. Store Tent .. c. Marquee ..	702 sq. ft. .. 18 x 48 .. 18 x 48 ..	208	4	25 0 0	2 4
11. Volksrust ..	5,512	2,450	a. D. R. Ch. tent, in camp .. b. German tent, in camp .. c. Abernethy Hall, in town .. d. Kaffir Church, in town ..	36 x 36 .. 36 x 36 .. 66 x 33 .. 32 x 22 ..	371	11	59 0 0	2 0
12. Belfast school was opened in July, and gives the following figures:—	951	453	Late Landdrost's Court ..	60 x 36 ..	152	5	23 0 0	3 0

N

F — EDUCATION

Name of Camp.	Month Ending.		Previous Month.	
	No. of Children of School Age (6—14).	No. of Children attending School. (State separately those outside the limits, 6—14.)	No. of Children of School Age (6—14).	No. of Children attending School. (State separately those outside the limits, 6—14.)

N.B.—Even if no school has yet been established, the second and fourth columns should be filled in, and information should be given as to whether the following requisites for education are available :—

(A) Shelter.

(B) Benches and Tables

(C) Teachers (among the refugees themselves)

(D) School Material.

Signature of Superintendent of Refugee Camp _____

Date _____ 190 _____

To face page 175.

STATEMENT

Where Expended.	Amount to 31st January, 1901.	Month of February, 1901.				Grand Totals.
		Rations.		Average Number of People.	Total Expenditure.	
		Adults.	Children.			
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Head Office, Pretoria ..	.. ..	..	..	..	244 17 3	1,769 0 9
2. Barberton Camp ..	174 17 6	7,324	7,612	533	45 18 6	4,184 15 3
3. Belfast Camp ..	.. ..	3,122	3,057	221	236 9 9	501 16 11
4. Middelburg Camp ..	302 8 4	3,517	5,181	311	331 5 9	5,974 12 10
5. Irene Camp ..	250 8 2	13,368	10,384	848	433 10 8	5,465 1 6
6. Johannesburg Camp ..	309 10 11	31,940	27,219	4,453	1,119 15 9	11,184 8 9
7. Vereeniging Camp ..	315 4 0	6,300	8,848	540	344 13 1	1,800 3 4
8. Klerksdorp Camp ..	47 12 2	2,023	1,898	140	177 17 3	1,586 18 6
9. Potchefstroom Camp ..	1,609 9 2	58,005	65,798	4,422	1,523 4 5	9,532 12 7
10. Heidelberg Camp ..	1,306 2 1	18,144	13,202	1,119	60 10 1	4,342 16 6
11. Stauderton Camp ..	406 19 6	11,034	8,508	698	638 6 5	4,240 14 4
12. Volksrust Camp ..	.. ..	4,088	4,150	634	133 14 11	3,536 8 1
13. Mafeking Camp ..	4,976 12 5	20,000	..	App. 800	2,710 14 6	14,559 4 2
14. Krugersdorp Camp ..	88 2 0	..	..	..	3 15 6	881 14 0
15. Pietersburg Camp ..	.. ..	..	..	..	2 0 1	576 1 7
16. Nylstroom Camp ..	.. ..	..	..	..	39 5 0	29 5 0
17. Pretoria Town ..	11,286 9 2	..	..	..	5,0 ..	28,009 9 4
18. Johannesburg Town ..	1,301 1 11	..	..	..	..	2,479 10 11
	22,384 17 4	..	..	..	14,25 18 11	100,649 14 4
19. Waterval, North ..	.. ..	..	..	..	4 ..	456 13 3
20. Reitfontein ..	238 16 11	..	..	..	..	243 7 7
21. Vryheid ..	31 8 2	..	..	..	..	336 2 1
22. Utrecht ..	52 7 4	..	..	..	1 ..	234 9 8
23. Martin Wesselstroom ..	23 5 7	..	..	..	1 ..	198 8 0
24. Eerste Fabrieken ..	1 18 9	..	..	..	..	2 2 5
25. Pienaars River ..	62 4 11	..	..	..	..	62 4 11
26. Rustenburg ..	59 11 5	..	..	..	..	197 16 10
27. Lydenburg ..	14 8 0	..	..	..	..	99 17 6
28. De Jager's Drift ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	174 15 10
29. Refugees en route to camps ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	130 7 4
30. Otto's Hoop ..	261 2 9	..	..	..	..	261 2 9
31. Boksburg ..	95 19 6	..	..	..	..	95 19 6
32. Germiston ..	21 14 6	..	..	..	..	21 14 6
33. Cape Town Relief ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	165 14 4
34. Railway carriage ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2,789 7 6
35. Stationery, all camps ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	337 3 4
	23,247 15 2	178,865	155,857	14,719	15,05 18 11	106,462 1 8

(7925)

General Financial Statement of Expenditure in Burgher Camps, February to May inclusive, and Detailed Statement of Expenditure during Month of May.

*Burgher Camps' Department,
Pretoria,
July 12th.*

To the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have the honour to hand you herewith a Statement of the Expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department, from the time of its formation on 1st February, 1901, to the 31st May, 1901.

Places shown on the Statement and numbered 1 to 18 are administered by the officials of this department, those numbered 19 to 35 show the cost of the relief distributed by District Commissioners and Army Officers.

The number of rations served has not been given by the officials at each camp, but where it has been omitted to do so the number has been computed from the census returns and from the stores issued in accordance with the ration scale, and it is nearly exact.

The expenditure is shown in the month of its occurrence as far as possible, although accounts are still being received for relief distributed prior to the 31st day of January last.

	£	s.	d.
The statement shows a total working cost to the 31st May of	96,766	2	9
And a further expenditure which is represented by assets of	9,695	18	11
	<u>£106,462</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

This expenditure includes an amount of £514 10s. 2d. for wages paid to inmates of the camps for work done outside the camp and for the public benefit, and also an amount of £416 3s. 4d. for educational purposes.

I have also the honour to hand you a separate statement showing the expenditure of the department in detail for the month of May. I have to point out in connection therewith that the expenditure of the Barberton Camp appears to be unduly high, but this is accounted for by the inclusion this month of the sum of £1,895 10s. 7d., which was paid for butcher meat supplied to refugees at Barberton in the months of October and November of last year.

A line is drawn through the statement to show separately the exact cost of the administration of this department where the supplies are served directly by the officials. The camp at Mafeking is also attached to this department, but in that camp the supplies are provided under contract by local merchants.

The average number of people provided for during the month is 40,000, at a cost of 4.37 per head per day. This cost covers the pay to the staff, wages paid to inmates of the camps for general work performed, supplies of medical comforts and provisions; in fact everything, with the exception of butcher meat, which, in the majority of the camps, is still supplied by Army Service Corps from captured stock, and the drugs supplied from the Army Medical Stores.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. M. BREND,
Financial Controller.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of Burgher Camps Department for the Month of May, 1901.

Camps.	Date, May 1 to 31.	No. of adults.	Rations, children.	Stores.	Medical comforts.	Amount paid to refugees as wages.	Staff pay.	Other charges.	Total
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barberton Camp ..	May ..	7,457	7,317	2,075 7 4	53 5 5	101 4 4	113 15 8	137 2 4	2,480 15 1
Middelburg Camp ..	" ..	93,800	76,485	2,820 1 9	25 17 6	506 19 6	266 2 6	35 13 6	3,654 14 9
Irene Camp ..	" ..	74,424	53,343	766 6 7	201 13 3	436 11 6	248 16 4	99 15 9	1,753 3 5
Johannesburg Camp	" ..	56,346	46,759	1,335 12 4	309 18 8	193 18 6	509 19 10	960 14 1	3,310 3 5
{ Camp	" ..	60,266	52,931						
Town	" ..	11,298	10,465	131 14 7	15 7 5	68 14 9	127 13 8	28 19 6	372 9 11
Vereeniging Camp	" ..	24,101	24,724	255 16 3	38 14 2	104 18 0	115 9 6	25 6 9	540 4 8
Klerksdorp Camp ..	" ..	93,233	92,617	1,120 6 11	106 3 0	305 16 6	237 14 3	173 13 0	1,943 13 8
Potchefstroom Camp	" ..	21,954	16,319	218 4 11	17 5 8	152 3 6	116 19 9	38 16 10	543 10 8
Krugersdorp Camp ..	" ..	23,845	19,523	312 1 7	11 10 0	169 5 0	144 10 4	57 18 3	695 5 2
Heidelberg Camp ..	" ..	33,177	24,696	356 14 5	104 14 11	311 11 0	158 9 6	13 0 2	944 10 0
Standerton Camp ..	" ..	74,882	64,116	774 12 2	115 7 9	126 18 0	136 11 0	72 6 4	1,225 15 3
Volksrust Camp ..	" ..	21,509	12,971	248 7 5	11 12 11	68 6 6	130 0 2	15 14 6	474 1 6
Pietersburg Camp ..	" ..	71,424	70,131	3,671 2 0	25 15 2	118 2 6	47 13 0	105 15 8	3,968 8 4
Relief Committee Pretoria	" ..		..	..	..	..	501 9 2	168 8 1	669 17 3
Head Office, Pretoria	" ..		..	..	..	..
		667,716	572,397	14,086 8 3	1,037 5 10	2,664 9 7	2,855 4 8	1,933 4 9	22,576 13 1
Mafeking Camp ..	May 1 to 31	..	..	1,504 18 4	220 18 8	20 18 7	144 13 4	69 13 6	1,961 2 5
Vryheid ..	" ..	..	..	39 5 7	..	..	167 6 10	1 10 0	208 2 5
Waterval North ..	" ..	..	..	2 2 10	..	..	1 19 0	..	4 1 10
Rustenburg Relief	" ..	..	..	32 12 5	..	3 10 0	..	..	36 2 5
Orlos Hoop ..	" ..	..	..	261 2 9	..	..	..	..	261 2 9
Boksburg Relief ..	" ..	..	..	..	8 2 6	9 0 0	25 5 0	86 19 6	95 19 6
Lyndenburg Relief	" ..	..	..	..	57 14 10	..	8 12 6	16 1 10	49 9 4
Wakkerstroom ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	52 10 0	23 12 0	61 7 4
Utrecht ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 14 6	76 2 0
Germiston ..	" ..	..	..	..	93 19 7	21 3 0	128 8 4	18 2 3	21 14 6
Mafeking Camp ..	April 1 to 30	..	..	1,523 10 3	..	..	..	..	1,785 3 5
Pretoria Relief Committee	April ..	..	..	3,378 19 0	..	..	..	..	3,378 19 0
Ditto	March 1 to 31	..	..	2,712 10 0	..	..	..	..	2,712 10 0
Cape Town Relief..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,65 14 4
Refugees travelling to Camp	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 19 5
Railway carriage, and loss of goods	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,789 7 6
Stationary Account	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337 3 4
Education Work ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79 17 0
Public Works ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118 10 0
				23,541 9 5	1,418 1 5	2,719 1 2	3,378 19 8	2,170 18 4	36,832 1 7

Report of the Imperial Relief Committee— Johannesburg.

[Copy.]
B.C.R./175.

*Burgher Camps Department and Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.*

Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Report for period from 15th to 31st May, 1901.

According to arrangements previously made, I took over the supervision of this work on the 15th May.

All necessary supplies had come forward, with the exception of coffee, which I had to purchase locally. On the opening day a considerable crush took place, but by altering the position of the guard, this was put a stop to. As the people receiving rations here are living in houses all over the place, I am unable to make any report as to the conditions under which they are living, but to judge from the appearance of many of them who came here, I am forced to the conclusion that many of them should not be classed as indigents. Investigation of each case has now been commenced, and I hope to give some of the results in my next report.

The number of people who have come to me for free burial of their relatives or friends was five. For two I provided funerals, and for the others I only gave coffins—the burials to be done by the relatives themselves.

The premises secured as a relief store are very suitable for the purpose.

I enclose a short report from Dr. Schienessen, which deals with the part of the work which comes directly under him.

The average number of people rationed during the period stated is :—

768 men.
2,567 women.
2,920 children.

Food Supply and Quality.—Please see report on Racecourse Camp.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

[Copy.]

*Johannesburg,
18th June, 1901.*

The Superintendent,
Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended, during the second half of May, 1901, 60 patients at their homes in Johannesburg, Braamfontein, Jeppestown, Bertramstown, Troyville, and Burghersdorp. Besides, I prescribed during that period for about 15 to 20 patients daily at the office. The prevailing diseases were :—Influenza, typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, and children's complaints. The number of deaths that came under my notice was two.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHIENESSEN.

[Copy.]
B.C.R./399.

*Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.*

Report for Month of June, 1901.

During the period under review, the committee has met regularly every week, and has dealt with 270 applications, representing a grand total of 868 souls. Of this the committee granted 130 applications, representing

16 men, 108 women and 222 children.

Refused, 126 applications, representing

74 men, 124 women and 279 children.

Ordered to Racecourse Camp, 14 applications, representing

4 men, 15 women and 26 children.

The last 14 all refused to go to the racecourse, and no relief is now being granted to them.

As I have secured an enquiry agent who is now busy investigating applications, I am expecting that a much larger number of applications will be dealt with in July.

During June, 25 women, representing 53 adults and 57 children on relief in the town, asked to be allowed to go to live in the Racecourse Camp, as their husbands were there; these applications were all granted.

I have had to supply funerals for 1 woman and 1 child, and coffins for 1 man, 4 women, and 6 children. These do not represent all the deaths that have taken place, as some of the people are able to provide for their friends in that respect.

I enclose for your information, correspondence which has passed between the Chamber of Mines and myself with reference to finding employment for some of the men on relief. It appears that the opinion expressed by the chamber is very generally held here.

I enclose Medical Reports from Drs. Schienessen and Fraser. Dr. Fraser will give a complete report for this month.

The average number drawing rations has been :—

803 men, 2,683 women, and 3,032 children.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

[Copy.]

*Johannesburg,
2nd July, 1901.*

The Superintendent,
Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

Medical Report for Month of June, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended, during the month of June 104 patients at their homes in different parts of the town, of which number 43 men were suffering with measles, 35 with more or less severe attacks of influenza, 7 with typhoid fever, 5 with pneumonia, 1 with heart disease, 5 with diphtheria, 3 with dysentery, and 5 with malarial fever.

The number of deaths that came to my notice amounted to 4.

The causes of deaths were:—Pneumonia, diphtheria, measles, and bronchitis.

At the office I prescribed, during the month, for 731 persons.

The total number of persons attended by me during the month amounts
835

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHEINESSEN.

[Copy.]

Dr. Fraser's Report for Week ended 30th June, 1901

During the past week there has been comparatively little serious sickness in my district.

Deaths : Juanita Wessels, 25, Crown Road, from diphtheria.

Serious cases attended : 38.

Total number of patients attended : 232.

Prevailing diseases : Influenza and measles.

(Signed) W. D. FRASER,
M.O. to Relief,
Johannesburg.

Report of Government Relief Committee— Pretoria.

Pretoria Government Relief Committee.

Report for the Month of June, 1901.

In continuation of our Report for May last—

The want of tent accommodation has still, to a certain extent, hampered the officials concerned in removing the refugee population to the various camps in the districts from which they hail.

The temporary camp at Pietersburg railway station has been removed to Van der Hovens Drift, to which rations are supplied as requisitioned by the staff officer for refugees, in whose hands the management of the camp is vested.

The inspectors appointed in May have done, and continue to do, good work in verifying the statements made by applicants for relief, in which many discrepancies have been noted and rectified, and in reporting defective sanitary arrangements or uncleanly premises. All matters concerning sanitation have been at once referred to the Town Clerk for action.

Several cases of sickness among the children have been reported—principally measles, influenza, and whooping cough. All serious cases have been reported as under medical treatment.

The death rate in the town among recipients of relief is 27 for June, as against 41 in May.

From Annexure A will be seen—

- (1) That the average number of people in receipt of relief for the month of June was 4,261, at a total cost of £2,231 10s. 2d.
- (2) That the number on relief are decreasing regularly, this being especially notable in the case of men.

The relief store and work of the office generally has been running smoothly, and appears to give general satisfaction.

The staff consists of—

			£	s.	d.
22 whites, at a monthly cost of	..	..	165	0	0
Average of 15 natives, „ „ „	..	..	22	10	0

(Signed)

FRED. LANCE,
Executive Member of Government
Relief Committee.

(„)

T. G. LIGERTWOOD,
Member G. F. Committee.

ANNEXURE A.

RETURN FOR THE MONTH ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1901.

Week ended	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
June 8th	770	1,657	2,185	4,592	38,768
„ 15th	456	1,547	2,161	4,164	40,758
„ 22nd	303	1,834	2,006	3,643	32,432
„ 29th	268	1,204	1,877	3,349	29,829
Total	1,797	5,722	8,229	15,748	141,777

	£	s.	d.
Average for month	3,937		
Nominal value of tokens, £3,544 8s. 6d.			
Actual cost of relief in food	1,986	3	1
Emergency rations issued to Rest Camp and other places—			
Average for month—202 adults, rations, 6,066	202		
Average for month—122 children, 3,648	122		
	cost	225	8 7
	4,261		
Medical comforts.. .. .	..	19	18 6
		£2,231	10 2

The cost of relief in food is exclusive of rail carriage, which, for the sake of uniformity, has not been calculated on the cost of the goods, thus enabling a comparison to be made with cost of rations at burgher camps.

Camp at Port Elizabeth.

From Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War, War Office, London, S.W

Army Head-quarters, South Africa,
Pretoria, 31st July, 1901.

Sir,

079

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In continuation of my letter, No. C. in C./4614, dated 26th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed report on the working of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth, for the month of June, 1901.

I have &c.,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding in Chief, South Africa.

Military Secretary, Pretoria,

The Castle, Cape Town,
21st July, 1901.

Report on the working of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth for June is forwarded herewith, in accordance with your telegram No. K 6017, of 12th July.

W. G. BRAITHWAIT, Major,
D.A.A.G.,
for Major-General,
Commanding Cape Colony District (absent).

To the Staff Officer, Prisoners, Cape Town.

Port Elizabeth,
17th July, 1901.

Report on Boer Exile Camp here, forwarded in accordance with your telegram, P.R. 2106, of 13th instant.

I enclose also a brief statement from medical officer in charge.

It has now been arranged that a sufficient supply of medicines shall be, as was formerly the case, retained in the hospital, as the camp free issue as required.

I may add that religious services are held twice a week, on Sundays and Wednesdays, in Dutch and English.

A. A. GARSTIN, Colonel,
Commanding at Port Elizabeth.

Passed.

O. MOSLEY LEIGH, Major,
Staff Officer, Permits.

To the Senior Staff Officer, Port Elizabeth.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth,

15th July, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that this camp is situated near the Cape Road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port Elizabeth. It is divided into two portions, a men's camp and a women's camp, separated by a pathway about 29 feet wide. The men's camp has an area of about 22,500 square feet, and the women's camp an area of about 360,000 square feet, each camp is enclosed by a wire fencing about 5 feet high.

Accommodation is provided for the women by 50 huts, each 12 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet high. These huts are built of corrugated iron and have wooden floors, with ordinary sash windows, 3 feet by 5 feet, and half-glass doors. A block of 16 new huts is in course of erection. As far as possible, one family occupies each hut, but, in some cases when the families are very small, two occupy one apartment.

The meals are taken in a large, well-built dining room, 52 feet by 29 feet, which is also used as a recreation room, a piano has been provided by private subscriptions. The food is very good and the following is supplied for the various meals:—

Breakfast.—Coffee, jam or sardines, bread and butter.

Dinner.—Beef, two vegetables, puddings occasionally.

Tea.—Tea, bread, butter, and jam.

There is absolutely no stint in the quantity provided. All these meals are supplied by contract. There are two large sheds for washing, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent. The inmates of the camp do not have to do their own cooking, as cooks are paid by the contractor.

The health of the camp is excellent, and the hospital arrangements are as good as can be. A civil surgeon visits the camp each day, and he is assisted by a volunteer Army nursing sister of Dutch nationality, who stays in the camp, and also by one of the exiles.

The number of inmates of the women's camp are as follows:—

Women	..	..	..	..	..	85
Children	..	..	..	..	..	269

In the women's camp the bedding, &c., issued as required is as follows:—

Iron bedstead, mattress, 2 sheets, pillow, and blankets.

MEN'S CAMP.

At present there are 32 men in this camp. They are in every way treated the same as soldiers. They stay in tents and receive exactly the same rations and bedding. The rations are supplied by the Army Service Corps.

Since these camps were formed in October last, as follows is the total number of deaths:—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	1
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children	..	..	..	..	..	10

I have, &c.,

W. H. FENNER, *Captain,*

Camp Commandant.

(7925)

2 A 2

PERSONS AT PRESENT IN CAMP, WITH TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE
OCTOBER, 1900.

Exiles.			Refugees.			Coloured servants.	Total deaths.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
32	83	257	2	2	12	4	12

W. H. FENNER, *Captain,*
Commandant, Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

PORT ELIZABETH,
15th July, 1901.

The general health of the camp has been good during the past month. There have been no fevers nor infectious cases.

The hospital is kept clean and comfortable. There have been two "lying-in" cases, and an average of two in-patients a week. The majority of the cases are treated in an "out-patient" tent, which is a great convenience.

Some definite arrangement should be made about the supplying of medicines, as there is no dispensary accommodation, and the distance from the Base Hospital rather much. At present there are very annoying delays in having prescriptions made up.

The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as they can be under the circumstances. The tubs are well disinfected and the W.C.'s kept clean.

W. ROGER CHEW,
M.B. and C.M., Edinburgh.
Civil Surgeon to Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

16th July, 1901.

Reports on the Refugee Camps at Howick and Pietermaritzburg.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, 7th August, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C. in C/4614, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps at Howick and Pietermaritzburg for the month of June, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

D.A.G., Natal,
Newcastle.

The following Reports of refugee camps at Howick and Maritzburg are forwarded in accordance with your telegram K 2485, dated July 13th, 1901.

I have inspected the camp at Maritzburg with his Excellency the Governor of Natal, about a fortnight ago, and consider that, on the whole, it is in a very satisfactory condition.

H. E. RAWSON,
Colonel.
Commanding Maritzburg Sub-District.

Maritzburg,
18.7.01.

Military Secretary.

Forwarded with reference to your K 6016 of 12th ultimo. A great deal of care and attention has been devoted to these camps, with satisfactory results. The late superintendent of the camp at Howick, Mr. Caldecott, on leaving for Johannesburg, received an unsolicited testimonial from the occupants of that camp, which showed clearly that they were both satisfied and grateful for the arrangements made for their welfare.

I have also had a Report from the schoolmaster at the refugee camp, P'm'burg, stating how much the establishment of the school there has been appreciated, and how large was the attendance.

The suggestion to substitute an issue of rice for potatoes is receiving consideration.

H. M. LAWSON,
Col., D.A.G.
For G.O.C., Natal.

Newcastle,
2.8.01

PIETERMARITZBURG.

MONTHLY Report for June on Refugee Camp, Maritzburg.

1. *Sanitation*.—Fairly satisfactory. Dry earth system in use. Water is laid on from the municipal supply, and wash-houses are provided. Site of camp good. Camp refuse removed daily. There is also a bath-house.

2. *Schools*.—Average daily attendance about 250. Curriculum almost the same as that in Government schools. A school-house has just been erected.

3. *Hospital*.—Hospital accommodation is provided at Fort Napier. There is an infectious hospital for children outside the camp. Special accommodation for maternity cases. A resident medical officer in camp.

4. *Daily Routine*.—Some of the men have found work in town or the suburbs. There is also a gang of about 30 men in camp (employed) each day in pitching and striking tents, &c., and general fatigues. The refugees are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines.

5. *Religious Instruction*.—This is in the hands of the Revd. Rousseau, Minister of the Dutch Reform Church. Church is held in camp every Sunday, also various religious classes during the week.

6. *How Refugees are Housed*.—Some in canvas huts, and some in marquees. The average number of persons in each hut or marquee is ten. Where there are two small families they share one tent. All the unmarried men live in bell tents, apart from the rest.

7. *Clothing*.—If the people arrive destitute of clothing, it is provided from the Ordnance Department, which is charged to the Civil Administration of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

8. *General Remarks*.—The Superintendent, Refugee Camp, suggests an issue of rice twice a week in lieu of potatoes. The school is well conducted by Mr. Vermaark. A tennis court has been made by the refugees themselves, and also cricket and football has been started. Sports are held occasionally. The conduct of the refugees on the whole is very satisfactory.

(Sd)

G P. APPLEBY, Capt.,
Garr. Adjutant,
P'm'burg.

Maritzburg,
31.7 01.

HOWICK.

MONTHLY Report for June on Refugee Camp, Howick.

1. *Sanitation*.—The night-soil is removed by the sanitary contractor. A staff of 25 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, *i.e.*, cleaning latrines, wash-houses, etc.

2. *Schools*.—An average of 230 children attend daily.

Subjects taught:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital*.—Cases of enteric fever are removed to special ward in No. 15 General Hospital. Three E.P. tents are provided as a camp hospital.

Mild cases are treated in their own tents.

An isolated tent is provided for infectious or contagious diseases.

Medical officer visits sick three times daily.

4. *Daily Routine*.—Refugees, assisted by others when necessary, are employed in charge of each line of marquees, their duties being to attend to the general cleanliness of their lines and vicinity, general work of camp, such as retrenching, repairing tents, chopping wood, etc.

5. *Religious Instruction*.—Divine service is held daily.

Sunday school and Bible classes.

Mr. V. D. Horst, Dutch Reform Minister, conducts service.

6. *How Refugees are Housed*.—In marquees and bell tents, 10 to each marquee and 5 to each bell tent.

7. *Clothing*.—If the people arrive destitute of clothing, it is provided from the Ordnance Depôt, which is charged to the Civil Administration of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal.

8. *General Remarks*.—The site of the camp and sanitary condition is extremely good, water supply good and abundant; there are four wash-houses and eight bath-rooms, water laid on to each.

The school is well conducted by Mr. V. D. Horst, assisted by eight teachers. The school instruction at present has to be mainly in Dutch because so few children speak English. All English children are being taught English.

The children have a football club and cricket club, also gardening.

The conduct of the refugees is, on the whole, satisfactory.

G. P. APPLEBY, Capt.,

Garr. Adj.,

P'm'burg.

Maritzburg.

31.7.01.

REFUGEE CAMP, P'M'BURG.

No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, and No. of Arrivals and Departures during June, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures during Month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same during Month.	
	Total																		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
White ..	197	574	1,085	6	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	15	70	86	10	21	31	5	1
Coloured ..	6	5	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G. P. APPLEBY, Capt.,

Garr. Adj't.,

P'M'Burg.

Maritzburg,
31.7.1901.

REFUGEE CAMP, HOWICK.

No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, and No. of Arrivals and Departures during June, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.				Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures during Month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same during Month.	
	Total.																			
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
White ..	74	246	346	666	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	6	8	Nil	Nil
Coloured ..	1	1	9	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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G. P. APPLEBY, Capt.,

Garr. Adj't.,

Maritzburg,

P'm'burg.

31.7.1901.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, August 9th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the enclosed documents, with reference to the Refugee Camps.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

To the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

Refugees' Address.

*Kroonstad Refugee Camp,
July 31st, 1901.*

To His Excellency
The Deputy Administrator of the
Orange River Colony.

MOST HONOURABLE SIR,—In the name of the general public in above-named camp do we, the undersigned, bid Your Excellency heartily welcome in our midst, and are indeed glad to see the interest Your Excellency takes in us, and sincerely hope that Your Excellency's visit will tend to our welfare. We may assure Your Excellency that as loyal subjects we are prepared to accede to Your Excellency, as representative of His Majesty's Government, the same respect and obedience as was granted to the chief of the late Orange Free State.

Your Excellency's presence here bids us hope that circumstances will speedily allow of the administration of civil law throughout the Orange River Colony. We also wish to tender Your Excellency our heartiest thanks for the interest you take in the education of our youth, and we trust you will succeed in your endeavours, and that the growing-up generation will be taught to be God-fearing, honest, and loyal citizens under the British flag. We regret, however, to state that, notwithstanding the highly appreciated efforts of our worthy Superintendent and doctors, still so many cases of sickness and deaths occur daily in this camp, still we hope and trust Your Excellency will do all in your power for the health in this camp.

We trust that the efforts of our worthy Superintendent towards promoting our welfare under trying circumstances will be appreciated by Your Excellency. We are happy to state that the spirit of loyalty is daily increasing in this camp, and that the majority of the male refugees have taken the oath of allegiance.

Wishing Your Excellency a pleasant sojourn during Your Excellency's stay at Kroonstad, and health and prosperity in the future,

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most humble and loyal subjects,

C. R. Botha.	J. L. Pienaar.
J. S. M. de Villiers.	A. M. Prinsloo.
J. S. v d Walt.	P. A. Steyn.
David J. Higgs.	J. H. Labuschagne.
C. Howell.	N. Searle.
T. F. Fourie.	F. A. Peens.
W. J. Prinsloo.	H. J. Grobler.
P. A. Fourie.	G. J. Peens.
F. J. Keyser.	S. P. Wagener.
H. J. Fouche.	J. C. Prinsloo.
T. E. Ferreira.	J. A. Watts, jun.
M. L. Prinsloo.	P. Geldenhuys.
S. G. de Myer.	J. H. V. Morrison.
J. C. A. Ellis.	C. J. v d Walt.
H. A. Jordaan.	J. v d Merwe.
S. J. W. Pretorius.	M. J. Grobler.
S. J. Becker.	J. C. Swanepoel
J. P. Odendaal.	F. Roos.
D. Botha.	C. J. Wessels.
S. G. Hauptfleisch.	J. C. E. Scheepers.
J. J. Erasmus.	W. F. Steenberg.
L. G. van Aswegen.	J. M. Gouws.
D. C. Lourens.	J. H. Serfontyn.
A. J. S. Gouws.	H. W. Meyer, jun.
G. L. Lombaard.	C. J. Lategan.
A. J. Smith.	F. J. Rensburg.
J. L. van Rensburg.	J. M. Koekemoer.
J. J. van Wyk.	J. H. Viviers.
L. C. Odendaal.	D. C. Reys.
C. J. Engelbrecht.	J. H. Bosch.
P. J. J. Delpont.	J. Fourie.
J. Delpont.	H. Searle.
R. Rano.	J. Hattingh.
J. R. le Roux.	J. C. Bosch.
P. Lindeque.	D. J. D. Hattingh.
J. M. Cronje.	C. J. H. Shessner.
P. Myburgh.	C. de Jager.
R. L. du Plessis.	J. C. Jordaan.
J. J. Hendriks.	P. J. Coetzer.
C. J. P. Gouws.	J. G. de Lange.
J. J. A. Bornman.	E. L. Kleynhans.
E. M. van Rooyen.	J. C. du Toit.
H. P. Spangenberg.	W. Smith.
J. Human.	J. C. Steyn.
J. F. Muller.	C. F. Haefele.
P. C. Delpont.	E. R. Cronje.
P. N. Delpont.	P. Jordaan.
J. E. van Coller.	M. J. Taljaard.
B. de Wet.	J. B. Krase.
R. Klopper.	F. J. Steenbergh.
H. J. Thomas.	F. C. de Bruyn.
J. A. Geldenhuys.	J. A. Pretorius.
T. Serfontein.	G. Joubert.
J. S. Vorster.	A. S. Gous.
P. A. Kleynhans.	P. Haefele.
A. P. Minnaar.	W. J. Pretorius.
J. P. Schoeman.	L. C. Geldenhuys.
N. Human.	

Reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on the Refugee Camps at Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorp.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, August 9th, 1901

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith reports by Dr. Kendal Franks on the Refugee Camps at—

Krugersdorp,
Potchefstroom,
Klerksdorp.

He is continuing his inspections and further reports will follow.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

KRUGERSDORP.

(MR. TOMLINSON, *Superintendent.*)

The Burgher Camp,

July 31st, 1901.

I visited the Burgher Camp at Krugersdorp on July 31st, 1901, and spent several hours in the camp in making a careful inspection.

The camp is situated about a mile from the town to the south, on rising ground facing north, and protected to the north, and to a great extent on the east and west, by kopjes; nevertheless, like the rest of Krugersdorp, it is very dusty.

There are several varieties of tents in this camp—tents stretched over a horizontal pole, bell tents, E.P. tents and marquees, 800 altogether. The first two kinds are used to house the Boer families, and on the whole they are comfortable.

This camp was formed on April 15th, but the hospital has only been in existence for the past five weeks. Dr. Aymard is in charge of the camp and of the hospital, and seems to me a very efficient officer. He does not live in the camp, but about three-quarters of a mile away. He visits the camp twice daily, in the morning and again in the afternoon. The hospital is under a matron, Sister Harnett. She has under her four girls, selected from among the refugees, two as day nurses and two for night. The hospital consists at present of five E.P. tents or marquees, and one hospital marquee used for stores. These E.P. tents could, without overcrowding, accommodate six patients each, i.e., 30 patients, but when I visited them there were only nine. In the first marquee an old man recovering from bronchitis, which nearly proved fatal, and one child; in the second marquee there were three girls, one suspected enteric, one double pneumonia, and one bronchitis, all doing well, and one small boy with enteric. Marquees 3 and 4 were empty. In No. 5 there were three, a girl of 12 with enlarged spleen, probably from

malaria, another girl with acute Bright's disease, and a child with pneumonia and suppuration of the middle ear. I mention the nature of the ailments to show they are the ordinary ailments of everyday life in any large community, and are not due to insufficiency of food, or to exposure or hardship. Were there any pressure on the accommodation of the hospital, seven more marquees could be put up, which would accommodate eight patients each.

They have had in this camp the same difficulty as existed in other camps in getting the people to go into the hospital, owing to the same causes as I mentioned in my report on the Burgher Camp at Irene. The Superintendent showed me an order dated July 18th from the Military Governor at Pretoria, authorising the removal to hospital, by compulsion if necessary, of all cases of sickness, which were, in the opinion of the medical officer, suitable cases for hospital treatment. He told me that since he received this order the difficulties were greatly diminished, and the order has been most beneficial in the camp. Still it is a noticeable fact that there are 71 cases of sickness of a more or less severe character in the camp. (Last return July 26th.) There is room in the hospital for 30, but only nine beds are at present occupied. Close to the hospital there is a nicely fitted up dispensary containing most of the drugs generally used. (70 to 80 bottles of medicine are dispensed per day.) The kitchen attached to the hospital is small, and would not be sufficient were there any material increase in the number of hospital cases.

The doctor informs me that they are just beginning an epidemic of measles, and I myself saw several children in camp who looked as if they were about to develop the disease. Should this occur, the ignorance, prejudices, and habits of these people, of which I have seen several examples in this camp, will make this disease a very large contributor to the death rate of this camp. The following illustrative cases which occurred in this camp are worthy of being related :—

(1) A recent remedy among the Boers, no matter what is the nature of the ailment, is to paint the part afflicted with green paint. Three children named Smith were suffering from some complaint which I was unable to ascertain. The children were painted all over with green paint, with the exception of the face. Two of the children, a boy aged four and a girl aged seven, were admitted on July 24th to the hospital, the boy died the same day, and the girl the following day, both of acute arsenical poisoning; the third child, aged four months, died before the others were brought into hospital.

(2) Dr. Aymard was sent for to see a child aged two in the camp, who was unconscious; he found on the table in the tent the following Dutch remedies, all of which were being administered at the same time without any doctor's orders :—

- (1) Hoffman's drops (containing ether).
- (2) Essenz dulcis (containing opium).
- (3) Red powder (containing tartar emetic).
- (4) Jamaica ginger.
- (5) Dutch drops (composition unknown).

The child continues unconscious.

(3) A baby, named Schutte, aged four months, was suffering from bronchitis, the doctor ordered the child to get nothing but milk, the mother refused to give the child milk, but gave it sardines instead; the infant died in two days.

There are at present in camp 4,215 individuals, *i.e.*, 703 men, 1,575 women, and 1,937 children.

The greatest number in any one tent is eight, mostly children, the average per tent is five, there is thus no over-crowding in this camp. Besides the nurses in the hospital, there are four camp nurses, probationers, selected from among the more intelligent and more educated girls in the camp; the camp is divided amongst them, and they visit every tent every day, and sometimes twice a day. At 9.30 a.m. or 10 a.m. they go round with the doctor and point out to him the tents in which there are any cases of sickness. Any case the doctor considers suitable for hospital treatment he orders to be

removed. If the people object he sends for the Superintendent, but now the threat of so doing is usually sufficient. The deaths during July, including the day of my visit (July 31st), were :—Men, none ; women, three ; children, 15—a total of 18 ; a very small number considering the number of people in camp. The distribution of rations in this camp differs somewhat from that I reported in Irene and Johannesburg camps. Rations are divided into first and second class. First-class rations are issued to all men who will do work in the camp, and to members of their families. Second-class rations are issued to all men who refuse to work, and to all others. The Superintendent finds this a very wholesome incentive to the Boer to toil. Many of the men who at first refused to do any work, when they discovered the extra rations supplied to the workers and to the well behaved, changed their minds. I find that the number of first-class rations issued is 246, and of the second-class rations 2,692. First-class rations here are the same as the rations issued in the Irene and the Johannesburg camps, viz. :—

Flour	7 lbs.	} Once a week.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	6 ozs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	12 ozs.
Salt	...	...	...	...	4 ozs.
Meat	1 lb.	Twice a week.

The meat ration is increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. whenever there are sufficient animals available, but for some time this camp has been very short in this respect.

Second-class rations consist of :—

Flour	7 lbs.	} Once a week.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	4 ozs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	8 ozs.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	4 ozs.
Meat	1 lb.	Twice a week.

Children over 12 count as adults.

Children under six get half of the adult rations, whether first or second class, except sugar, of which they all get a full ration.

Children from six to 12 get a full ration of flour, 7 lbs., and other rations same as other children.

I questioned whether it would not be better to make the ordinary adult ration (first class in this camp) the second-class ration, and give extra allowance of sugar and coffee for a first-class ration, but Mr. Tomlinson and Dr. Aymard assured me that the people get plenty to eat, and certainly the appearance of all the adults and children in the camp would confirm this. The quality of the sugar, coffee, and flour in this camp was excellent ; when it arrives a supplementary ration of 1 lb. of rice will be given, and in the meantime 1 lb. of mealie meal is given in the place of it.

The meat here is very poor. Three weeks ago the average weight of a sheep was $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., the last averaged $13\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. About 50 per cent. of this weight is bone. A thousand sheep are killed for the camp every three weeks. There was no meat in the butchery or store on the 31st, so I was unable to examine the quality.

Milk is issued to all the sick, and children under two years, and to all weakly children under one year of age one part of Ideal milk is added to four parts of water, that is about one tin of milk to two pints of water. For the sick and older children it is made double the strength—one part of milk to eight parts of water. All children under two years get two pints of milk per day. Ideal milk is the kind chiefly used, but sometimes Milkmaid Brand is substituted.

25 to 50 lbs. of wood and 100 lbs. of coal are issued to each family every week.

There is no lack in the supply of medical comforts in this camp. The doctor has a perfectly free hand in ordering what he considers necessary for the people, and he assures me he has not been stinted in anything.

The water supply here is most excellent. At the base of one of the

kopjes there is a natural spring of clear bright water, most excellent for drinking purposes, perfectly pure, and out of the way of camp contamination.

The supply of soap is at present rather deficient. The Superintendent used to issue a bar to every tent every three weeks, but he has had to stint it lately. I did not see any people or tents as dirty in this camp as in Ward 6 at Irene. I went into tents into which some refugees had been located but the day before, into others which had been inhabited for a week, and for the most part they were fairly clean. The Superintendent told me that if he found a tent or the inmates dirty, if they were on first-class rations he threatened to reduce them to second class, or if on second-class rations he threatened to send them before the magistrate under one of their bye-laws, and he found these threats were generally effective.

The cleaning up of the ground between the tents is carried out by brigade of 17 boys, who act as scavengers.

The police in the camp and the guard around it are exclusively drawn from the burghers in the camp.

The school is held in one very large marquee. The inside measurement of the marquee is approximately 102 feet long and 42 feet wide. The superintendent over the school is Mr. Alberts; he is assisted by four lady teachers. English is the language used in instructing the children, of whom about 200 attend the school. There is great difficulty in inducing the parents to send their children. They say they will wait till the war is over: if the English win, then the children will have to learn English; but if not, then they will learn in Dutch.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store in this camp, which has been a great boon to the inhabitants. Unfortunately, they supply a good deal of Dutch medicines and quack drugs, which the people would be better without. But as the people are allowed to go in and out of the town whenever they wish to do so, they could get these drugs, which have such an effect on the infant mortality, in the town if they could not get them in camp. About £200 worth of goods have been supplied out of this store to the people, free of cost to the people themselves.

In this camp there is a marquee containing a piano, an harmonium, and other musical instruments, called the Musical Club, where the members give concerts. Next to it is a tea and refreshment tent.

The children in the camp all looked well nourished and in good health and happy. The adults, many of whom seem to be well off, were comfortable and contented. I heard no complaints or grumbling during a long day's visit. The Superintendent informed me that there never were any grumbings in the camp prior to June 15th. About that date a committee of Dutch ladies in Krugersdorp was formed, with the object of visiting and "looking after" the Boers in the camp. Since then the refugees have begun to discover grievances, and to give utterance to them.

The only recommendation I would make in regard to this camp is that the Doctor or Superintendent be authorised to increase the rations supplied to the nurses in the hospital and in the camp. These girls are doing a great deal of hard work, some of them at night, and they require something more than the rations served out to the idle. I would suggest that some fresh vegetables be procured for them from the local market.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

The Burgher Camp,

August 1st and 2nd, 1901.

I visited this camp on the afternoon of August 1st and the forenoon of August 2nd. It is situated close to the station on the southern side, and is on flat ground. It is divided into four camps, Nos. 1 and 3 being under Dr. Bird, Nos. 2 and 4 being under Dr. Burgher. Mr. Swart is Superintendent of the whole camp. Through the middle of the camp winds the town furrow, a narrow canal which supplies the town, after passing through the camp, with water. In addition to the people in the camp, there are 3,651 refugees in the town, who are fed and looked after by the British Government. These also are under the jurisdiction of Mr. Swart; Dr. Dixon and Dr. Ramsay look after these. In the camp there are (August 1st) 3,503. Thus the total number of persons provided for in Potchefstroom is 7,159. The hospital arrangements in this camp are as follows:—

In the camp itself there are two marquees, holding six beds each, which are exclusively used for maternity cases. All the maternity cases in the four divisions of the camp are admitted here. I understand that only one case was attended to in her own tent. There have been no deaths during childbirth in this camp. These marquees are under the charge of a skilled midwife, Mrs. Van der Merwe, with a night nurse to assist her. The doctors speak in high terms of the excellent work she has done. There are no other hospital tents in the camp. All other cases of sickness which the doctors wish to be treated in hospital are sent into the town. Here one of the Dutch churches, the oldest, has been converted into a hospital. This building has a boarded floor, and measures inside 66 feet by 30 feet. The roof is vaulted and lofty, but the building is badly ventilated. There are some small stoves in the room, which give very little heat and are smoky and smelly. There are 19 beds in this hospital ward, they are made of wooden planks spread on a frame and covered with one hard mattress. The same beds are found in the two marquees beside the hospital which are used as supplemental wards. I think proper hospital beds with wire wove mattresses should be supplied to the hospitals in camp. I found here a patient almost convalescent but recovery delayed by a bed sore. There were 16 patients in the hospital ward, five suffering from enteric, one from acute and one from chronic phthisis, and the rest from abscess, gangrene, pneumonia (two), and such ailments. The staff consists of the matron (Mrs. Duncan), with five probationers under her, three for day and two for night nursing. The district surgeon is in charge of the patients. There is no stint in the supply of food, stimulants, and medical comforts for the patients, but there are some hospital accessories much needed. I think the matron should be supplied with some thermometers (clinical), some measure glasses, and a case of pocket instruments for dressing her cases. The patients are all supplied with fresh cow's milk, and eggs are to be had in abundance. As adjuncts to the building there are two large marquees. In one of these were two patients, a boy with enteric and an old man with chronic cough. The other marquee was empty. All the patients in the hospital seemed well cared for. One of the patients in the building is Mrs. Fourie, suffering from an abscess in the thigh. Her four children were taken into the marquee (now empty), two on June 16th, one on June 21st, and one on July 3rd, all suffering from cancrum oris, a kind of local gangrene affecting the cheek or jaws of a child. It is a rare disease, attacks children almost exclusively, follows on measles, scarlatina, typhoid, &c., and is almost painless, and is almost always fatal. Mrs. Fourie's four children died a few days after their admission. Dr. Burger had three cases in his portion of the camp, and Dr. Bird four, making 11 cases in all. There were no more cases after July 3rd until the day of my visit, when Dr. Bird's attention was called to another case. He asked me to see it, and

I am very glad I had an opportunity of seeing one of the cases myself, as I had been told, previous to my visit to Potchefstroom, that scurvy had broken out in the camp, and these were the cases referred to. I can unhesitatingly say that the case I saw was a case, well marked and advanced, of *cancrum oris*. It presented none of the symptoms characteristic of scurvy. Whoever originated the report that these were cases of scurvy must have been entirely ignorant of the two diseases. From the description given to me by the doctors of the other cases, before I saw this last one, I had no difficulty in at once saying that they must have been cases of *cancrum oris*. Mrs. Fourie's children were aged respectively three, seven, nine, and 10. The child I saw was about two; the ages of the others I did not ascertain.

There has been in this camp the same objection to going into hospital as in the other camps. Once a case refused to obey the doctor's orders in this respect, and the Superintendent, Mr. Swart, was sent for. He informed the people that the doctor's orders must be carried out, and that force would be used if necessary. This threat had the desired effect, and since then no difficulty has arisen.

The supply of clothing in this camp is deficient. Clothing, or more generally the material for making clothing, is supplied to convalescents, the sick, and some old people. Many of the people in camp are scantily clothed, especially the children; and among them boots and stockings are conspicuous by their absence. Many of the people in camp are experts at making *veldtschoen*, if they had but the leather supplied to them.

Up to the end of June there were two scales for rations, called respectively A and B. A was the full ration which is now supplied to every adult; B was a reduced ration. A was given to those who worked in the camp; B was given to the idler. This system was abandoned, because the number seeking work exceeded the demand. The adult ration, and the ration for children, are the same here as in the other camps. A pound of rice will be given as a supplementary ration as soon as it arrives; in the meantime nothing is given in its place. The quality of the flour, sugar, and coffee is excellent; the same as I have found elsewhere. The meat here is rather better than I have seen in the camps already reported on.

Ideal and Milkmaid brand are used here; they are prepared with boiling water, in the same proportions as are used in the military hospitals. Milk is supplied regularly to all infants under one year of age, and to all the sick, as ordered by the doctor. In addition, the probationers, or district nurses, are allowed some discretion in issuing it to those convalescents for whom they think it necessary.

I inquired carefully into the supply of medical comforts, and I found that they had run out of many of the articles, such as butter and jam; other comforts have dropped very low in stock, while certain articles were in abundance, because the people will not use them, such as compressed vegetables, cocoa, and jelly powder.

Soap is issued weekly: 1½ inches of blue mottled soap is supplied to each individual. I cannot say what the Boer refugees do with it, for in most of the tents the absence of its use was very marked. I think a greater supervision as to cleanliness, both as to the persons and the surroundings of the inmates of the tents, is required here. The probationers should be instructed to enforce a proper regard to cleanliness, and my experience has shown me that a little compulsion at the start is all that is required, to be followed, of course, by continuous supervision.

There are two camp matrons, one for camps 1 and 3, one for 2 and 4. Mrs. M. Rhoda is the matron of 1 and 3. She has eight probationers, selected from among the refugees under her. Each of these has charge of a ward, and her duty is to visit every tent in her ward daily. She reports to the matron, and the matron accompanies the doctor on his rounds. Thus his attention is drawn to every case requiring his care.

There is a very excellent soup kitchen in this camp inaugurated by Mrs. Bishop, who has taken a great deal of trouble to make it a success. She is assisted by some of the Dutch young ladies in the town. Here excellent soup, porridge, and milk are issued to the probationers, who distribute to the sick, the weakly, and the convalescents. I took a photograph of the scene of distribution, a copy of which accompanies this report.

I find the number of sick and death rate were very high in this camp in June. There has been a gradual improvement in July, whilst the last week in July shows the smallest death rate during these two months. The fourth week in June was the highest, viz., 65; the highest in July was 43 in the second week, the last week was 12. This improvement in the death rate is contemporaneous with the decline of the epidemic of measles, which was undoubtedly the cause of the high death rate among the children. In this camp, as at Irene, the death rate of measles cases is attributable, not so much to the severity of the epidemic, as to the ignorance, perverseness, and dirty habits of the parents themselves.

It is interesting to note, as evidence that camp life is not in itself unhealthy, that there is more sickness among the refugees in the town here than among those in the camp, though the number in town and in camp are nearly the same.

The Superintendent informs me that he has issued gratuitously 4,000 blankets through the camp. Last month he spent about £500 in buying clothing and materials, which were also distributed free.

The police in the camp are all burghers.

The schools are held in the town. About 400 children are on the books; the daily attendance averages about 320. The Superintendent of these schools is Mr. Van der Merwe, and he is assisted by eight female teachers. I went through the various class rooms while the children were at work. They looked clean and orderly, and were all in apparently excellent health and spirits.

I drove with Mr. Swart to see the new site where it is intended shortly to pitch the camp. It is an excellent situation, in every way to be preferred to the present one. The new camp will be pitched on the slope of a gently rising hill, and will face west by north-west. A space 600 yards by 400 yards is being laid out in a large square. This will be subdivided into four smaller squares by two very broad avenues, 60 yards wide, crossing each other at right angles in the centre of the camp, running east and west and north and south. Each of these smaller squares will hold 300 tents. The floor of each tent will be raised above the surrounding level, and each tent will have a furrow round it. At the bottom of the hill there is a broad furrow, almost a small canal, with plenty of water in it, which bounds the camp on the west and on the north. A road 36 yards wide will go all round the camp.

This will be an immense improvement over the present camp.

On the whole I consider that this camp is not as well managed as it might be. All the officials from the Superintendent downwards seemed very anxious to have everything right, and to do the best they can, but they seem afraid of taking responsibility upon themselves, and of incurring blame, by enforcing measures which it must be clear to them would be for the benefit of the whole camp. Thus discipline seemed to be lax. The camp was not as clean as it might be. The inside of many of the tents, and the outside of most of the inhabitants, might be described as filthy, and they did not seem the happier for it. Cleanliness is not a Boer virtue as seen in the camps, and the people resent any interference in this direction, but I consider that it should be enforced nevertheless. I suggested this to one of the doctors, and he replied:—"If you tried to wash them, you would cause an insurrection in the camp." I do not think so.

There is great need in this camp for materials for making clothing and boots, especially for the children. It ought to be somebody's duty to see that the stock of medical comforts, and even of some drugs, should not be allowed to run short.

(Signed) . KENDAL FRANKS.

KLERKSDORP.

The Burgher Camp,
August 3rd, 1901.

I visited this camp on August 3rd, 1901, and spent the entire forenoon and afternoon in making a thorough inspection. The camp occupies a large area of ground to the south-west of the railway, and to the south of the town. It contains 719 tents, some square, others bell shaped. The square tents accommodate about eight people, and the bell tents on an average five. The interior of most of the tents is protected by a small wall about two bricks high, made of bricks, which runs round the tent, just inside its lower edge. Outside there is a furrow to carry off rain. The space between the tents is 15 yards from pole to pole. Broad streets intersect the camp. Trenches about 18 inches to 2 feet in depth run at intervals across the camp. The whole camp has a well-ordered and cleanly appearance. Rubbish, refuse, or even bits of paper were nowhere to be seen. The supervision of the camp is entrusted to a head overseer, Mr. Jooste, and he has four foremen under him. To each of these foremen a quarter of the camp is allotted. These are all selected from among the burghers in the camp. Each of these foremen go through every tent every morning and see that it is cleaned out before 8 a.m. Every morning at 9 a.m. all the clothing not actually being worn, the blankets and the bedding, are put out of the tent, in the sun, and remain out for airing until 12 or 2 p.m. The skirts of the tent are then rolled up so as to have a thorough ventilation. All this is compulsory. Should a foreman find a tent dirty, or its inhabitants, the number of the tent is reported and the meat ration is reduced. As the meat is issued twice a week to each family, the reduction lasts for three or four days. The result of this system is very noticeable. I went through a great many tents in various parts of the camp. Every tent I entered was tidy and clean. The inmates looked clean, healthy, and happy, except in those tents where there was measles. Unfortunately, an epidemic of this disease has just begun, but prior to this there was practically no sickness in camp at all. The hospital is in the town, and thither the sick in camp are sent. One marquee was used as a hospital, for some time, for infectious cases, on the outskirts of the camp. The disease which claimed its use was diphtheria, of which they have had several cases, all brought in from without. No case of diphtheria originated in the camp. For some time there has been no use for this marquee.

There is a room, made of corrugated iron, lined with wood, in the middle of the camp, which is used as a dispensary, where those who require medical aid can consult the doctor every day. There are 8,753 individuals in the camp, and 155 refugees in the town. No refugee is allowed to live in the town unless the doctor certifies that he or she is unfit to live under canvas, and no refugee coming in is allowed to live in the town unless with the special sanction of the Commandant.

The rations supplied in this camp are in quality and quantity the same as those issued in the other camps. The meat is rather of a better quality, which is explained by the fact that the sheep from the outlying districts reach Klerksdorp first, on their way to the other camps. The sheep generally average about 20 lbs., but in July the average was 25 lbs. Nevertheless, the only complaint I heard in respect to the food was the poverty of the meat. The complainant seemed satisfied when I told him it was better than what I found in the other camps. The only other complaint I heard was the small amount of fuel which they receive. This is quite true. They sometimes experience great difficulty in cooking their food. There is also a considerable shortage in medical comforts. The sudden outbreak of measles has caused a heavy call to be made on the stock of medical comforts, and unless a fresh supply soon arrives it will not be possible to meet the demand.

The Exchange in the town has been converted into a hospital for the benefit of the Boer refugees. It is under the charge of a matron, Miss Broadhurst. There are under her one charge nurse, with hospital experience but uncertificated, and two probationers selected from the refugees in the camp. The matron and the probationers do the day work, the charge nurse the night. The beds at present in use both for patients and nurses are composed of a mattress placed on an ordinary camp stretcher, which is supported on wooden boxes. Regular hospital beds with wire wove mattresses are on order.

Nearly all the milk required by the hospital is supplied by cows belonging to the camp.

The hospital consists of one large airy room, which measures 54 feet by 33. It contains at present only four beds, of which three were occupied. Besides this large ward there are 16 small rooms, measuring about 10 feet by 12 feet each, containing one bed each; a few of them have two beds. The number of patients in hospital were 12, a very small number in comparison to the size of the camp. Here, in Klerksdorp, I found, as at Potchefstroom, that the average of sick in camp was less than the average in the town.

In connection with this camp I found what did not exist in connection with the previous camps I inspected. The Superintendent, Mr. Howard, and the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. Duncan, had, with the consent and approval of Major Coleridge, the Provost-Marshal, secured about nine acres of ground some little distance from the camp, which they had put under cultivation. About three quarters of this was sown with barley to feed the hospital cows and keep them in good condition. The rest of the ground is a kitchen garden, where all sorts of vegetables are grown, primarily for the hospital patients, the remainder for the people in camp. I saw about 8,000 plants of lettuce in various stages of growth. This enterprise on the part of these officers is most commendable.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store also here, and they sell about £30 to £40 worth of goods to the burghers in camp every day.

Blankets have been distributed through the camp free, and also materials for making clothing, to many of the poorer inhabitants. A great deal of trouble is taken by the Superintendents that all relief sent to the camp shall be distributed fairly to those who most require it.

In July there was a severe epidemic of measles, and the death rate during that month was 38, mostly children. Of these 38, 25 were due to measles. During the first week in August, that is ending on August 2nd, there were 22 deaths, of which 21 were measles. In June there were 15 deaths; in May, nine deaths; and in April there were only two. These figures speak for themselves. Had there been no measles the number of deaths in the camp would have been, as in April and May, extremely small, which bears testimony to the beneficial results which are to be expected under the excellent management of which I saw evidence in every portion of this camp.

On the outskirts of the camp, between it and the town, is a good building, which was formerly the Staats School of Klerksdorp. This was opened as a school for the burgher children on April 1st last. I was unable to see the children in the school, as the school had been closed for a fortnight's holiday, but I went through the eight good class rooms, which were as good as could be required.

The school is under the superintendence of Mr. Hesse. He has 10 female assistants under him, three of which are English and seven Dutch. The scripture class is given in Dutch, and Dutch is taught for half an hour twice a week. All other classes are given in English.

There are at present about 500 children on the books, and, previous to the outbreak of measles, the attendance was very good, nearly every child attending regularly. The school is full. There is no difficulty in getting children to attend; at first some pressure and compulsion were employed, now, if a child is irregular it is dismissed, and there are plenty others to take its place. The headmaster, Mr. Hesse, is confident that had he sufficient room he could easily raise the number to 1,000 pupils. He has been frequently requested by the parents to shorten the holidays and to reopen the schools. A severe attack of jaundice has prevented his doing so, but all schools were to be reopened on August 5th. There is another building in the town which

has been used as a school as an addendum to the large one, and it is intended immediately to open two marquees to meet the increasing number of scholars. Altogether the school arrangements are most satisfactory and much credit is due to Mr. Hesse.

I visited some of the houses inhabited by the refugees in the town. These of course were not subject to the same rules and supervision as in the camp, and the difference was very marked. The ones I saw were of course the poorer ones, but poverty does not excuse squalor and dirt. The contrast suggested the benefit, in the matter of sanitation and health, which the admirable discipline and administration in this camp confers upon the Boer refugees themselves.

I consider great credit is due to Major Coleridge, the Provost Marshal who has taken a great interest in the welfare of the camp and its inmates, and who has rendered great assistance to the camp authorities ; and also to Mr. Howard and Mr. Duncan, who have shown great administrative ability, enterprise, and energy in making this camp the best managed camp which I have yet seen.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

NATAL, CAPE COLONY, AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, 16th August, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. C in C./4614, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps in Natal and Cape Colony for the month of July, 1901, also that of the Orange River Colony for the same period.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

NATAL.

The A.P.M., Natal.

Herewith Reports on the Refugee Camps at P'M'Burg and Howick for the month of July, 1901.

H. E. RAWSON, Colonel, O.C.M.S.-D.

P'M'Burg, 6.8.01.

Military Secretary.

Forwarded.

H. M. LAWSON, Colonel D.A.G.,
For G.O.C. Natal.

Newcastle, 7.8.01.

MONTHLY Report for July on Boer Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg.

1. *Sanitation.*—Satisfactory. Wash-houses and bath-rooms are provided.
2. *Schools.*—Average daily attendance about 200. Curriculum almost identical with that in Government Schools, but it is hoped that before the end of next month the attendance will be largely increased. Many of the elder children attend the Government Schools in the town.
3. *Hospital.*—Serious cases are treated in the Hospital, Fort Napier; mild cases in their quarters; infectious cases in isolated tents.
4. *Daily Routine.*—About 50 men are working in the town or suburbs, also 24 boys at the brewery. Ordinary fatigues of the camp are done by the burghers.
5. *Religious Instruction.*—This is in the hands of the Revd. Rousseau, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Church, Bible Classes, &c., are held in the School-house during each week.
6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—Some in green canvas huts (No. 2 camp), and some in marquees (No. 1 camp). Bachelors in a camp of bell tents.
7. *Clothing.*—The people are well clothed; when they arrive this is what is most wanted.
8. *General Remarks.*—There are hardly any complaints. The people on the whole are very well conducted, although the class of persons in this camp are of a lower social grade, on the average, than those at Howick. Many of the men obtain odd jobs in the town. It is hoped that now a wood and iron house, as a school, has been erected that the attendance will be larger. English is taught as much as possible. The health of the camp is very satisfactory.

Maritzburg, 6.8.01.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
Garrison Adjutant.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, P'M'BURG

RETURN, showing No. of Innates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, No. of Arrivals and Departures, during the Month of July, 1901.

	No. of Innates 1st of Month.		Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures during Month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality during Month amongst same.	
	Men.	Women.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
White ..	217	623	Nil.	1	1	12	2	1	1	2	21	47	63	1	7	8	6	Nil.
Coloured ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

P'M'Burg,

6th August, 1901.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain.

Garrison Adjutant.

HOWICK.

MONTHLY Report on Boer Refugee Camp at Howick.

1. *Sanitation*.—The night-soil is removed by the sanitary contractor. A staff of 25 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, *i.e.*, cleaning latrines, wash-houses, etc.

2. *School*.—An average of 230 children attend daily.

Subjects taught:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital*.—Cases of enteric fever are removed to a special ward in No. 15 General Hospital. Three E.P. tents are provided as a camp hospital. Mild cases are treated in their own tents. An isolated tent is provided for infectious or contagious diseases. The medical officer visits sick three times daily.

4. *Daily Routine*.—Two men, refugees, assisted by others when necessary, are employed in charge of each line of marquees, their duties being to attend to the general cleanliness of their lines and vicinity, general work of camp, such as entrenching, repairing tents, fences, chopping wood, etc.

5. *Religious Instruction*.—Divine service is held daily.

Sunday school and Bible classes. Mr. V. D. Horst, Dutch Reform Minister conducts service.

6. *How Refugees are Housed*.—In marquees and S.C.L. tents, 5 to each bell tent and 10 to each marquee.

7. *Clothing*.—The people are well clothed. When they arrive, this is what is most wanted.

8. *General Remarks*.—The site of the camp and sanitary condition is extremely good, water supply is good and abundant. There are four wash-houses and eight bath-rooms, water is laid on to each. The school is well conducted by Mr. V. D. Horst, assisted by 8 teachers. The children take the various subjects in English as soon as they are sufficiently proficient in that language. All the children are being taught English. The most prevalent diseases being bronchitis, pneumonia, and rheumatism. No complaints have been made during the month.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
Garrison Adjutant.

Maritzburg,
6.8.01.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, HOWICK.

RETURN, showing No. of Inmates, No. of Weekly Sick, No. of Deaths, No. of Births, No. of Arrivals and Departures during the month of July, 1901.

	No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total.	Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No of Departures during month.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same during Month.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White	70	238	340	648	3	1	2	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	11	13	Nil	4	2	2	Nil
Coloured	1	1	11	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G. P. APPELBY, Captain,
Garrison Adjutant

P'm'burg,
6th August, 1901.

CAPE COLONY.

P.R.A./1843.

Military Secretary,
Pretoria.

Report on the working of the refugee camp at Port Elizabeth for July is forwarded herewith in accordance with your telegram No. K. 6,017 of July 12th.

J. HEYMAN, Lt.-Col.,

for Major-General
Commdg. Cape Colony District.

The Castle,
Cape Town,
6.8.01.

To
S.S.O.,
Port Elizabeth.

*Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth,
July 31, 1901.*

Sir,

I have the honour to report that since my last report, dated July 15th last, there have been no deaths in camp. The death shown on attached tabulated statement (which is for the whole month of July) occurred on July 10. The medical officer informs me that the 47 out-patients were in most cases treated for coughs, colds, and bad teeth.

The erection of the new block of huts is being pushed on, and four of the rooms are being occupied to-day.

The food supplied continues to be good, and I have received no complaints as to either its quantity or quality.

In my last report I stated that it had been agreed to allow Messrs. Howitz and Eliason to open a small store in this camp for the sale of small articles to the inmates, and that they were to pay a rent of £4 a month for this privilege. I have received the first payment of £2 for fortnight ending July 31. This money has been expended in boots. 10 pairs have been purchased and given away to the people here.

On July 22, two families, Vandenburg and Du Plessis, consisting in all of 16 persons, left this camp for the refugee camp, Bloemfontein, and on July 26, Mr. J. J. Erasmus left on parole for Craddock. On July 18, Mr. J. Gandini, who had previously been living in Port Elizabeth on parole, was brought to this camp, at his own request, as he was quite unable to support himself in the town. Mrs. A. Geel and her son arrived here on July 19.

The infant school has been reopened, but the bigger children are still having their holidays.

I have the honour to enclose the medical officer's report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. FENNER, Capt.

Commdg. B.E.C.
P. E.

2.

Port Elizabeth,
1.8.01.

Re S.O. Prisoners of War, Cape Town.

Return of Boer exile (refugee) camp, Port Elizabeth, forwarded herewith for month of July, as directed. I hope as soon as the Government can find a mistress, the elder children's school will reopen. A large number of boots are still required.

A. C. QUILTER, Colonel,
Cng. at P. E.

RETURN of Refugees in Camp at Port Elizabeth for Month July, 1901.

	Number in Camp.	Average number of sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.		Rate of mortality among children.	Remarks.
White—							
Men ..	32	Nil.	Nil.	Boys ..	Nil.		
Women ..	83	7	1	Girls ..	Nil.		
Children ..	257	7	Nil.				
Total ..	372	14	1	Total ..	Nil.	Nil.	Woman died in Provincial Hos- pital. Cause of death, Hydated Cyst. Only one case of serious illness during month
Coloured—							
Men ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Boys ..	Nil.		
Women ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Girls ..	Nil.		
Children ..	3	Nil.	Nil.				
Total ..	3	Nil.	Nil.	Total ..	Nil.		

W. H. FENNER,
Commdg B.E.C.,
P.E.

July 31,
Port Elizabeth.

The "Camp" still continues free from fevers or any infectious diseases. During the past month the general health has not been quite so good, coughs and colds being very prevalent, due to the inclement weather.

From 1st July up to date, forty-seven patients have been treated in the out-patient department, exclusive of those who were on the list last month; three were treated in hospital, and four in their rooms, as being too ill to attend as out-patients and unwilling to enter hospital, among these is a Mrs. Porter, who is suffering from "Malignant disease," and was an inmate of the hospital for some little time, but left at her own request.

It is a matter of regret that patients will not avail themselves more frequently of the advantages of hospital treatment. It is an extremely difficult matter to overcome their prejudice against hospitals.

W. ROGER CHEW,
M.B. & C.M., Edin. J
Civil Surgeon in charge Boer Exile Camp.

Port Elizabeth,
29th July, 1901.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

R.C./3880

*Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
8th August, 1901*

From Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.
To General Commander-in-Chief,
H.M. Forces, South Africa,
and High Commissioner, South Africa.

My Lord,

I have the honour, with reference to the attached report, to inform you that I made a tour of inspection to the following refugee camps on dates as specified, viz., Norval's Pont and Springfontein on the 2nd July, Bethulie on the 3rd July, Aliwal North on the 5th July, Vredefort Road on the 29th July, Kroonstad on the 30th and 31st July, Winburg on the 1st August.

I feel satisfied that everything is being done to ameliorate the conditions of the persons in the camps, and from personal contact with them I am convinced that they are happy and contented.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. M. ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator, O.R.C.

*Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
5th August, 1901.*

The Secretary, O.R.C., Administration,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this my report on refugee camps for the month ending 31st July, with a view to same being submitted to the Acting High Commissioner, and General Commanding-in-Chief.

1. *Distribution of Camps*—No additional camps have been established since my report up to the 31st May was submitted. A list of camps, distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation is shown as under.

RETURN of Strength on 31st July, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve accommodation for.
Brandfort	235	541	1,041	1,817	70
Vredefort Road	205	488	883	1,576	150
Norvals Pont	564	1,063	1,768	3,395	100
Bloemfontein	758	1,356	2,922	5,036	—
Winburg	414	606	1,169	2,189	160
Springfontein	303	846	1,471	2,620	—
Heilbron	311	678	1,499	2,488	50
Aliwal North	742	1,529	2,412	4,683	—
Kroonstad	715	1,186	2,193	4,094	—
Harrismith	93	337	616	1,046	—
Kimberley	529	1,109	1,986	3,624	50
Bethulie	449	1,412	2,620	4,481	200
Total	5,318	11,151	20,580	37,049	

2. In addition to the list of medical officers and hospital staff shown in my report for the month of June, the following have been posted :—

Bethulie.—Dr. Williams.

Bloemfontein.—Dr. Rossiter and two additional nurses en route.

Kimberley.—Dr. Woodward. Dr. Trumper en route. Nurses Taylor and Karenell.

Kroonstad.—Dr. Moore. Dr. MacCarthy en route. Nurse v.d. Schyffe.

Nurse Fitzpatrick and two other nurses en route.

Norval's Pont.—Dr. Scarlett. Nurse Malherbe.

Springfontein.—Dr. Straghan. Nurse Du Port.

Winburg.—Dr. Molesworthy. Dr. Ralston en route.

Brandfort.—Nurse Gung en route.

3. I regret to report that the death rate during this month is again augmented, showing an increase of 69·6 per mille per annum on last month's statistics. The rates of deaths per mille per annum from 1st to 31st July will be found as under :—

Camp.	Population on 31st July.	Deaths for July.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
Brandfort	1,817	13	85·2
Vredefort Road.. ..	1,576	10	75·6
Norval's Pont	3,395	62	218·4
Bloemfontein	5,036	102	242·4
Winburg	2,189	15	81·6
Springfontein	2,620	101	462·
Heilbron.. .. .	2,488	15	72·
Aliwal North	4,683	53	135·6
Kroonstad	4,094	157	459·6
Harrismith	1,046	3	33·6
Kimberley	3,624	59	195·6
Bethulie.. .. .	4,481	31	82·8

This makes the total average for the month of July 178·7 per mille per annum.

I attribute this high death rate to the following causes :—

- (A.) A severe epidemic of measles followed by broncho-pneumonia has broken out in Springfontein and Kroonstad Refugee Camps.
- (B.) The late arrivals brought into refugee camps have undergone severe privations, many having been found ill-clad and short of food; consequently these persons are unable to combat disease when attacked.
- (C.) Many superintendents of camps and medical officers continue to report the carelessness and indifference of mothers in looking after their children. It is an extremely difficult task for the doctors and nurses to prevent parents and others giving patients unauthorized food. The Boers are past-masters in cunning.
- (D.) During the latter part of this month we again experienced abnormally cold and cloudy weather, which accounted for several cases of pneumonia.

I must point out that if epidemics had not broken out in several camps, the death rate would have been better in many refugee camps than in the towns and villages of the Orange River Colony. As it is, the health of Brandfort Camp compares very favourably with the town statistics as under :—

Refugee Camp	7·1 per mille per mensem.
Town	9·1 „ „

A table showing the number of sick weekly in each camp, also the number of deaths among same will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of Sick, 1st to 7th July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick 1st to 7th July.
Aliwal North	7	Nil
Bloemfontein	78	4
Brandfort	36	2
Bethulie	14	1
Harrismith	7	Nil
Heilbron	20	10
Kimberley	27	1
Kroonstad	35	1
Norvals Pont	24	4
Springfontein	78	1
Vredefort Road	27	3

Camp.	Number of Sick, 8th to 15th July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick, 8th to 15th July.
Aliwal North	8	1
Bloemfontein	99	5
Brandfort	34	Nil
Bethulie	19	1
Harrismith	8	Nil
Heilbron	17	2
Kimberley	26	3
Kroonstad	49	8
Norvals Pont	20	1
Springfontein	131	3
Vredefort Road	13	Nil
Winburg	13	1

Camp.	Number of Sick, 16th to 22nd July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick, 16th to 22nd July.
Aliwal North	9	2
Bloemfontein	109	6
Brandfort	51	1
Bethulie	23	1
Harrismith	4	3
Heilbron	16	1
Kimberley	20	3
Kroonstad	62	9
Norvals Pont	47	3
Springfontein	138	Nil
Vredefort Road	10	Nil
Winburg	15	Nil

Camp.	Number of Sick, 23rd to 31st July.	Number of Deaths amongst Sick, 23rd to 31st July.
Aliwal North	10	Nil
Bloemfontein	134	14
Brandfort	60	5
Bethulie	27	3
Harrismith	6	Nil
Heilbron	23	Nil
Kimberley	19	Nil
Kroonstad	71	21
Norvals Pont	57	6
Springfontein	43	6
Vredefort Road	8	1
Winburg	15	1

The total number of children in all camps under 15 years of age, who have died during July, is 493.

4. *Sanitation*.—In all camps continues to be kept in a high state of efficiency, but a great task has been imposed on all superintendents to provide for the ever-increasing population. This has, however, been accomplished, and extra latrine accommodation has been provided in all camps.

5. *Health*.—Cannot be called good, but if epidemics had not occurred in several camps it would have undoubtedly been excellent. I am glad to report that the epidemic of measles is fast abating in Aliwal North and Springfontein Refugee Camps, so hope for a great improvement in the death rate during the ensuing months.

6. *Reports and Returns*.—The following additional returns are now furnished by superintendents :—

Telegraphic return of inmates on 1st, 7th, 15th, and 22nd of each month.

Telegraphic return of patients in hospital, and number of deaths amongst same on 7th, 14th, 21st, and last day of each month.

Return of prisoners of war, showing admissions and desertions during month.

Return showing persons, other than prisoners of war, who have deserted camp during month.

Return of commandants and other Boer officers admitted during month.

Return of births showing those born in and out of wedlock.

Return of transport.

7. *Financial*.—The nett expenditure for July was £49,807 9s. 8d., working out at an average expenditure of 8½d. per refugee per diem. This total is arrived at after deduction of a sum of £1,325 10s. 8d., paid in to the credit of the department by the civil contractors as representing the value of captured stock taken over by them at various camps during July. The nett expenditure from 1st March to 31st July, 1901, amounts to £152,097 0s. 1d.

8. *Spiritual*.—The following additional clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church have been appointed to refugee camps :—

1. Revd. H. Botha, Vredefort Road.
2. Revd. de Vaal, Kimberley.
3. Revd. Dommisse, Springfontein.

9. *Fuel and Transport*.—Still continues to be one of the greatest difficulties. As regards the former, I have been able to procure more coal from the Springs Collieries, Transvaal. 386 additional tons have been supplied during the past month. Concerning the latter, further facilities have been kindly given by transport officers to superintendents, and a few old vehicles and animals unfit for military work have been handed over.

Railway facilities for sending sheep from Bloemfontein to camps north and south have been given by the Quartermaster-General.

10. *Clothing*.—£608 0s. 5d. have been, during the month, spent in providing warm clothing for the destitute refugees, and over 4,000 blankets have been distributed.

11. *Shops*.—Continue to flourish. Three storekeepers detected selling over Proclamation prices have had their stores closed by the military authorities. The following additional shops have been opened at the camps named hereunder :—

Bloemfontein	..	..	2
Aliwal North	..	..	1
Springfontein	..	..	3
Winburg	..	..	3

12. *Supplies*.—Superintendents and medical officers continue to speak highly of the good quality issued.

13. *General*.—The refugee camp at Aliwal North was raided by about 70 men under the Boer Commandant Fouche on the night of the 27th July, but, fortunately, little damage was done beyond robbing some of the refugees of clothing and wrecking the office of the superintendent. Mr. Edwards, clerk to the superintendent, was taken prisoner. Out of a male population of

689 souls, only five men joined the commando, which clearly shows that very little sympathy exists between the Boers still fighting and the refugees. A great majority of refugees in all camps are now happy and contented, and fully realise that they are receiving every kindness and attention from a magnanimous government. A revulsion of feeling has set in ; pro-Boers and political sensation-mongers now visiting the camps would not be countenanced by their own kith and kin.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Refugee Camps at Pietersburg and Nijlstroom.

NIJLSTROOM.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, August 23rd, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C. in C./4614, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the Refugee Camps at Pietersburg and Nijlstroom, by Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

Nijlstroom,
August 8th, 1901.

I visited the burgher camp at Nijlstroom, on the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway, on August 8th, 1901. This camp is situated west by south-west of the railway station, and was started on May 30th, 1901, so that it has only been a little over two months in existence. It is under the superintendence of Captain H. Cooke, a painstaking and active official. There are 1,514 refugees in Nijlstroom; of these 706 are located in the camp, and 808 in houses in the town. These 1,514 refugees consist of 191 men, 539 women, and 784 children. The camp consists of 93 tents; of these 60 are bell tents, 30 sail-covered tents, and one a marquee, and two square tents. Most of these tents are old, and many of them patched. In addition to these tents the Superintendent has 66 old bell tents and one square tent, which have not been erected.

The refugees are housed :—

(1) *In Houses in the Town.*—It is scarcely correct to describe Nijlstroom as a town. It is rather a *doorp* or village composed of widely-scattered houses, some are cottages, some are little better than huts or cabins. These accommodate 808 people.

(2) *In the Gaol*, which is close to the camp.—There are here 13 rooms or cells. They are for the most part small and airless and dark. They accommodated, when I visited the gaol, 62 people. There was undoubtedly overcrowding, and the people were very dirty, and kept their rooms untidy and unclean. I strongly advised that the gaol should not be used to house these refugees, but that they should all be removed to the more healthy conditions of the tents. The Superintendent concurred, but the people themselves, apparently quite unconscious of the unwholesome atmosphere in which they lived, preferred to remain where they were. In the passages and

in the rooms themselves were strings stretched from wall to wall, over which pieces of meat were slung to dry and formed their favourite biltong. It was difficult to move about without striking against these hanging bits of meat. Additional tents will be immediately pitched to accommodate these people.

(3) *In the Church*.—Up to the present this building has been used as a dwelling for 28 people. They are, however, about to be removed and placed in the large marquee or in tents, as the church is henceforward to be used as a school for the children in the camp.

(4) *In Tents*.—Sixty bell tents and 30 sail-covered tents accommodate 166 people. These sail-covered tents are very large. They contain on an average 10 people; in some I found 15, but there was no overcrowding. These tents were nearly all untidy. Some were filthy. Many of the inmates seemed very poor. The bell tents accommodate on an average six. Many of the refugees, when they came in, brought tents with them. These they have put up close to the camp tents, so that the housing space is considerably increased. Hence overcrowding is not to be found in any portion of the camp. The two square tents have been allotted to the hospital night nurses.

The house near the camp, which formerly was inhabited by the Dutch Reformed Minister, is now used as a hospital for the burgher camp. There are four rooms or wards in the building, containing altogether 10 beds. One ward, with one bed in it, is kept for lying-in cases, but hitherto no woman from the camp has availed herself of it. They prefer the services of the ancient and untutored midwife in the camp. One woman died in the camp of puerperal fever, and one is in hospital now convalescing from the same disease. The hospital is under the care of the matron, Miss Bolton. Under her are four probationers, selected from the girls in the camp, two for day and two for night work. One of the day probationers works in the hospital and the other in the tents. There were five patients in the hospital when I visited it; three were cases of enteric, one pneumonia, and one convalescing from puerperal fever. The supply of beds is at present equal to the demand, but should the demand increase, there is room in the building for more beds, if the beds themselves were forthcoming. Four of the beds at present in use are good, serviceable beds with wire-wove mattresses. The other beds are in a bad condition. I think it would be advisable to supply six good beds with wire-wove mattresses, a few water cushions, and a supply of crockery for this hospital, which has, however, only been a short time in existence.

The hospital is amply supplied with milk (Ideal and Milkmaid brand) and with all medical comforts.

A proper system of visiting in the tents, and reporting as to cleanliness, sickness, or other matters, is not at present in force. A camp matron, Sister Cassidy, arrived from Pretoria on August 8th, and I believe and hope that a proper supervision as regards these matters will be at once exercised.

The supply of soap in this camp has been very deficient, only five cases having been distributed since the camp was started. This, I understand, is entirely due to the difficulty of the trains bringing up supplies, owing to the frequent interference of the Boers with the line. The dispensary is well supplied with drugs.

Sickness in this camp was infrequent until measles appeared on June 20th and deaths were few. Thus, from May 30th until June 27th, a period of four weeks, there were only five deaths, though the average number of refugees number 1,028 per week.

During the week June 28th to July 4th inclusive, there were :—

(1) Sick—men, 0 ; women, 5 ; children, 20. Deaths, 5.

July 5th to 11th—

(2) Sick—men, 6 ; women, 2 ; children, 13. Deaths, 2.

July 12th to 19th—

(3) Sick—men, 11 ; women, 19 ; children, 58. Deaths, 6.

July 20th to 26th—

(4) Sick—men, 12 ; women, 20 ; children, 74. Deaths, 8.

July 27th to August 2nd—

(5) Sick—men, 9 ; women, 25 ; children, 148. Deaths, 21

That this gradual increase is entirely due to the epidemic of measles is shown by an analysis of the causes of sickness and of death. In the fourth week, for instance, there were eight deaths; of these six were due to pneumonia, complicating measles, one to measles and diphtheria combined, and one to infantile convulsions. In the fifth week, again, the total number of sick was 182; of these 156 were cases of measles. The number of deaths during this week was 21; 15 of these were from measles, three from enteric, and three from other causes. This shows that, if we eliminate the cases of measles, the health of the camp otherwise is good, and the mortality cannot be considered excessive.

The medical care of this camp is under Dr. Percy Green, who has had experience in a similar capacity at Irene Camp before he moved here. One of the better-class burghers has been appointed a sanitary inspector. His duty is to visit all the tents and all the houses once a day, and report direct to the Superintendent if the tents or houses are not kept clean. I saw a good deal of this man, and he struck me as being both intelligent and energetic, but this work to be done effectively is too much for any single individual, and in spite of his efforts the tents and houses were not kept in a proper condition. True, the inspector has an assistant, a sanitary man, but his duties are of another kind altogether. He is responsible that the buckets are emptied daily, disinfected, and kept clean, and that all rubbish and refuse are duly removed. Coercion in the matter of sanitation, cleanliness, and health is required in all these camps, and coercion of the mildest description is usually all that is required. In one of the houses in Nijlstrom there were 49 people, who kept the place very dirty, and who quarrelled among themselves. Three families were removed from this house and placed in tents after it was discovered that remonstrances were of no avail. Since then the Superintendent has found that attention is paid to any representations he may make, and some effort is made to satisfy his views. I therefore think that more might be done in this camp by a judicious exercise of authority, because it is evident that the Boers are totally ignorant of the elements of sanitation, and will not, unless compelled thereto, take the simplest precautions for the preservation of health.

There is a burgher in this camp, Mr. Steynberg, who gratuitously renders much good service by visiting tents, reporting sickness, and distributing clothing.

Since the camp was started on May 30th 193 blankets and four or five bales of flannelette have been distributed gratis.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store in this camp similar to the stores which they have in the other camps I visited. It has been established about three weeks, and the burghers have already purchased goods to the value of over £900. I have looked over their books, and I find that the people in the camp do not buy food; their chief purchases consist of clothing, camp, and cooking utensils, and luxuries.

The rations supplied to the refugees are the same as those issued in the other camps. Mutton was supplied up to July 16th, but since then they have been able to supply beef, which has been of much better quality than the mutton. One pound of mealie meal is given out per week to each person in rations pending the arrival of the promised rice.

It is interesting to note the enormous quantities of foodstuffs which even a small camp like the one at Nijlstrom consumes. In July there were issued :—

Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,842 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601 „
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,599 „
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075 „
Mealie meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,344 „

All these foodstuffs are of excellent quality. The sugar here is white granulated.

There are nine police in camp, all burghers selected from among the refugees. Six Zulus are employed outside the camp as guards to prevent anyone entering or leaving the camp at night. There is no barbed wire fencing round this camp. Three military police are employed in the town.

Their duty is to see that no soldier enters the town or the camp. Both of these are out of bounds to the military, and any soldier found in the camp or in the town would be severely punished. The refugees are obliged to be in their respective tents at 9 p.m.

I visited several of the houses in the town occupied by refugees. One of these, occupied by some burghers of the better class, was tidy and quite clean. Another house the inmates were rather overcrowded and seemed poor, but the place was clean, and the parents and children bore evident traces of soap and water. One cottage I visited contained 19 people, and a hut near it 10. They were both overcrowded, and the squalor and dirt would equal, if not surpass, some of the residences of the poor in the British Isles, such as Whitechapel, St. Giles, and the Liberties in Dublin. These people seemed perfectly happy and contented, and the Superintendent informed me they were Bywoners, who lived in much worse condition in their own homes, and lived mostly on fruit and vegetables, so that the fare they received in the camp was to them novel and luxurious. Some of the people in the camp had never seen white bread until they were brought into Nijlstrom. These facts, the circumstances under which the different classes of Boer lived in ordinary times, should be considered when trying to estimate the hardships or otherwise of their lot in these camps.

Whilst I am far from saying that this camp is in every respect satisfactory, it must be remembered that it is in its infancy, and probably has not received so much attention as the older and larger camps. I have in this report indicated the direction in which I believe improvement lies. The faults which I find, however, are not matters of complaint to the Boer, and the remedies I suggest would probably not be regarded as improvements, nor would they meet with his approval. Still they are of the greatest importance to the well-being and health of the camp, and have received the sanction of civilisation.

KENDAL FRANKS.

PIETERSBURG.

Pietersburg,
August 12th, 1901.

I visited this camp on August 10th and again on August 11th, 1901, and inspected its various departments carefully. The camp is situated to the south-west of the station and south of the town, the railway line separating the camp from the town. It is pitched on a gentle slope. At the foot of this slope is an excellent stream of water, which further west joins the stream coming from the town. The water is of very good quality. It is brought up in carts to the tanks in the camp, from which the people can draw what they require.

When the refugees were first brought in they were housed in the town; but on May 10th the camp was pitched and the people were moved from the town and placed in the tents. There are now no refugees in the town supported by us. The total number of refugees in this camp on August 10th was 3,967.

The camp consists of 600 *bell tents*, and there are 100 more not yet pitched. Some of the bell tents pitched are as yet unoccupied. The average number in a bell tent is five.

50 Large Marquees.—One of these is used as a church and school. Two are allotted to Commandant Buuys, a coloured burgher, and his party. About 150 years ago, so I am informed, a Dutchman named Buuys migrated to a place called Mara, north of Pietersburg, settled there and took to himself several Kaffir wives. The family now consists of 140 persons with the commandant as their head. The two marquees and several smaller tents form a small camp for these coloured burghers, outside the boundaries of the main camp, as the white or mainly white burghers have no dealings with their black or mainly black compatriots. One marquee is used as a store. All the rest of these large marquees are occupied by burgher families. Some accommodate 25, when the inmates are mostly children. The average number in a large marquee is 20.

25 Medium-sized Marquees.—One of these forms a well-equipped dispensary. One, divided in the middle, forms the doctor's consulting office and the dispenser's bedroom. One is allotted to the Camp Matron. The remaining 22 are occupied by burgher families. The average number in each of these medium-size marquees is 12.

Nine E.P. Tents.—One of these is allotted to Commandant Rensburg, four to the hospital, one to the doctor (Dr. Henderson), one to the staff of the hospital, and one is used as a hospital store.

The staff of the hospital consists of:—

- (1) The doctor (Dr. Henderson). He had been for nearly two years in practice near Victoria West, in Cape Colony, previous to his taking over the medical care of this camp in May last.
- (2) The matron (Miss Webb), one of the Army Reserve nurses who has just come up from the Yeomanry Hospital in Pretoria to take over the hospital in the burgher camp here.
- (3) An assistant matron, or head nurse, who has just arrived.
- (4) Two probationers, girls selected from among the refugees, for day work, and two more for night work.

The hospital consists of four E.P. tents. These can accommodate seven beds each. There were, in fact, 23 beds in the tents and 15 patients. Six of these were suffering from the effects of malaria which they had brought in with them, three from pneumonia following on influenza, one heart disease with dropsy, one chronic bronchitis with dropsy, one (in a tent by himself)

pneumonia after measles, one amputation of the leg, performed in the low country before he came into camp, one ulcer of the foot, and one disease of the hip.

These cases are what one would expect to find in a hospital out here, and are obviously not in any way to be attributed to the hardships of camp life, nor to any neglect or want of care on the part of those responsible for the well-being of the refugees in this camp.

Most of the beds in the hospital (15) are the regulation pattern, with wire-wove spring mattresses, supplied to the military hospital, the remaining eight of the lath pattern, and are not adapted for hospital use.

Besides the cases in hospital there is a large number of sick in camp, almost all of which are to be attributed to one or other of the epidemics which are prevalent there.

(1) *Malaria*.—Great numbers of the refugees who have been brought in here have come from the low country where malaria is rife. They have for the most part arrived in a very debilitated state, some have died on the road, some have been brought in dead, and others have succumbed to the disease since they came in.

(2) *Influenza*, which has attacked a large number, and which has been the cause of many cases of pneumonia.

(3) *Measles*.—This broke out in the camp early in July, and is the chief cause of the mortality among the children. The type is a bad one. Many of the cases seem to develop a low form of double pneumonia at the same time as the rash, and die off before the pneumonia has passed the first stage; here, too, a great many deaths are due to the carelessness or ignorance of the mothers in exposing their children before they have completely recovered. They seem to think that the child is well as soon as the rash disappears, and allow them to leave their tents even when cold winds and dust storms are blowing. What I have said in former reports regarding the injudicious feeding of the sick children, the administration, without medical advice, of medicines, and the parental objections to the use of soap and water, applies with at least equal force here.

The highest death rate recorded in this camp occurred during the week ending August 2nd. There were 63 deaths. Of these, 14 were adults and 49 children (under 12). Of the 14 adults, eight were from measles; and of the 49 children, 43 were from the same disease. Hence, if we eliminate the cases of measles, the death rate in the camp during this week was low, and the same applies to the weekly death rate all through July, especially when we take into consideration the condition, from malaria and influenza, in which the people arrived from Pietersburg.

Dr. Henderson informed me that before he left Victoria West an epidemic of measles had broken out in that district, and that the mortality resulting therefrom had been extremely high. He attributed this partly to the malignant type of the disease, and partly to the impossibility of inducing the parents to treat their children properly.

There has been considerable difficulty in this camp of inducing the people to go into the hospital when considered necessary by the doctor. No measures of coercion were tried until after the Military Governor's circular of authority had been received. Since then the aid of the burgher police has been called in two or three times. It is hoped by degrees the difficulty will cease to exist. The Superintendent and the doctor are both grateful for the "great help" the circular has afforded them.

The camp, generally, is under the care of the Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Tucker, a very efficient and energetic official. He is ably assisted by Mr. A. G. Watt, the storekeeper. There is a camp matron, and under her 10 probationers, ordline nurses. The camp is divided into districts, which are visited daily by these probationers, each of whom has a certain number of tents to look after. These probationers are selected from among the refugees, but, owing to the class from which these are drawn, some difficulty has been found in selecting suitable girls for this work. Their duty is to visit each tent every morning between 8 and 9 a.m., to see that the tents and the inmates are clean, and to report to the matron, who in her turn reports delinquents to the Superintendent. It is clear that the probationers' ideas of cleanliness fall far short of those usually recognised among Europeans. They

also make a list of all the sick in their respective districts; this they give to the matron, and the matron passes it on to the doctor. The doctor goes round by himself and visits all those on the lists supplied to him. If he wishes to order any medicines or medical comforts for the sick in the tents, he writes a prescription or an order for what is required, and gives it to some responsible person in the tent, who takes the "chit" to the dispensary and brings back what is ordered. Should all the adults in the tents be laid up, a special paid woman is appointed to look after them; she then takes the orders to the dispensary. I do not think this is altogether a satisfactory system. The plan adopted in some camps, as, for instance, at the Race Course Camp at Johannesburg, is better. The matron should accompany the doctor when he visits the sick, and take all the orders from him. Medicines and medical comforts should be distributed through the tents by the probationers, who should see that they are properly used. In this camp the only thing which the system adopted guarantees is that the materials ordered are given out. There is no security that the medical comforts go to the sick, and there is no one to see that the doctor's orders are carried out properly.

There are six section overseers—burghers selected from among the refugees. Their duty is to see that the streets and the surroundings of the tents are kept clean, and that the sweepings are carted away regularly and deposited in the proper place. Their work is, on the whole, well done. In addition to these overseers there are two sanitary men, they have charge of 18 large latrines. Their duty is to see that these are kept clean, and that the buckets are emptied twice a day and disinfected with carbolic powder or chloride of lime. Periodically the ground soil in the latrines is scraped away and the surface covered with fresh sand. The greatest difficulty was experienced for some time in keeping the women's latrines in decent order. Most of them showed a supreme contempt for such innovations. Two austere old Dutch women, who had in other ways been very troublesome in the camp, were appointed as police to look after these latrines and with the best results; the old women ceased from troubling, and all complaints were set at rest regarding the cleanliness of the latrines.

The milk supplied in the camp is almost altogether Milkmaid Brand; one part of condensed milk to seven of water is the strength used. One tin makes three bottles of milk. About six dozen tins are used per day—that is about 18 dozen bottles are issued. Milk is given to all sick and to all children under one year of age, and to all children under five whose mothers apply for it. It is also given to the old people and to those who are weakly. There is no stint.

Soup is also distributed in this camp. It is first supplied to the patients in the hospital; after them it is given out to all those who bring an order, either from the doctor or from one of the nurses. If there is then any left over it is given to anybody in the camp who may ask for some.

The rations given out are the same in quality and quantity as in the other camps. The supplemental ration of 1 lb. of rice per person per week has not yet begun, as the rice has not yet arrived. They have not been able to issue anything in place of it, as they have no mealie meal or other substitute in store. Soap is supplied to all those who cannot afford to buy it at the store. Half a bar or a whole bar is given per week, according to the number in each family. It is the duty of the probationers to report if the soap is not used. The matron reports the matter to the Superintendent.

The meat supplied in this camp is beef, and is of much better quality than the mutton supplied in some of the camps. Before the animals are slaughtered experienced burgher farmers examine them to see that they are not suffering from any illness. All doubtful animals are sent to the "sick cattle camp." The remnants after the burghers are supplied are given to the Kaffirs.

Messrs. Poynton Brothers have a store in this camp also. The store was opened on June 26th last; it has therefore been about six weeks in existence. During that period the Boers in the camp have purchased goods to the value of £2,068. I examined their books and their stores. Messrs. Poynton Brothers had on hand a large consignment of blankets, flour, corned beef, coffee, chicory, and Bovril for which they had no sale whatever. It was evident, in the face of the fact that the Boers in the camp had money to spend, and that

they did not spend it on the ordinary foodstuffs or blankets, that they considered that a sufficient quantity of these things was issued to them gratis in the camp, I thought it would be of interest, therefore, to enquire what were the things upon which they spent their money; I took notes of two consignments of goods which were rapidly disposed of. The first of these, which arrived early in June, showed :—

- 2 cases of fresh herrings.
- 1 case of floral mixture (sweets).
- 1 jar of sweets.
- 1 jar of butter scotch.
- 1 case of vinegar.
- 10 boxes of candles.
- 20 bags of rice.
- 2 cases of chipped beef.
- 2 cases of Sunlight soap.
- 1 case of Findon haddocks.
- 1 case of Libby's potted meats.
- 2 cases of assorted fruits.
- 1 case of lime juice cordial.

The second consignment, which arrived late in June, consisted of :—

- 6 cases of Quaker oats.
- 5 cases of Lyell's syrup.
- 1 case of matches.
- 1 case of honey.
- 1 case of kippered herrings.
- 1 case of currants.
- 2 cases of salmon.
- 1 case of pearl barley.
- 3 cases of preserved ginger.
- 5 boxes of raisins.
- 1 case of curry powder.
- 1 case of salad oil.
- 1 case of cocoanut oil.
- 1 case of Cape mixture (sweets).
- 1 case of London mixture (sweets).
- 1 bale of softs' (clothing material).

These constitute some of the luxuries, rather than the necessities of life, and tend to show that there is no foundation for the suggestions that the food supplied to the people in the camps is insufficient. It is very rarely that any complaint in this respect is ever heard from the people themselves who live in the camps.

KENDAL FRANKS.

Report on the Boer Refugee Camps in the Transvaal.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,

Pretoria, 23rd August, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. C. in C./4614, dated 16th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed report on the working of the Refugee Camps in the Transvaal Colony for the month of July, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,

War Office, London, S.W.

Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria—Monthly General Reports.—July.

*Military Governor's Office, Pretoria,
22nd August, 1901.*

To the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

I beg to forward the monthly report for July, 1901, of the Transvaal Burgher Refugee Camps.

Since last report was sent in, in addition to the visits of Mrs. Rendell Harris, two other ladies, Miss Hogg and Miss Taylor, of the Society of Friends, have been permitted to visit the Transvaal Camps.

Mrs. Harris has returned to the Coast with, as far as I could learn from her lips, favourable impressions of the administration of the Transvaal Camps.

Dr. Kendal Franks has also been on a tour of inspection, and has visited and reported on Irene, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Nylstroom, and Pietersburg; he is now visiting the camps on the eastern line.

I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the measles epidemic, and consequent reduction of death-rate; but these are still camps which are by no means free of this disease.

On the whole the conditions of life in camps are exceedingly healthy; the schools are popular and well attended.

I am taking every possible precaution against an epidemic of enteric fever, which may reasonably be expected in about six weeks' time when the rains begin.

I attach a financial statement of the expenditure for the month of June, 1901.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General Military Governor.

Refer to G.S.

*Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
22nd August, 1901.*

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

In forwarding you this report on the general working and conditions of the various Burgher Camps of this Colony for the month of July, I have the honour to state that considerable progress has been made in improving the condition of the inmates, both as regards the conveniences necessary for comfort, and in the supply of medical comforts and clothing.

Advantage has been taken of experience gained to make improvements, and the valuable suggestions contained in Dr. Kendal Franks' reports, where not already in process of being brought into operation, have been promptly acted on, with the object of giving effect to them with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

TOTAL Number of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, 31st July, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 31.7.01.				Average Daily Sick.				Per cent.	Deaths during Month.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton ..	1,994	266	758	970	26	3	9	14	1·3	17	1	1	15
Belfast ..	1,214	182	449	583	20	1	7	12	1·64	13	1	1	10
Heidelberg ..	1,996	441	654	901	40	4	12	24	2·00	18	1	6	11
Irene ..	4,403	1,101	1,548	1,760	371	43	74	254	8·41	147	9	10	128
Johannesburg ..	3,666	731	1,329	1,606	6	—	—	6	·16	38	—	6	32
Klerksdorp ..	3,552	885	1,299	1,868	19	2	7	10	·53	38	4	11	28
Krugersdorp..	4,152	682	1,563	1,907	6	—	—	6	·14	12	—	2	10
Middelburg ..	7,751	1,470	2,884	3,397	743	143	302	298	9·58	404	14	48	342
Mafeking ..	3,515	687	1,288	1,540	62	9	18	35	1·76	9	1	1	7
Nylstroom ..	1,521	191	539	791	59	7	11	41	3·87	36	2	1	38
Pietersburg ..	3,307	894	1,079	1,384	452	119	141	192	13·66	113	18	17	78
Potchefstroom ..	7,144	1,082	2,645	3,417	161	3	37	121	2·25	133	6	18	109
Standerton ..	2,996	591	1,115	1,290	23	4	10	9	·76	36	4	9	23
Vereeniging ..	1,038	178	344	516	18	2	4	12	1·73	4	—	2	2
Volkswater ..	5,452	702	2,347	2,413	232	39	78	115	4·24	49	4	8	37
Pretoria Relief ..	2,655	211	964	1,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J'H'burg Relief ..	5,868	660	2,345	2,863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydenburg Mil. Post ..	27	7	6	14	5	1	2	2	18·51	—	—	—	—
Waterval North Mil. Post ..	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid Mil. Post ..	204	18	102	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	62,479	10,481	23,261	28,787	2,243	380	712	1,151	3·59	1,067	66	141	860

**STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps,
Transvaal, During July, 1901.**

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	6	7	2
Belfast	3	7	—
Heidelberg	3	3	5
Irene	15	75	30
Johannesburg	5	5	13
Klerksdorp	7	5	11
Krugersdorp	3	15	1
Middelburg	61	164	117
Mafeking	—	—	—
Nylstroom	8	23	2
Pietersburg	21	34	23
Potchefstroom	13	75	20
Standerton	5	11	7
Vereeniging	—	1	1
Volksrust	18	12	7
Total	168	437	239

**RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camp,
Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 15th July, 1901.**

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp 28th June, 1901.	8,576	16,078	19,811	44,465
„ „ 15th July, „	8,899	17,477	22,425	48,881

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government Relief:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	238	1,107	1,719	3,064
Johannesburg	775	2,583	2,960	6,318
	1,013	3,690	4,679	9,382

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Deaths for 2 weeks in Burgher Camps only ..	25	57	368	450

Births in Burgher Camps only:—

During the past 2 weeks 53 children have been born in the various Burgher Camps, and of these 10 have died.

**RETURN showing number of Coloured Inmates, and Deaths in Burgher Camps,
Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 15th July, 1901.**

CENSUS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camps June 28th	244	800	1,835	2,879
„ „ July 15th	395	257	412	1,064

Deaths for 2 weeks Total 3.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camps,
Transvaal, for 2 weeks ending 31st July, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp July 15th	8,899	17,477	22,425	48,881
" " " 31st	9,665	20,012	24,462	54,139

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	211	964	1,480	2,655
Johannesburg	660	2,345	2,863	5,868
	871	3,309	4,343	8,523

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Deaths for 2 weeks in Burgher Camps only ..	26	61	380	467

Births in Burgher Camps only :—

Between the 15th and 31st July, 105 children have been born, and of these 10 have died.

NATIVES.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp 15th July	395	257	412	1,650
" " 31st "	517	309	598	1,424

Deaths for 2 weeks Total 4.

No Births.

This does not include returns of native refugee camps, under the control of the native labour depôt.

*Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria,
5th July, 1901.*

Circular No. 49.

SCALE of Rations for One Week.

	Flour.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Salt.	Meat.
	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.
Adults	7	12	6	4	2
Children	3½	12	3	2	1

Note (a) Children above 6 years of age are to receive 7 lbs. of flour per week.

(b) All persons above the age of 12 years are to be considered adults.

(c) Coloured folk are to receive the above scale of rations, except sugar, coffee, and meat. Of these they are to get 8 oz., 4 oz., and 1 lb. respectively per week.

(d) Superintendents may reduce the scale of rations of sugar and coffee in cases of persons guilty of insubordination or ill-behaviour.

(e) Milk and other nourishing food is supplied, under the head of "Medical Comforts," on the order of the M.O., and it is recommended that all young children should receive an allowance of milk, if possible. Tinned milk should be mixed by the dispenser and issued in the same way as fresh milk.

(f) When fresh meat is available from stock supplied by the A.S.C., adults are to be rationed 3 lbs. of meat, not including bone, weekly, and children 2 lbs. weekly.

(g) As a supplement to the ordinary ration, 1 lb. of rice per head per week is to be issued. If rice is not available, mealies or mealie meal may be substituted for it.

(h) Soap.—This should be issued regularly in sufficient quantities to meet the individual needs of the inmates.

(Signed) W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Barberton, Month ending 31.7.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	135	312	417			
Arrivals	..	..	..	144	462	572			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	4			
							279	774	993
Departures	..	..	..	12	15	8			
Deaths	..	..	..	1	1	15			
							13	16	23
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	758	970

SICK IN CAMP.

								Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	1	5	2
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	2	5	12
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	4	9	10
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	6	18	23

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	9
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	6
„ 12 years and 40 years	1	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	1	1	15

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	4	Whooping Cough	—	Convulsions	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	9	Marasmus	3		

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Barberton,

7th August, 1901.

REPORT for Month ending 31st July, 1901.

Arrivals.—Since my last report 1,130 persons have arrived at this camp, making a total of 1,994, all of whom have been comfortably accommodated in tents and marquees. The wire fence which heretofore divided the camp from the show ground has been removed, which gives the occupants more room for recreation and other purposes. I am pleased to say that the newcomers have cheerfully adapted themselves to their present circumstances, and in conjunction with the older occupants are daily becoming more clean and tidy in their habits, also more amenable to the conditions prevailing in the camp.

Latrines.—The old latrines have been enlarged and new ones built, this also applies to those for natives.

Natives.—The 121 natives (men, women and children), mostly comprised of families, are not of much assistance for work, some of the men, however, are utilised for loading and unloading coal, firewood, &c., at the railway station for the laager.

Sickness.—Measles and influenza have been prevalent, although I am glad to report that influenza is now decreasing, there have been cases of other diseases, but the two first named have been most marked.

Water.—There has been no inconvenience as regards the supply of water, but in view of the present dry season and to provide for emergencies, I am informed by the G.O.C. that a number of tanks will be provided our camp.

Butchery.—In this connection we have managed very well indeed, I have been in a position to issue meat simultaneously with the other rations.

Rations.—The number of refugees to whom rations are being issued are as follows:—266 men, 758 women, and 970 children. The number of natives drawing rations, 47.

Commissariat.—The commissariat department continues to work in a satisfactory manner, we issue rations including meat on Mondays and Thursdays between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., each issue being completed in a little over three hours.

(7925)

2 G 2

Food Supplies.—The supplies of food to the occupants of camp are in every respect satisfactory.

Treatment of the Sick.—In all cases of serious sickness our doctor is consulted, and the case is immediately submitted for his report, and if considered necessary for hospital treatment the patient is removed thereto, which is about 300 yards from the camp and where every care and attention is given by the doctor and nurses.

Visiting Committees.—We have no visiting committee, two women (camp matrons) daily visit all cases of sickness, and together with other willing hands, give every assistance to those who are ill.

Local Committee.—We have no local committee.

Hospital Accommodation.—Our hospital accommodation consists of two brick buildings and five marquees.

Hospital Staff.—Our hospital staff is comprised of one doctor, one dispenser, one matron, six female nurses, and one male nurse.

Other Nursing Organisation.—There is no other nursing organisation; but in cases of emergency, three other women who reside in the camp are employed as nurses.

Medical Comforts.—Specification of medical comforts issued to hospital and camp enclosed.

Blankets, &c.—Flannelette, calico, and forty blankets were distributed by me, and clothing dresses, &c., by ladies in town.

Public Worship.—Every facility is given the inmates for the holding of public worship, which is held in the show-ground pavilion. The clergymen are: Rev. Armitage (Church of England) and the Rev. Meara (Wesleyan). Services are also conducted by visitors from the town.

Schools.—The show-ground building is used for the school, and is furnished with desks, blackboards, &c., the room is capable of holding a large number of children, and is well ventilated.

The staff of teachers consist of the head master and eleven assistants.

The average attendance is 350 children.

Sanitary.—I am glad to report a marked improvement in this important matter, which was really needed. The town sanitary department have increased their staff, &c., to meet the requirements of our camp, I have also had wagons engaged assisting in the removal of refuse.

I might mention that our doctor, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, has given me valuable assistance in bringing this change about.

There are bathrooms, wash tables, dust bins, tubs outside fencing, and trenches inside camp, the latter to drain and carry off waste and wash water.

The people are observing hygienic rules to a certain extent.

Condition of New Arrivals.—Most of the arrivals are fairly well clad, and many have funds with which to get what they require.

Poynton Brothers.—This firm have not yet opened here.

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL Comforts issued during the Month of July, 1901.

In Camp.

Milk	1,073	tins
Quaker oats	100	lbs.
S. meat	103	"
Cornflour	6½	"
Maizena	15	"
Barley	105	"
Tea	11¾	"
Tapioca	18½	"
Sago	18½	"
Rice	32	"
Arrowroot	1	"
Brandy	1	bottle
Port wine	1	"

In Hospital.

Milk	126 tins
Quaker oats	57 lbs.
S. meat	644 „
Barley	28 „
Tea	12 „
Sago	13 „
Rice	50 „
Brandy	15 bottles
Port wine	3 „
Meat extract.. .. .	48 tins.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Belfast, Month ending
31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	180	288	403			
Arrivals	57	167	195			
Births	—	—	4			
				187	455	602
Departures	2	5	9			
Deaths	2	1	10			
				4	6	19
In Camp, 31.7.1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	182	449	583

SICK IN CAMPS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	1	5	—
„ 12. „ „	—	8	6
„ 19. „ „	2	9	21
„ 26. „ „	—	8	20

DEATHS.

	Men	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	1
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	7
„ 12 years and 40 years.. .. .	1	—	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	2	1	10

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles 3	Enteric	Heart Disease 1
Diarrhoea —	Whooping Cough ..	Status Apoplexy .. 1
Dysentery —	Influenza	Cerebral Hemorrhage .. 1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis 5	Marasmus	Convulsions 2

(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
12th August, 1901.

To the
General Superintendent, Pretoria.

Report for July.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that the month of July has been a very satisfactory one in many ways. The different departments have been thoroughly organised and everything seems to be working satisfactorily.

The refugees appear to be well satisfied with the rations they are receiving. I have received from time to time, many testimonials of gratitude for all the thought and kindness which is being shown to them from our Government. The quality of the rations is excellent, there was some grumbling at first about fuel, but with extra issues, and the starting of ovens in which to bake their bread, they were soon satisfied in that respect. So much has this boon been appreciated that I have had to start a third oven which I have to keep going every day.

The weather is gradually getting warmer in the daytime, but we are still having bitter winds and sharp frosts at night, this tells somewhat upon the aged and children and this makes us more liberal in our supply of wood and coal to those living in tents.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been 2 men, 1 woman, 10 children, native nil. The prevailing causes has been measles and bronchopneumonia in the children, and natural causes in the adults.

Sick.—I have enlisted the kind services of many to bring to the notice of the medical officer those in their vicinity who are sick, and by this means we reach many who would not of themselves report. The people have a great suspicion of the ability of the English doctor, and would much rather be left to themselves and their simple methods of treatment. The great evils we have to contend with are blind ignorance and superstition, and it is as much work for us to battle against these as disease.

Camp Visitation.—I have tried to organise a Ladies Committee for this purpose, and to dispense the charity which from time to time is placed at our disposal, but I found there was no cohesion amongst them, in fact the goods and medical comforts would have gone barely round the family circles of the Committee and their immediate friends, one section looked with suspicion on the other, so I felt compelled to dissolve the Committee. We have one lady who acts as interpreter to the medical officer, who also undertakes to distribute or recommend for distribution clothing and comforts, but this is not sufficient. I had intended to place Nurse Lambert in charge of this department, she has had wide experience in slum work and would have filled the position admirably, but our hospital is increasing so much that it would weaken the staff to withdraw her so will endeavour to get some one else to fill the duties. This is a very difficult thing to do as I find most of the people so selfish.

Hospital.—When we commenced the camp here we set aside the store belonging to Messrs. Store, Bros., a building admirably situated for this purpose, which by a little ingenuity we converted into 3 wards, capable of holding 30 beds. These have been fully occupied from time to time. This building adjoins the Transvaal Hotel, and when we found the epidemic of

measles upon us we converted the rooms of this place into infectious wards for the reception of children. At present we have 30 children in these wards, and still I find I must increase the accommodation. It is very gratifying to report that we have not lost one case since it was commenced. I have indented for equipment for this extension, in the meantime the military have helped me very readily and will continue to do so until this arrives.

Since the formation of the hospital on July 2nd, they have treated 55 (inmates) patients, and have only had 3 deaths, 2 women and 1 child, and they were foregone conclusions before being brought in (1) consumption, (2) fatty heart, (3) throat trouble generated in Lydenburg before arriving in this camp. This speaks volumes for the nursing staff and too much credit cannot be given to the matron with her 2 assistants for their devotion to the responsibility imposed on them. The staff consists of matron, 2 nursing sisters, and 4 probationers.

Medical Comforts.—In all cases of sickness these are issued on report of the medical officer and to any deserving cases brought to my notice, and whilst issuing with discretion, we see that sufficient is distributed for the comfort of those deserving.

Milk.—This is becoming quite an important branch, we issue upwards of 250 bottles per day, that is outside issue, which does not include the hospital. All children to the age of three years, and the old people, receive a supply.

Blankets.—Owing to the cold weather and the destitution of most people coming in, I caused to be issued 700 blankets (military) during the month; we had to be liberal in our issue to check, if possible, the attacks of pneumonia. In addition to this I caused to be issued 800 yards of flannelette to make warm clothing for the little ones, especially for those passing through the hospital.

Public Worship.—We placed at the disposal of the Church Committee, a building originally used as a saw mill, this we find totally unsuitable, and are making arrangements for the use of the English Church, which is at present unoccupied. The people are fortunate in having four laymen to minister to their spiritual wants, one of these is the assistant head teacher in the school. The attendance at service would be an example to many a community.

School.—The school was opened on Wednesday the 10th under the presidency of Mr. J. Munroe, head teacher with assistants, four English and two Dutch, with a roll of 100, which has gradually risen until it has reached 190. The subjects taught are, junior: A.B.C. (Kindergarten style), cubes arithmetic, writing, singing and physical drill; senior: English, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, singing and physical musical drill; boys, drawing; girls, sewing and other needlework. Games: boys, football; girls, skipping, &c. (the balls and ropes were kindly sent down by Major Bulman, O.C., Belfast, who takes a lively interest in the youth of this camp). On Friday afternoon there is a resumé of the week's work, to which the parents are invited, who are evincing a lively interest in the training of their children.

Sanitation.—This is a department which require all ones care and attention. The people are so slow to recognise what is required of them. It is a sort of education, and will be a process of evolution before they thoroughly understand the necessity of observing the strict laws of health. I have had occasion to threaten them with all sorts of punishments for non-compliance with the rules which govern this department. Still we are gradually overcoming the difficulties that beset us. As a town, the sanitary department must have been worked on a very primitive system. We are busy clearing away the accumulation of years.

Condition of the People Arriving.—Those arriving recently are for the most part brought in from the laagers which were surprised by the military operations of the past few weeks around us in the northern portions. As it was impossible for the convoys to bring in all their belongings, they were brought in with very few goods, some without any but a little bedding. We issued blankets to these, and apparently they are satisfied, soon adapting themselves to the camp life here.

Poynton's Store.—This has been quite a boon. The people have bought

freely, as far as they could afford, of clothing, &c. The drawback seems to be the short supply. Boots are badly needed.

Altogether we can congratulate ourselves on the amicable feeling which exists, and the contentment which is evident in the camp, a fact which is sufficient evidence of the good treatment they are receiving at the instigation of our Government.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Superintendent.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Heidelberg, Month ending
July 31st, 1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1st July, 1901	..	..	..	..	392	447	665	.		
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	80	237	269			
Births	..	..	..	..	—	—	11	472	684	945
Departures	..	..	..	..	30	24	33			
Deaths	..	..	..	..	1	6	11	31	30	44
In Camp, 31st July, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	654	901

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	13
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	11
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	62
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	9

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	8
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	11

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	9	Enteric	..	..	—	Heart Disease	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	1	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	Burns	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	—	Influenza	..	1	—	Meningitis	..	..	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	8	Marasmus	..	..	—		

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Camp Superintendent.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

*Burgher Camp,
Heidelberg.*

Monthly Report for July.

Sir,

Fifty more circular tents have been recently received from Durban, and these have been erected and are in readiness for any fresh arrivals.

Five more large marques have also arrived for the hospital, and these also have been erected in readiness for any patients ordered into hospital by the medical officer. The hospital has been removed to a fresh site. At present there is accommodation for 28 patients, but I am gradually arranging, as the summer will soon be upon us, for double the accommodation, viz;— 56 beds.

Serious cases of illness are immediately brought to hospital.

At present there is a staff of 12 police who have been selected from the burghers and these men report any illness that may not come under the notice of the medical officer.

I am at present issuing to all children under the age of two years one tin of milk every second day, any children or persons above two years receive milk on an order from the medical officer.

There is no other nursing organisation than the hospital, as the people prefer nursing their own children, until such time, as it becomes necessary to send them to hospital.

During July the following medical comforts have been issued :—

Brandy	14 bottles.
Port Wine	15 „
Pearl Barley	62 lbs.
Corn Flour	45 „
Quaker Oats	28 „
Milk	1095 tins.
Oatmeal	7 lbs.
Fresh Milk	407 bottles.
Meat Extract	67 tins.

The hospital staff consists of one doctor, one matron, four probationers, one orderly, one sanitary native, one water carrier, one cook, and as the hospital becomes larger the staff will be increased.

From to-morrow there will be an assistant nurse to the matron in charge of the hospital.

During July the following articles have been issued free to those who were most in want and unable to purchase for themselves, per Messrs. Poynton Bros. :—

Print	439 yards.
Graudrill	70 „
Flannelette	588 „
Rugs	90
Cooking Pots	10
Boots	98 pairs.
Dress Material	148 yards.
Cottonade	57 „
Linen	14 „
Kettle	1
Jean	4 yards.
Shirting	8 yards.
Cotton	33 reels.
Shirts	4
Vests	2
Hats	5
Trousers	2 pairs.
Coat	1
Clothes	4 suits.

Per Reichenberg, Heidelberg :—

Cooking Pot	1
---------------------	---

The above amount to £154 5s. 6d. In addition there have also been issued during July, from Burgher Camp, Heidelberg, 64 Military blankets, and the following; sent from P. C. Schultz of Cape Town, by, I understand, a Mrs. Koopmas :—

Marrow Fat	..	..	..	2 cases.
Drapery	..	..	..	2 "
Lines	..	..	..	1 packet.
Soap	..	..	..	4 cases.
Castor Oil	..	..	..	3 "
Chamberlain's mixture	..	..	..	1 "
" Colic mixture	..	..	..	1 "
Books	..	..	..	4 "
Milk	..	..	..	2 "
Blankets	..	..	..	4 "
Clothing	..	..	..	6 "
Sugar	..	..	..	3 packets.
Biscuits and Cocoa	..	..	..	1 case.
Maizena	..	..	..	2 cases.
Soap	..	..	..	1 case.
Milk	..	..	..	8 cases.
Oatmeal	..	..	..	8 "
Sugar	..	..	..	2 "
Coffee	..	..	..	4 casks.
Rice	..	..	..	2 bags.
Blankets	..	..	..	1 bale.

Mr. A. Strydom, refugee, living in camp, is Minister to the people, and conducts all funeral services.

There is no school accommodation in camp, but a most suitable building adjacent to "the Dopper Church" and also one marquee, are utilized as such. There is one head teacher and seven assistants.

When the measles appeared in camp, I immediately closed the school, this was on the 15th July, when the attendance was 339, I do not think it wise to reopen for the present.

The camp is divided into three different parts, with a distance of from 200 to 300 yards between each, there are two latrines to each camp, one for men and one for women, the latrines are cleared every night by sanitary contractor, and every morning one man to every two latrines goes round to examine, and clean, if necessary, the seats and sprinkle plenty of disinfectant.

Refugees, principally women and children, arriving from outlying farms, come in in a most pitiful state, some of them in rags, and their feet showing through their boots; these are attended to in the way of clothing and boots as soon as possible.

During the month of July there have been manufactured in camp, by refugees, 53 double bedsteads for women who have no husbands to assist them. Timber has also been issued to other families for the purpose of making bedsteads.

Poynton Bros. Store is of considerable assistance in supplying clothing, &c., and is, I consider, a great convenience to the refugees in camp.

There is at present a severe outbreak of measles in camp, and, in order that none of the cases be neglected, I have at present two medical officers attending.

The supplies forwarded are of excellent quality in every respect, and since my last report an allowance of rice has been added to the ration scale.

The climate is splendid, and fine weather has prevailed during July.

I have much trouble in making the people observe hygienic rules, but under the circumstances, and taking into consideration the kind of people they are, their behaviour is satisfactory, and I have hopes of teaching them to conduct themselves in a more civilised manner than they have been accustomed to,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

A. A. ALLISON,

Superintendent.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Irene, Month ending
31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	—	—	—	1,168	1,621	1,927
Arrivals	119	191	211			
Births	—	—	14	119	191	225
				1,287	1,812	2,152
Departures	178	253	266			
Deaths	8	11	126	186	264	392
In Camp, 31.7.1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,101	1,548	1,760

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	44	81	370
" 12. " "	45	71	268
" 19. " "	41	76	213
" 26. " "	44	67	171

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	8
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	10
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	110
" 12 years and 40 years	5	6	—
" 40 " " 50 "	1	2	—
" 50 " " over	3	2	—
Total	9	10	128

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	93	Whooping Cough .. 1	Convulsions 2
Diarrhoea	4	Influenza 1	Bright's Disease .. 1
Dysentery	1	Marasmus 1	Tubercle 1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis .. 33		Heart Disease .. —	Pneu. & Bult Went .. 1
Enteric	5	Malaria 3	Apoplexy 1

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Report, July, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I arrived at Irene Camp on the 8th of July, and took over the camp and commenced my duties on the 9th day of July.

The arrangements in camp for the treatment of the sick are chiefly as follows :—If a person is seriously ill, and the medical officer considers it advisable, such person is removed to the hospital, where he is attended to by the trained nurses of the hospital staff. If they elect to keep their sick in their own tents, these are visited there three to four times a day by the Pretoria ladies, who reside in camp here and report such cases to the medical officer, who then visits these sick in their own tents, prescribing the necessary medicines and medical comforts, and all necessary requirements.

I have no committees to visit the sick in their tents and assisting the medical officer and nursing staff, except the six ladies from Pretoria who belong to the Red Cross. These ladies stay here for one month at a time, when they are relieved by others from Pretoria. They are of great assistance to the medical officer, and are untiring in their visits and rounds in the camps among the sick. They report all cases of sickness in the tents to the medical officer, who thereupon visits these cases accompanied by the nurse who has reported the case. The camp is divided amongst these ladies, and so many rows of tents are allotted to each. They also issue orders, to be signed by the superintendent, for immediate wants such as pots, kettles, etc.

There are no local committees assisting in tent to tent visitations yet, but I am hopeful that within a very short time ample provision will have been made for the formation and establishment of such committees. There are some ladies living out of camp who frequently visit the sick in camp and provide them with little comforts, but a great deal more could be done in this direction if there was some woman in camp to lead and direct the inmates as to their Christian duties in this direction. I have placed a marquee at the disposal of the camp women where they may meet to hold their own prayer meetings, singing classes, sewing classes, and Christian association meetings, and trust to see good results issue within a short time.

There is hospital accommodation for 40 patients, and the brick building will soon be completed which contains two nice large wards to be used for cases of pneumonia and bronchitis, etc. Two rooms, which are to be occupied by the medical officer and his assistant, have been added to this building.

The following is the staff attached to the hospital :—The chief medical officer and his assistant, one matron, two nursing sisters, three nurses, seven probationers, two domestics, three washerwomen, one baker ; besides these the sisters employ inmates of the camp to do any sewing which may be required, for which these women are paid a small remuneration.

I attach hereto the chief medical officer's report for July, which speaks for itself.

There is no other nursing organisation except the six Pretoria ladies, who assist in the nursing and visiting as before mentioned.

The following medical comforts have been issued during the month of July, namely :—

Brandy	..	..	..	..	88 bottles
Port wine	..	..	..	..	92 "
Corn flour	..	..	..	..	222 lbs.
Essence of beef	..	..	..	..	228 tins
Compressed vegetables	..	..	..	..	120 packets
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	93 4-oz. tins
Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	32½ lbs.
Pearl barley	..	..	..	..	212 "
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	184½ "
Mellins Food	..	..	..	..	28 tins
Benger's Food	..	..	..	..	36 "

Bovril	..	..	..	..	96 tins
Jelly	..	..	..	..	12 packets
Rice	..	..	..	..	112 lbs.
Patent barley	..	..	..	..	62 „
Quaker oats	..	..	..	..	48 „

These were issued from the dispensary, and besides this the following was issued from our own store, namely :—

Arrowroot	..	..	..	..	36 lbs.
Brandy	..	..	..	..	102 bottles
Port wine	..	..	..	..	107 „
Milk	..	..	..	..	144 cases
Sago	..	..	..	..	228 lbs.
Pearl barley	..	..	..	..	234 „
Rice	..	..	..	..	162 „
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	23½ „
Compressed vegetables	..	..	..	..	33¾ „
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	7 „
White sugar	..	..	..	..	83 „
Quaker oats	..	..	..	..	74 „
Tea	..	..	..	..	34¼ „
Brand's Essence	..	..	..	..	230
Mustard	..	..	..	..	½ lb.
Starch	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Custard	..	..	..	..	8 packets
Jam	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.
Lemco	..	..	..	..	60 tins
Butter	..	..	..	..	39 lbs.
Corn flour	..	..	..	..	193 „
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	27 „
Mellins Food	..	..	..	..	36 tins
Bovril	..	..	..	..	24 „
Patent barley	..	..	..	..	74 lbs.
Benger's Food	..	..	..	..	36 „
Fancy biscuits	..	..	..	..	18 „

The following clothing and blankets have been distributed by me :—

First.—Goods bought from Poynton Brothers :—

Blankets	..	..	..	..	352
Print.	..	..	..	..	800 yds.
Cord	..	..	..	..	120 „
Cottonade	..	..	..	..	350 „
Corsets	..	..	..	..	3
Bed ticking	..	..	..	..	6 yds.
Nightdresses	..	..	..	..	2 doz.
Men's shirts	..	..	..	..	2 „
Pannikins	..	..	..	..	6 „
Calico to make mattresses	..	..	..	..	648 yds.

Secondly.—Goods issued through our own store for the month of July, which is quite apart from that issued through Poynton's and the Relief Funds, namely :—

Blankets	..	..	..	..	485
Soap	..	..	..	..	500 lbs.
Kettles	..	..	..	..	16
Buckets	..	..	..	..	6
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	4

Besides this there have been several cases of old clothing and numbers of bundles and parcels containing clothing distributed to the most needy during the month.

Thirdly.—Goods distributed by the Netherlands Relief Committee as follows :—

Flannelette	34 pieces
Children's boots	131 pairs
Boy's suits	173
Cashmere	14 pieces
Women's boots	144 pairs
Needles, cotton, etc., etc.	1 case
German print	28 pieces
„ „	50 „
„ „	13 „
Flannelette	30 „
Women's boots	109 pairs
Children's „	85 „
Women's „	70 „
Children's „	133 „
Women's „	12 doz.
Children's „	12 „
„ „	43 „
White calico	8 pieces

Kettles with plates, spoons, forks, and other hardwares.

9. For public worship there are 4 large marquees or tents at the disposal of the several sects and part of a wood and iron building, which is used by the military chaplain, Rev. J. B. Richardson. The United Church hold their services under a large canvas shed erected for that purpose. All the services are well attended and appreciated, and the Sunday schools are well attended. The United Church have the Rev. Bosman of Pretoria to visit camp and preach sermons every Friday. His assistant, Rev. du Preez, also comes over occasionally.

The Doppers have elders Hermann and Visser to visit them and to hold service, and in the absence of these other elders conduct the services.

School Accommodation consists of 6 large marquees and also part of the wood and iron building which is used by the military chaplain. There is accommodation for at least 600 pupils. The staff consists of 10 teachers. The head teacher, Mr. Leibbrandt; the assistant, the Rev. Richardson; the 2nd assistant, Mr. Smit; and 7 other lady teachers. The number of pupils on roll at the end of July was 408, with an average attendance of 90 per cent. for the month. 53 children left school during the month. These were children of refugees who belonged to and were transferred to Pietersburg. I have great hopes that the number of pupils attending school will greatly increase during August.

The people are anything but careful to observe hygienic rules. During the month the police hospital attendants and specially appointed inspectors have succeeded in arresting a considerable number of contraveners of the sanitary regulations, and I am hopeful that the people will learn that it is in their own interest to see the rules strictly enforced. I have a sanitary inspector and an assistant, with 25 native boys under them. Besides these there are a large number of line captains who are also responsible for the cleanliness of the camp.

The condition of the people arriving in camp is, generally speaking, a poor one, and the children are sometimes mere skeletons when they arrive, having suffered from fever.

Poynton's Store in the camp has been a great help to the refugees in supplying certain wants.

Our water supply has been very well maintained during the month and there have been no complaints.

Wood and Coal.—These supplies have been fairly well kept up, and I have had few complaints.

Meat Supply.—This is at present a cause of anxiety as there is no food for any stock in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp. We draw our supplies from Pretoria, say 1400 sheep at a time. The butcher goes in for the sheep which he receives from the inspector of farms. Owing to the stock eating certain poisonous herbs a great number die daily.

Absconders.—During the month nine burghers have absconded from camp, and with the exception of one lad (Russell) who was caught by the military and returned into camp here, these men are still at large. This lad states he only left camp because he longed to go home, and he had no evil intentions. It appears that he has deserted from other camps and is considered a harmless weak-brained youth. I have done my best to ascertain the real causes of the desertions taking place from the burgher camps, and find them various. In some instances I believe the cause to be, that women of burghers still on commando talk over and prevail upon some young men in camp to desert for the purpose of carrying letters to their husbands still on commando. In some cases the deserters may be or may have been under sundry obligations to the families who prevail upon them to desert, namely:—they may be byworners, or debtors, or suitors, or it may be done for remunerative prices and prospective promises. I do not think many desert for the purpose of joining commandoes and fighting again. A great number of burghers have not taken the oath of neutrality, and if this oath were administered before they entered any burgher camp, or immediately after they entered camp, they would not desert so readily.

Another cause of desertion I find to be that there are many women and children in camp whose fathers and husbands are still out, and there are men and fathers in camp whose wives and children are still out. In some instances, nine and twelve months have passed since they last heard any news of their relatives, and I feel certain that this influences the number of desertions from camp. To ascertain whether this latter cause is a correct one, I have now put up a tent near my office (as my office accommodation is limited), and have engaged one of the refugees to be in attendance in this tent daily for the purpose of receiving statements and particulars from inmates of this camp who are desirous of finding out where their relatives and children are. This man will keep a register of the names of those people who come to him, with particulars of the enquiries made and the replies received, and instead of sending one letter or query only to the nearest camp or officer where such family were last heard of, he will write to any camp where there may be a probability of learning something about the absent ones. If these queries are promptly replied to by the officers and superintendents to whom they are addressed, a good deal of suffering and anxiety on the part of inmates of the camp will be done away with, and desertions then be ascribed to bravado, lust for murder, looting, &c., &c.

Orphans in Camps.—During this month some circulars were sent or brought into camp by Rev. Bosman from Pretoria, with request that statistics should be made showing the numbers of orphans, and also of children whose parents or guardians were missing or still out. It was reported that this was all to be done with the knowledge and consent of the Government. The idea is to distribute these orphans and homeless children amongst respectable and Christian people in the Cape Colony, and that this would only be a measure of a temporary nature while the war lasted. I attended the meeting of those interested in this matter, and explained the circular to those present, and told them that the Government had sanctioned the work of the Committees. The object in itself was a very laudable one, but before any orphans were removed out of the camp I should like to consider the matter and report on it, and meantime they might make a list of all orphans and all children whose parents and natural guardians were absent. This matter is of such importance that it should form a subject for special report. If orphanages were established in the Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange River Colony on the pound for pound principle or exclusively at Government expense and under Government control and supervision, with industrial classes, &c., attached thereto, there would be no objection to drafting the orphans out of the burgher camps thither; but for the present I am compelled to report against the removal of orphans from the burgher camps to the charge of Cape Colonial Committees or residents in the Cape Colony, who may be disloyal subjects of His Majesty, and who would, under the cloak of doing good laudable Christian rescue work, be propagating the worst form of race hatred and disloyalty. I do not consider that the Cape Colony is, at the present time, a desirable place to receive these orphans, even temporarily.

General.—As soon as the cold, frosty weather breaks I hope the number of deaths will immediately decrease. It is noticeable that for the few nice warm days we had, the deaths were few. No sooner did we have one or two frosty nights but the death rate increased at once.

On the whole, the people in camp are quiet, and complaints are not so many now as they were in the beginning of July.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. F. ESSELIN,
Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Irene.
4th August, 1901.*

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Irene.

Sir,

I beg to report as follows for the month of July, 1901—

The number of sick in camp has been steadily diminishing during this month, from 490 at the beginning of the month to 230 at the end, and likewise the death rate shows a constant falling off, from 40 per week at the beginning of the month to 14 for the week ending August 1st. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to the subsidence of the measles epidemic, which has worked itself out amongst the inhabitants of the camp, who have been in some time. But as we are constantly getting new arrivals who have never had measles, there is no chance of stamping the disease out. Isolation has been suggested, but for obvious reasons it is impossible and of no practical use. I admit the more severe cases of measles into the hospital where possible; for the month eleven were admitted, of whom one died, a male, 15 years of age, with pneumonia besides. Next to measles, pneumonia and bronchitis bring up the number of sick in camp. These cases are always more or less serious and a cause of great anxiety. They do not do well in tents at this time of the year, where the temperature in the tents varies enormously—besides the variation in temperature nothing on earth will prevent all the blankets, &c., being used to pack on to the patient at the hottest part of the day. The idea is that a patient with a high temperature must be kept so; further medicine of one sort or another must be given every half hour. On two occasions I found young children asleep, with pin point pupils, suffering from bronchitis, I enquired whether any medicine had been used besides what I prescribed, but could get no confession to that effect. I immediately went to the dispensary and found my prescription in order, and am certain it was dispensed correctly by the qualified dispenser. In one of these cases I found a bottle of paregoric, which the mother admitted she gave the child, 10 drops every half hour being the dose she gave, the child was six months old. My prescription also contained F. Camph. Co., 5 minims in a 3 hour dose, the child died. In the other case I could find no paregoric, but warned the mother of the danger, with good results for the patient. No one can imagine the difficulty a medical man has in preventing these people from using their dangerous, useless, and disgusting remedies. Goat dung and wormwood made into a decoction and drunk in quantities is the favourite “drippel” or “middel” “for bringing the measles out,” pieces of raw meat are bandaged over each eye in acute conjunctivitis, and most of these cases are caused by dirt. Babies ears are receptacles for an endless variety of rubbish, and consequently otorrhoea is very common. Rags wetted with human urine are used for open flesh wounds, and so on.

Many of the up-country people are impregnated with malaria, and all acute diseases are consequently of a severer type in type, in these rotten constitutions.

The hospital is gradually becoming more popular, but a sharp lookout has to be kept on the patients and their relations. Food, especially in typhoid cases, where the patient is hungry, is brought in by the wily, slim

mother, or a mother may watch her child and the nurse as well, and as soon as the nurse leaves the ward for a minute or two she may return and find child and mother gone; this actually happened here, but I recovered the child and refused the mother permission to visit the ward without a note from me, and then a special nurse was deputed to watch her. This was a typhoid case, and the mother's name was van Heerden.

There are very few complaints about the food, the best meat obtainable is issued, but as the Boers have burnt all the grass round the camps, the grazing for stock is limited at a time of the year when at the best of times fat stock is rare. Complaints come chiefly from those who have never been better off in their lives.

Our medical comforts are at times low, but this is due to the difficulty of transport, large orders are placed before the stock is too low, but even then these orders are occasionally not executed in the time we allow, which is always liberal. Rice has been added to the rations.

The sanitary condition of the camp is good, but a sharp watch has to be kept to prevent people emptying their slops at their front door. In the tents of some, slops and stools are allowed to remain for hours without being removed, blankets and shawls are often used as diapers for babies, with the result that the stench is unbearable. Many of the better class won't go near, much less into tents, of the dirtier, but not to say poorer class.

The idea of helping the helpless does not exist in consciences of the stalwart burgher, over and over again a woman whose husband is fighting or a prisoner of war has to sit and nurse her children and ask in vain of a fine well-built, noble "patriot" to chop her wood or fetch her rations or her medicine, his reply is "I have no time," or something to that effect. There is no such thing as gallantry among these creatures, unless paid for, when another name will cover the term gallantry. The water supply here is good and plentiful.

The new hospital is rapidly approaching completion and will be used chiefly for pneumonia and bronchitis cases.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. B. WOODROFFE,
M.O.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp, J'H'Burg, Month ending 31.7.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	689	1,236	1,505			
Arrivals	..	..	..	100	249	806			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	8			
							789	1,485	1,819
Departures	58	150	181			
Deaths	—	6	32			
							58	156	213
In Camp, 31.7.1901	781	1,329	1,606

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SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	—	2	8
"	12.	"	"	—	2	8
"	19.	"	"	—	—	5
"	26.	"	"	—	3	11

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	4
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	26
" 12 " " 40 "	—	2	1
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	—	4	—
Total	—	6	32

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	20	Enteric	2	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	2	Whooping Cough	—	Chronic Bright's Disease	2
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Convulsions	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	6	Marasmus	1	Old Age	2

(Signed) A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg.

REPORT for the month of July, 1901.

In accordance with your Circular No. 43 and the Supplement thereto attached, I beg to report as follows:—

In addition to the facilities for care of the sick mentioned in my June report, I have this month received from the Ordnance Department a good large double-lined Indian marquee to be used for convalescents in the improbable event of the hospital becoming crowded.

The following medical comforts were used during the month:—

Milk, tins	2,599 tins
" bottles	672 bottles
Meat extract	178 ozs.
Brandy	93 "
Port	26 "
Arrowroot	223 lbs.
Soap	3,751 bars
Candles	124 packets
Butter, bacon, cocoa, jellies, jams, tea, oatmeal, and other sundries.	

During the month I have distributed:—

Flannelette	2,143 yards
Blankets	356

The facilities for public worship remain as heretofore.

School Accommodation.—Same as June.

Children on roll, 491.

Average attendance, 421.

Staff.—One supervisor and six teachers.

Rations.—The average number drawing rations during the month is as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Europeans	699	1,328	1,644
Natives	31	10	22

Food Supply.—All articles required for the people have come forward regularly and are of good quality.

The only important event during the month was the arrest of a number of men by order of the Officer Commanding Troops. Some of the men arrested have now been returned; the remainder, I presume, have either been deported or confined in the Johannesburg Fort.

As an indication of the injudiciousness of sending new families here before measles are entirely eradicated, I find that one half of the deaths which occurred during the month were amongst people who arrived after the first of May, 1901.

Wherever possible, I am declining to receive any more families.
I enclose the usual medical report.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,

Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
1st August, 1901.*

To the Superintendent,

Sir,

There is little to report upon in connection with my department for the last month. The chief event has been the shutting of the camp gates, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in Johannesburg. Visitors from the town are strictly excluded, and the inmates of the camp are debarred from going into, unless under most exceptional circumstances. This certainly has produced good effect, for our refugees appear to be much more contented than formerly. It is evident that the visitors to the camp cause discontent and grumbling, this being done with an object; and, when the quarantine is removed by us from the town, it might work for the good of the refugees to curtail the number of visiting days.

There is no scarlet fever in camp, and, to still further avoid infection, a detention camp has been formed just outside the paddock gates for the reception of incomers from Johannesburg.

During the month I had to contend with another visitation of virulent measles; fortunately the great proportion of our inmates are now salted, so the area of action of this epidemic is very limited.

Whooping cough is exceedingly prevalent, but, I am glad to say, of a mild character, and out of more than two hundred cases there has only been one death. The type of the disease is the same whether in the tents, sheds, or stables.

Almost everybody has had mumps, including the adults, but with no serious consequences. The general health has really been excellent, and it is really a pleasure to see health so plainly depicted upon children's faces.

I have a large stock of blankets and medical comforts on hand, and I must request you not to send me any more arrowroot or cornflour.

Referring to our conversation in regard to putting our camp in prepara-
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tion for the summer rains, I trust that something will be quickly done in this matter; and, should you deem it necessary, I will send in the requisite application for mules and scotch carts.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

HUBERT W. CROOK,
M.O.

*Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
Imperial Relief,
10th August, 1901.*

REPORT for the Month of July, 1901.

During the month the Committee met five times and dealt with 573 applications for relief, representing 1,550 souls.

63 new applications, representing 146 rations, were granted.

12 applicants, representing 53 rations, were granted relief on condition that they went to the Racecourse Camp.

7 new applications, representing 12 rations, were refused.

Reductions, representing 761 rations, were made on 330 old tickets.

133 old tickets, representing 492 rations, were stopped.

28 tickets, representing 72 rations, were voluntarily surrendered.

None of the applicants ordered to the Racecourse would go to the camp, and no relief is now being given them.

10 women, representing 18 adults and 17 children, requested to be sent to the Racecourse Camp, and they were sent.

I have had to supply funerals for 1 man and 1 woman, and coffins for 3 men, 2 women, and 10 children during the month.

I enclose medical reports as usual.

The average number drawing rations has been 704 men, 2,449 women, and 2,914 children.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

*Johannesburg.
2nd August, 1901.*

The Superintendent
Of the Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

MEDICAL Report for July, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended, during the month of July, 95 patients at their homes in different parts of the town, of which number there were 36 cases of measles, 29 cases of influenza, 7 cases of typhoid fever, 3 cases of diptheria, 2 cases of scarlet fever, 6 cases of malaria, 5 cases of pneumonia, 1 case of rheumatic fever, 2 cases of pleurisy, 1 case of apoplexy, 1 case of bladder disease, 1 case of scurvy, 1 case of hysteria.

The number of deaths that came under my notice amounted to 5.

The causes of death were pneumonia, diptheria, convulsions, and senile decay.

At the office, I prescribed, during the month, for 732 persons.

The total number of persons attended by me during the month amounts to 837.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DR. N. SCHEINESSEN.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp, Month ending
31.8.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	333	924	1,303			
Arrivals	..	..	..	189	538	802			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	10			
							472	1,462	2,115
Departures	..	..	..	83	152	224			
Deaths	..	..	..	4	11	23			
							87	163	247
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	1,299	1,868

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	32
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	36
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	9	22	75
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	12	26	120

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	16
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	23

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Convulsions	..	..	1	Abdominal Abscess	..	1	Heart Disease	..	—
Measles	..	..	19	Enteric	..	1	Premature Birth	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	..	—	Meningitis	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	1	Influenza	..	—	Membranous Croup	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	8	Marasmus	..	—	Peritonitis	..	1
	..	..	1	Puerperal Fever	..	1			

(Signed) ROBT. DUNCAN,
for Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
12th August, 1901.*

Report for July, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I have to report for the month of July, as follows:—

Food Stuff.—Sufficient stuffs have been coming forward to meet the demand, and I am happy to say that the quality is very good indeed. Raw coffee is now issued, and seems to be much appreciated by the people, notwithstanding the extra labour in roasting and grinding. The extra meat ration issued is also having an excellent effect, as well as the ration of mealie meal issued in lieu of rice, in fact the majority prefer to have the mealie meal.

It must be borne in mind that, at this time of the year, it is next to impossible to obtain good slaughter stock, and now that the country is in a state of war, the grazing area is very limited, the consequence being that it is impossible to procure meat equal to "stall fed."

Climate.—The weather has been unusually warm, and with the exception of a few frosty mornings, no very great inconvenience has been experienced from cold. Many blankets have been served out to those requiring them, in cases chiefly where the people were without any of their own.

Relief.—Seventy-six families have received small parcels of clothing out of the funds provided by the Burgher Relief Fund Committee, and a further distribution is being made from goods supplied by Mr. Kendal Harris of Cambridge, England. I am informed that another relief society, the "Nederlands," is also about to supply clothing to the inmates of this camp.

In connection with the distribution, I have thought it advisable to appoint a committee of Boer ladies to visit each tent and to assist in issuing the articles.

Sanitary.—A great improvement is observed in the habits of the people of late, and the regulations are being complied with in a more cheerful spirit.

Wood.—A permanent wood cutting party, consisting of two white men and fifteen natives, is established at Macharic Station, and a fair supply is maintained, except at such times when snipers intervene.

Water.—I anticipate difficulty in this direction in the near future, as the wells in use are showing signs of weakening, and in a few weeks very little will be obtainable from this source. The river, however, is running strong just now, and likely to remain so until the rainy season.

Schools.—A total of 440 children are attending school, of which 384 are refugees, there being 162 boys and 222 girls.

In addition to the school buildings and old Dutch Church, two marquees have been placed at the disposal of the Education Department.

Hospital.—The additional equipment recently provided is much appreciated, and sufficient accommodation is in consequence available and adequate to the requirements of the present strength of the camp.

The aversion the Boers have to going into hospital, is gradually being removed.

Apart from the hospital staff, two women have been appointed to attend to invalids in camp, and to assist with young children where the mother, through sickness, is unable to attend to them.

The health of the camp, with the exception of the epidemic of measles, is in a very satisfactory state.

The M.O's report was sent to you some days ago.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. W. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp,
Klerksdorp.*

MEDICAL Report for July, 1901.

In the early part of the month the number of refugees increased to over 4,000, but during the last ten days several hundreds have been transferred to camps in the Orange River Colony.

Measles.—I regret to have to inform you, as prognosticated in my report for June, this infectious disease broke out in the first week of this month, spreading very rapidly during the last fortnight. Pneumonia and broncho pneumonia setting in, in numerous cases, early in the course of the disease. This has led to a higher percentage of deaths, which should not reflect on the general healthiness of the camp, in respect to diseases (infectious or otherwise). Cases as they occurred were isolated, until the number became so large, that it was impossible to follow such a course any longer. The epidemic originated from patients received from another camp. In respect to the Klerksdorp Camp, from the time of its formation the rule has been strictly enforced, of having all refugees leaving for other camps medically examined, and they have never been allowed to be transferred without my certificate.

General Health.—Excepting for the unfortunate outbreak of measles, the health of the camp generally has been excellent.

Medical Comforts.—Early in the month extra supplies of milk were allowed in necessary cases, but latterly, it is to be regretted, at the very time when it has been so much wanted, and during a time of exceptional sickness, there has been no supply of milk. Other comforts, such as barley, rice, arrowroot, etc., have also been short, which I trust may be obviated as soon as possible.

The Rations issued have been wholesome and of good quality.

The Sanitary Affairs of the camp are excellently arranged for, particular attention being paid to the rolling up of the tents, sweeping out, airing of the bedding, etc. The latrines are in exceptional order, and well attended to.

Deaths.—

Children 1 year to 12 years	..	..	23
„ under 1 month	..	..	4
„ 1 month to 1 year	..	..	3
„ 1 year to 12 years	..	..	16
Women 12 years to 40 years	..	..	6
Men „ „ „ „	..	..	1
Women 40 „ „ 50 „	..	..	1
Men „ „ „ „	..	..	1
Women over (3) 50 years	..	..	4
Men „ „ „ „	..	..	2
Total deaths	..	..	<u>38</u>

Causes of Death.—

Measles and pneumonia as a secondary cause	..	..	..	..	19
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	8
Premature births	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal abscess	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric	..	..	..	..	1
Acute bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Membranous croup	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>38</u>

The number of patients treated in hospital.—

Remaining in hospital June 30th..	..	8
Admitted during month ..	..	27
Discharged „ „ ..	..	20
Died „ „ ..	..	3
Remaining on last day of month ..	..	12
Total ..	..	<u>70</u>

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSELL,

Medical Officer.

Klerksdorp,
1st August, 1901.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp, Month ending 31.7.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	421	971	1,210			
Arrivals	..	..	..	283	607	735			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	4			
							704	1,578	1,949
Departures	..	..	..	22	13	32			
Deaths	..	..	..	—	2	10			
							22	15	42
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	1,563	1,907

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01.	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	4
„	12.	„	„	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2
„	19.	„	„	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	8
„	26.	„	„	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	9

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	8
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	1	—
„ 40 „ 50	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	—	1	—
Total	—	2	10

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	1	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	—	Whooping Cough	—	Phthisis	1
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	10	Marasmus	—		

(Signed)

P. TOMLINSON,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp,

12th August, 1901.

Report for July, 1901.

The camp now consists of 840 tents and occupies an extent of ground 800 by 120 yards.

The health of the camp is good, though owing to an epidemic of measles which has been raging the death rate has been higher than the preceding month.

The deaths for July number 18, this out of a total of over 4,000 souls.

The sick are in the majority of cases treated in the tents, but all serious cases are taken to the hospital.

Visitation of the Sick.—Six girls are employed in making a daily round of the tents, and it is their duty to report to the doctor all cases of sickness which come under their notice. They also attend to all minor cases of sickness under the medical officer's directions, and assist in distributing the necessaries and medical comforts ordered by him.

They are of the greatest service and are well received by the camp people who take more kindly to them than to outsiders.

A Committee from town used formerly to visit a portion of the camp weekly, but have now discontinued their labours.

Hospital.—The hospital which consists of 5 E.P. tents is more than ample for present requirements, A kitchen and dispensary are attached.

The staff consists of the medical officer, dispenser, matron, 4 probationers, a cook and orderly. No other nursing organisation is employed.

Medical comforts issued during the month are as follows :—

Milk	30 cases.
Port Wine	3 „
Brandy	2 „
Rice	280 lbs.
Tea	6 „
Farinaceous Foods (assorted)	5 doz. tins.
Bovril	3 doz.
Corn Flour	2 cases.
Candles	5 „

And from 10 to 12 gallons soup daily.

From May to June 30th, 600 blankets were issued besides 240 camp kettles. During July 120 blankets and £230 worth of clothing was distributed to the burghers in camp.

The Church is a huge tent capable of seating some 600 people, and the minister is the Rev. Radloff of Krugersdorp, assisted by the elders living in camp.

The Church tent is utilized for school purposes and there are 200 scholars with a staff of 6 teachers.

Latrines have been erected and the bucket system is in vogue, two clearances being made daily. It is most difficult to get the people to observe hygienic rules, but an efficient staff see that tents, &c., are kept clean. The camp is swept up daily and all rubbish carried to pits dug for the purpose. Everything is done that is in any way conducive to health.

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Refugees arriving are fairly well provided for in the way of cooking utensils and clothing, and those who are unfortunate enough to have lost their goods are supplied with all necessary utensils.

Poynton's Store.—Messrs. Poynton's store has been a great convenience to the people who have been enabled to purchase clothing, &c.

Washing sites have been built for the convenience of the women and have proved a great boon besides being of great value from a sanitary point of view.

Ovens are built in which bread is cooked for those who have no stoves.

The water supply is still abundant and good.

The supplies of food have been issued regularly and the people obtain sufficient wood and coal for all requirements.

In conclusion I should like to state that all that can possibly be done for the comfort of the refugees has my first consideration.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp.
1st August, 1901.

Medical Report.

Hospital.—The camp hospital, which was started on the 6th July, 1901, consists of three (3) E.P. tents partially equipped and two unequipped, with a marquee for store tent and a wood and iron building of three small rooms, one is the matrons bedroom, another the dining room for the hospital nurses, whilst the last is the dispensary.

Staff.—Dr. Aymard, District Surgeon of Krugersdorp, is in charge, with Mrs. Harnett as matron and Mr. Homman as dispenser.

Nurses.—There are five probationers chosen from amongst the camp messengers, selected from families in the camp, these probationers perform all the duties of trained nurses under the personal direction of the matron, and the manner in which they carry out their duties is in the highest degree satisfactory, and a credit to their intelligence and training.

Camp Messengers.—Four in number are chosen with a view to their eventually taking on hospital work, and the rules laid down for the carrying out their duties proves good training for their future positions, they have to visit the tents and report all cases of sickness, deliver medical comforts, food, &c., and to note any cases of want of cleanliness. It may be as well to state here, that from the commencement of the epidemic of measles which has attacked the camp in a particularly virulent form, the practise of frequent application of stimulating liniment and wrapping in cotton wool has been closely observed, with the most beneficial effects, more particularly in those cases where complications from acute bronchial pneumonia have manifested themselves, and it is not going too far to say that, amongst over 1,200 cases many lives have been saved by the careful and intelligent attention given by the camp messengers to these two measures. This plan of messengers works so well that when, as it is proposed, their number is increased, the system will leave nothing to be desired in the way of camp supervision.

In Hospital.—Eighteen cases have been admitted to the hospital during the month.

Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	3	Two are doing well, the other is causing some anxiety.
Nervous shock	..	..	..	..	1	Discharged cured.
Enlarged spleen	..	..	..	..	1	"
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	2	" improved.
Jaundice	..	..	..	..	1	" cured.
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	2	"
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	1	"
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	"
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	5	Two discharged cured; three died, two of these cases when admitted were found to have been freely smeared with ordinary green house paint, and there is no doubt but that death was caused by arsenical poisoning.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements, the bucket system, are well carried out.

Water.—The water supply is good and abundant and is obtained from a spring outside the camp grounds.

Dispensary Patients.—The number of patients supplied with medicine amount to between eighty and ninety daily.

(Signed) J. W. AYMARD,
M.O.

BURGER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burger Camp, Middelburg, month ending
31.7.1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..				1,439	2,592	3,394
Arrivals	..	..	..				140	455	481
Births	..	..	..				—	—	37
							1,579	3,047	3,912
Departures	..	..	..	95	115	173			
Deaths	..	..	..	14	48	342			
							109	163	515
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470	2,884	3,397

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	269	218
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	290	314
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	325	311
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	324	351

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	13
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	48
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	281
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	—
" 40 " " 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	48	342

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	338	Enteric	..	..	6	Heart Disease	..	..	—
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	6	Whooping Cough	..	..	0	Convulsions	..	..	3
Dysentery	..	..	..	3	Influenza	..	..	18	Other Causes	..	..	19
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	6	Marasmus	..	..	5				

(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,

Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Middelburg,
8th August, 1901.*

Report for July.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

In consequence of the heavy death rate during the month the work in this camp has caused great anxiety, and, whilst I anticipated a heavy death-rate, I did not think the number of deaths would be so many. The measles epidemic has now, I am pleased to say, almost run its course, as the deaths for the past week will prove, for I find that from 1st inst. to date there have only been 37 deaths. Everything possible has been done for the people during the epidemic. They do not lack medical comforts, a plentiful supply of blankets, soup, meat, milk, and other things necessary for the sick, but, as I have already pointed out in previous reports, the neglect and, in some cases, refusal of the majority of the women, owing to ignorance and prejudice in carrying out the orders of the doctors and nurses has resulted in a far heavier death-rate than would have otherwise been the case.

The removal of many people to the Balmoral will relieve this camp considerably. Seven hundred have already been despatched to that camp. Fifty tents have been sent there, and more will follow as soon as I can send about five or seven hundred people to Belfast, which will be done as soon as that camp is provided with more tents.

On the 1st instant there were 7,656 people in this camp. During the past seven days 900 have left for Balmoral and other camps, leaving me to-day with 6,756, which I hope to reduce by at least another thousand by the end of this month.

Since the department has undertaken its own buying I have had no difficulty in the matter of stores, and can always depend on indents being executed and stores arriving well within the time they are required.

During the month I have had sanitary pits sunk about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of camp for the depositing of night soil. The sanitary cart sent is a very good one, and the cost of removal of night soil will now be very small and better performed.

The hospital has been enclosed with firewood poles and old discarded barbed wire, and we find that by having gates an effectual check is given to a lot of old officious women who were constantly trying to dodge past the nurses with a handful of dried peaches or a bag of Boer biscuits, which would have meant certain death to some of the patients had they been allowed to take these things.

With the near approach of summer, and in order to provide against any possible outbreak of an epidemic, it will be necessary for me to thin out my camp considerably by the removal of alternate rows of tents and shifting them to new ground. This will necessitate sinking more wells and ordering pumps for them.

During the month it was found necessary, for military reasons, to shift what is known as Ermelo Camp, consisting of 213 tents, to another site. The change has been beneficial to the people of that camp.

Sanitary Accommodation.—This is better than it has been owing to the supply of wood and iron ordered through the C.R.E. having arrived early in the month, enabling me to build more closets, and I hope by the end of this month to have sufficient to meet the needs of all the people.

In conclusion, I wish again to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by the staff, both in the office and in camp, all having worked well, enabling me to discharge my duties with some satisfaction to myself.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp,
Middelburg.*

Medical Report, July, 1901.

C. R. Gardner, Esq.,
Superintendent.

Dear Sir,

The past month has shown an unprecedented amount of sickness, with a very high mortality, in your camp.

Measles and influenza have been rampant, affecting several thousands of the refugees of all ages, and, especially the former, have carried off a large number of children. The weather has been exceptionally trying—the days hot and the nights very cold—the fall in temperature varying from 30° to 50° within a very few hours. The greater number of deaths have occurred amongst the latest arrivals at your camp, who have come in in a broken-down state of health; the greater number of the occupants of your camp are from a class who are anything but resourceful, are careless and very ignorant of the most rudimentary rules in connection with the care of the sick. Influenza attacking those scarcely convalescent from measles has carried off a considerable number.

Those who have been longest in your camp have shown a higher resistance in these epidemics, those who were the last to arrive showing the lowest.

Owing to the contagiousness of the disease it was not advisable to admit cases suffering from measles into hospital, but almost all the admissions during July were suffering from the results of the disease, various lung affections, marasmus, diarrhoea, and cancrum oris. (2) Hospital admissions, during July, 69; of these 23 died:—

Bronchitis, pneumonia, &c. ..	10
Influenza	6
Enteric fever	6
Cancrum oris	1

19 Discharged, recovered.

27 still remain under treatment.

I am glad to be able to report great improvement in the sanitary state of your camp, the arrival of wood and iron enabling the demand for several more latrines to be met with great advantage. The removal of the Ermelo division to higher and cleaner ground has been followed by a healthier state of the occupants. I have received also an exhaustive analysis of the water from the various wells you have sunk for the use of your camp, which shows the water to be of very good quality.

MORTALITY Statistics for July.

Age.	Number of deaths.
1 month and under	21
1 „ to 1 year	127
2 years to 10 years.. ..	198
11 „ „ 20 „	38
21 „ „ 30 „	13
31 „ „ 40 „	6
Over 40 years	10
Total!	413

CAUSES of Death.

Measles	334
Influenza	35
Diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.	11
Enteric fever	8
Marasmus, debility, strophy, &c.	8
Heart disease	7
Convulsions	4
Bright's disease	3
Senility	3
	<hr/>
	413
	<hr/>

Deaths from measles due to :—

Capillary bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia..	287
Diarrhoea	9
Marasmus	18
Croup	9
Acute nephritis	5
Cancrum oris	3
Convulsions	2
Pleurisy.. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	334
	<hr/>

Deaths from influenza due to :—

Pneumonia	11
Pyrexia	5
Syncope.. .. .	2
Not notified	17
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) H. A. SPENCER,
M.O.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp, Mafeking, Month ending
31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	325	332	1,196			
Arrivals	411	1,014	393			
Births	—	—	11			
				736	1,336	1,600
Departures	48	47	53			
Deaths	1	1	7			
				49	48	60
In Camp 31.7.1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	687	1,288	1,540

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	8
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	8
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	19
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	32	115

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	4
" 12 "	"	"	40	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
" 40 "	"	"	50	"	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
" 50 "	"	"	over	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	..	—	Croup	..	..	..	3
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	Influenza	..	—	Convulsions	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	Marasmus	..	—	Weakness	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	Heart Disease	..	—	General Debility	..	..	..	1
Enteric	..	..	..	1								

(Sgd.) R. L. McCOWAT,

Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking,
1st August, 1901.

To the
General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Report for the Month of July.

Rations.—During the month the average daily issue of rations has been to men, women, and children, 2,114.

Food Supply.—The food supply for the month has continued good, but the fresh meat now obtainable is very poor indeed, due to the fact that it is winter time and grazing for sheep round about this part of the country is very bad.

Climate.—The climate here has been anything but favourable for the people owing to the high winds, which, combined with the dusty nature of the camp soil, accounts for the many cases of colds and bronchitis, which I hope will, to a large extent, disappear during the ensuing month, and more particularly so, should we be fortunate enough to have a few days' rain.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month is as follows, namely :—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	1
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1
Children	..	..	..	..	..	7

Arrivals.—On the 15th instant I received 1,590 refugees, and although the notice of their arrival was short and the difficulty of obtaining tents extreme, still, I managed to cope with the difficulty and, under the circumstances, had them all housed in tents within a few days after arrival. Together, with the foregoing, I received into camp 228 other refugees, making a total of 1,818 for the month.

Departures.—During the month 148 people left this camp, many of them having obtained employment, and others to reside in other camps where their families are.

--*Hospital.*—In my last report I wrote you in connection with the further extension of the hospital, and since then have arranged for timber and canvas, not only to increase the size of the women's ward, but also to provide at least one ward of similar description for men.

At present the men are treated in the marquees, but as the dust storms here are very severe, it will be a great improvement to move them into the above, not only on account of the dust, but in every other way.

Other improvements of minor importance are being dealt with, so that as soon as the material arrives, the whole will be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

Clothing.—On a previous occasion I mentioned that many of the people now arriving were, to a large extent, very short of clothing; in fact many of them only possessing what they stood in. To provide for the really destitute, I have purchased locally a quantity of material suitable for the requirements of men, women, and children, which, on its arrival, will be immediately given to the most pressing cases. This will enable me during the ensuing month to form an estimate of the requirements of the camp, and then be able to meet all cases of necessity.

Wood Supply.—The wood supply for the month has unfortunately been very short, and due to two causes. First, the difficulty of obtaining railway transport from Ootsi, where the wood is received from; and secondly, on account of a commando of Boers, under Celliers, who not only raided the station, but burnt a great deal of the wood lying there, which was ready for transport to this camp. I hope, however, by the time this reaches you, transport arrangements will again be in working order, and the difficulty, which is only a temporary one, overcome.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) L. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

MONTHLY Report for July, 1901, on the State of Health of the B.R.C. in Mafeking.

The number of inhabitants was, from the 1st to the 15th, about 2,000; from the 15th inst. to the end of the month, about 3,600.

1. Of these were attended :—

In the hospital	..	..	14
In their tents	..	..	142 (extending over an area of one mile).
Ambulance	..	..	1,002 (at the doctor's consulting rooms).

2. The cases were :—

(a) Influenza and bronchitis (about)	..	..	..	500
Complication of pneumonia and pleuritic	..	..	..	26 (incl. hospital).
(b) Enteric catarrh, with slight symptoms of dysentery	..	..	..	800
(Many suffering of (a) and (b) in the same time.)				
Complications, severer symptoms of dysenteric	..	..	..	5
(c) Malaria	..	..	..	28 (" ").
(d) Typhoid	..	..	..	15 (" ").
(e) Croup	..	..	..	5 (4 of them died).
(Those that fell sick and recovered during July excluded.)				

There were, besides, a great number of conjunctivitis and laryngitis, owing to the lime-dust at Mafeking.

3. The percentage :—

	per cent.
Men, about	15
Women, about	29
Children under 12 years	56

4. Deaths :—

Babies (under 2 years)	7	{ Rachitis and complications	5
Children (under 12 years)	2	{ Croup and bronchitis	2
Men	1	Croup.	
Women	1	Pneumonia and fever.	
		Typhus hemorrhage.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

The state of health of the B.R.C. was not very satisfactory this month, owing to an outbreak of influenza and enteric catarrh, especially amongst children; the daily ambulance increased to the number of 100, and daily visits to 20 (besides hospital work).

Assistance of another doctor was asked for and granted. Still it was absolutely necessary to get local assistance till his arrival.

Owing to the lime-dust and wind storms the percentage of complications with pneumonia and pleuritic was very great.

After the arrival of pumps and cleaning of wells, and dispensing of milk to children, the dysentery and enteric catarrh subsided, and a big number of eye sores (conjunctivitis and plepharitis), most of them get all right after being treated, but come on pretty quick after every dust storm. I would propose watering carts.

There is one satisfactory feature, and that is the small rate of death, considering the outbreak of so many and severe cases. I think that is owing to the quick sanitary measures (pumps, cleaning of wells, milk, boiling of water, and the cleanliness of the camp).

Dispensary.—We dispensed about 1,200 medicines, out of which only about 160 have been prescribed and made up in town (most of them at beginning of the month). About the 9th I got a helpmate, a chemist (Red Cross man), one of the refugees, and a small stock of medicines, and we dispensed by ourselves. Later, I got a bigger stock from Lennon and Co., prices wholesale by catalogue plus 10 per cent., which I consider very cheap, as railage and packing, etc., are pretty high. Reckoning every prescription in former months to average 3s. 6d., the account this month would be over two thousand pounds. For a much smaller sum we got supplies for nearly six months, so that our monthly accounts, from September up (there is a fresh supply coming up—drugs that were not here in sufficient quantities), will hardly exceed £10 a month.

J. Z. KAUFMANN,

M.D. Vienna, M.O., B.R.C.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, Month ending
31st July, 1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	378	539
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	52	165	263			
Births	..	..	..	..	—	—	7	52	165	270
								200	543	829
Departures	..	..	..	..	7	3	5			
Deaths	..	..	..	..	2	1	33	9	4	38
In Camp, 31.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	539	791

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	20
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	13
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	58
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	74

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	6
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	25
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	33

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	19	Enteric	..	..	1	Diphtheria	..	..	1
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	2	Influenza	..	..	—	Malaria	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	Marasmus	..	..	1	Nasal Catarrh	..	..	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	7	Heart Disease	..	..	—		

(Signed)

H. COOKE,

Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Nylstroom,
12th August, 1901*

General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

July Report.

Arrangements for nursing the sick have received every attention. The medical officer visits all cases of sickness in camp reported to him daily; and those able to visit the dispensary, between 9 and 11 a.m., are attended to.

The hospital is in charge of a trained matron, and she has three refugee probationers, one for day and two for night duty.

There is a qualified dispenser who makes up all prescriptions and issues medical comforts as ordered by the doctor. The free issue of condensed milk for cases of sickness and young children is also carefully attended to.

The water is boiled at the dispensary, and the milk mixed under the direction of the medical officer. There is also a camp matron, who has four assistants, who visit the camp and attend to the wants and welfare of the people.

Clothing has been distributed to deserving cases, and blankets given to those in need.

Two or three of the burghers have also been assisting in reporting cases of sickness and distributing free gifts of clothing received from various sources. There is hospital accommodation for thirteen beds, and owing to the outbreak of measles, which appears to be of a virulent form, further facilities are in course of preparation to cope with any increase of serious illness.

A return of medical comforts has been posted, which gives a complete list of issues for the month, and from which you will observe that all issues have been made on a liberal scale.

Churches.—There are three available, but no spiritual advisers are in camp. This matter, however, is receiving attention.

Schools.—Arrangements are in progress for starting a school in one of the churches, and I hope to see it in working order at an early date.

Sanitation.—The bucket system is in full working order, and all night-soil is removed, and closets washed and cleaned, chloride of lime being freely used.

Arrivals in Camp.—As a general rule the women and children are badly clothed, and arrive in a dirty condition; this particularly applies to those brought in by columns whose husbands are still on commando, or are taken prisoners in the laagers.

Poynton's Store.—Opened on the 15th ultimo, and about £650 was spent in cash by refugees up to the 31st ultimo, in purchases of clothing and groceries.

Wood Cutting.—Is progressing, and a large percentage of the men engaged at two shillings per diem on this work. During the month sixty trucks were despatched, out of which fifty-eight trucks of fire-wood went to other camps.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, Month ending
31.7.1901.

					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	873	982	1,290
Arrivals	..	..	..	..	138	198	237			
Births	..	..	..	..	—	—	11	138	198	248
								1,011	1,180	1,538
Departures	..	..	..	..	99	84	126			
Deaths	..	..	..	..	18	17	78	117	101	204
In Camp, 31.7.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	894	1,079	1,334

SICK IN CAMP.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	127	132	155
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	102	128	162
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	127	149	175
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	120	157	275

DEATHS.

									Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	18
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	57
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	—
" 40 " " 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	78

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles—Diarrhoea	..	2	Enteric	..	..	—	Heart Disease	..	..	—
" Convulsions	..	2	Chronic Nephritis—	1			Morbus Cordis—Cardiac	1		
" Croup	..	3	Anasarca				Failure.			
Diarrhoea	..	1	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	Malaria—Debility	..	10	
Measles	..	3	Morbus Cordis—dropsy	1			" Exhaustion	..	3	
Dysentery	..	—	Influenza—Pneumonia	2			" Diarrhoea	..	1	
Measles—Pneumonia	..	34	Enteritis	..	..	1	" Pneumonia	..	3	
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	6	Marasmus	..	..	4	" Phthisis	..	1	
Measles " "	..	24	Congenital Debility	..	..	9				
Malnutrition	..	1	Dentition—Diarrhoea	..	..	2				

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
31st July, 1901.

MONTHLY Report.

General.—This camp is situated about a mile and a half west of Pietersburg, between the railway line and the Sand River, on a gentle slope. There are no buildings on the spot, so that the whole camp is made up of tents, pitched in rows, with sufficient space between each tent for fire-places, and with room for vehicular traffic between rows. There are 700 bell tents, 50 very large marquees, 25 medium-sized marquees, and 9 E.P. tents.

Water.—The water supply continues good in Sand River, and precautions are taken against it being polluted in any way above the camp. Four wagons loaded with casks are kept at work, carrying water to the tanks in camp, which are placed in convenient places for distributing purposes. All the camp washing is done at the stream, at a place below where the water is pumped.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied regularly from the Springs Collieries, and is distributed to all inmates along with some wood. A convoy of burgher wagons is sent out from this camp once a week, a distance of 15 miles, to fetch wood for fuel.

Sanitary.—Two large latrines have been added during the month, making the total number 18. These are cleaned out twice a day and disinfected, and occasionally, when necessary, fresh river sand is spread on the floors. The night soil is carted off in casks on wagons, and deposited a long way from camp, in trenches which are covered in, and fresh ones made as required. Ash and other camp refuse are carted away daily, after being swept up into heaps from between the tents.

Food.—The supply of food has been good and sufficient. The meat is not so fat as it was, owing to the grazing for stock being so bad at this season of the year, but only healthy stock has been slaughtered.

Hospital.—Five E.P. tents are used for hospital purposes, in which there are 23 beds in use. The matron is in charge, and is assisted by an assistant matron, two male refugees, and two natives. The washing is done by two coloured women. Large quantities of soup are made every day, and distributed to people requiring nourishment.

Visiting Nurses.—The camp is divided into sections, and a nurse has been appointed from among the refugees for each section. It is the duty of these nurses to visit each tent in their respective sections every day, and to enforce cleanliness, to attend to the wants of the inmates, and report cases of sickness to the medical officer. There are five men continually employed, seeing that the surroundings of the tents and the streets are kept clean.

Chemist.—The dispenser attends to the doctor's prescriptions, and issues milk to all children and invalids who have orders to receive it.

Treatment of Sick.—The doctor attends every morning at his office to examine cases and receive messages, and also the reports of the visiting nurses. The remainder of his day is spent visiting patients.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees visiting in this camp, as the residents of Pietersburg are absent. Thus all the work of visiting and attending the sick and needy is done by the staff and their assistants.

Medical Comforts.—These consist of pearl barley, maizena, milk, meat extracts, brandy, port wine, arrowroot, rice, butter, tea, jam, cornflour, quaker oats, &c., and are issued on the doctor's orders to invalids, children, and aged persons. Soap and candles are issued to those who cannot afford to purchase these necessities.

Blankets.—A large number of blankets have been issued to people requiring them. People invariably arrive here insufficiently provided in this respect.

Clothing.—Many people are very badly off for clothing, and unable to purchase any, but a good many have now been provided for by societies and by this department. The articles supplied are flannelette, calico, prints, merino, shirting, cottonade, stockings, shoes, and men's clothing.

Public Worship.—The Rev. Mr. Kriel conducts public worship on Sundays, in a large marquee, and visits daily among the people.

School.—Mr. J. J. Scott, an inmate of this camp, has started a school in a large marquee, with 120 scholars, but there are many more children ready to attend when more accommodation is ready for them.

Condition of Arrivals.—People arriving from the Low Country are invariably suffering from malaria, and are usually without clothing, blankets, or cooking utensils. One party that arrived this month brought in a corpse, and they had buried eight persons on the way. Of the same party three have died since arrival, as they were too weak to recover in spite of every attention.

Poynton Bros.—Since this firm opened their shop in camp they have sold everything as fast as it could be served. This is principally owing to the fact that people in this part of the country have not had an opportunity of doing any shopping for a long time past.

Stock.—The burghers here have about 5,000 cattle, 3,000 sheep, and 1,200 donkeys. These are herded in the vicinity of the camp, and an armed cattle guard patrols the outskirts of the grazing ground.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys with his party are located near the main camp, and live in their own covered wagons and two large marquees.

Deaths.—The number of deaths has been 18 men, 17 women, and 78 children. The reason of the rise of the death rate is that an epidemic of measles set in about the middle of last month, and a sudden change in the weather a week ago, caused a large number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis. The doctor's report attached deals fully with this subject.

Births.—There have been 11 births in camp during the month.

Desertion.—There have been no cases of desertion from this camp.

Registration.—In the absence of a magistrate in Pietersburg, the registration of births and deaths is being done in this office.

Military.—Thanks are due to the military authorities of Pietersburg for the cheerful assistance constantly rendered in the interests of this camp in all matters requiring their co-operation.

Staff.—The members of the staff continue to do their work cheerfully, and are untiring in their efforts to do it efficiently.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
31st July, 1901.

MEDICAL Report.

During the past month the weather has been severe, warm during the day, and very cold at night, and on several occasions strong winds and dust storms, necessitating the complete closing of the tents for the whole day, and consequent vitiation of the air in the tent. Malaria has decreased very considerably, the attacks being fewer and milder, the deaths recorded as occurring therefrom being persons so debilitated by it that recovery could not be expected.

Influenza has also been prevalent, but the attacks have been mild, although two deaths are recorded from it, pneumonia supervening.

As I mentioned in my last report, we had several (seven) cases of measles, and I was fearing an epidemic. I regret to say my fears were realised, as we have had a very severe epidemic, which still continues, but I am in hopes that it has reached high-water mark, and after a short period will commence to gradually decline.

For the first month (that is including part of last month) the measles were of a mild type and no deaths occurred until the 14th July, then gradually the type assumed a more severe form, followed by chest compli-

cations until the 26th inst., when we had one of the dust storms and severe cold above alluded to, when a sudden rise in the mortality took place and has kept up until the present time. The heavy mortality may be attributed to various causes, viz. :—

Climate.—The extremes of temperature experienced here between the heat of mid-day and cold of night renders chest complications a certainty.

Condition and Habits of the People.—The condition of the people arriving in camp was bad, and when the measles came they had not recovered from the debilitating effects of the malaria and the privation they had endured. As an idea of their condition one of many instances might be mentioned. A party arrived here out of the fever districts where they had been for some months. During their residence there, a period of three months, eight of them had died, one was brought dead into camp, and so debilitated and fever stricken were the others that since then three have died, and several others in so precarious a condition that I do not expect their recovery. The original number of the party was 23 persons.

Want of ordinary care on the part of parents and patients themselves. Mothers taking their children out or allowing them out suffering with measles, and where adults have gone out despite the warnings I gave them. Want of cleanliness, and improper treatment.

From my experience here, and previously in the colony during an epidemic of measles, I found it an article of faith with the Boer, that water applied to the patient, unless as a drink, is absolutely fatal, and especially in the form of a poultice, and as the sequelæ of the present epidemic was practically all bronchial affections, the very necessary use of a poultice was neglected, or only applied slipshod, and to have supervised their application would have required a staff almost equal to the number of sick families in the camp. Another difficulty to deal with was the medicine and dieting.

With regard to medical treatment, each and every one had their own particular treatment, and from the filthy decoction of goat droppings in oil, and all the ordinary Dutch remedies, as well as a liberal supply from our "Apotheek," all had a turn.

Then in dieting, it was absolutely impossible to have one's instructions carried out, although we supplied comforts in the shape of brandy, port wine, milk, maizena, &c., and soup from hospital. Still the most unsuitable things were given, as for example, Chinese figs and sardines in a case of vomiting and diarrhoea.

The water supply is good and sufficient.

The sanitary work, although a somewhat difficult problem, has gone on satisfactorily.

Statistics of sickness, deaths, and births have already been forwarded.

(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, P'C'Stroom, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901.	944	2,350	2,771			
Arrivals	148	312	747			
Births	—	—	8			
				1,092	2,668	3,526
Departures	4	—	—			
Deaths	6	18	109			
				10	18	109
In Camp, 31.7.1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,082	2,645	3,417

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	155
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	39	134
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	116
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	42	75

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	11
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	95
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	—
" 40 " " 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	—
" 50 " " over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	109

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	58	Perimetitis	..	..	1	Metallic Poisoning	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	2	Gastric Enteric.	..	..	4	Heart Disease	..	—
Convulsions	..	..	..	10	Influenza	..	..	2	Croup	..	1
Fever	..	..	..	9	Ulceratur Stomatitis	..	..	2	Middle Cure Decease	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	..	..	..	27	Marasmus	..	..	—	Acute Pulmonary Tubercle	..	1
Enteric	..	..	..	10	Cough and Pain in Chest	..	..	1	Tabus Mesenterius	..	3

(Signed) J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom,
7th August, 1901.*

Report for July, 1901.

Health of Camp.—During the month there has been a very severe epidemic of measles, but this I am glad to say has now run its course, the few remaining cases being confined to new arrivals. With the exception of these the health of the camp is normal.

Clothing.—A large quantity of clothing has been issued this month, and this has, with few exceptions been all given to convalescents on the doctors' orders. The amount expended under this heading was £400, but I think this sum will be considerably exceeded this month.

Soup Kitchen.—Early in the month a soup kitchen was opened and has been a great success. Quantities of soup, milk and other nourishing foods have been issued, the camp nurses seeing to the distributing. The cooking is done under the supervision of a lady who resides in the town.

Food Supplies.—The food generally continues to be of excellent quality and supplies come regularly to hand. The new ration of rice will be issued for the first time next Monday. The meat is still very poor, and there will be no improvement for some time to come. It will soon become necessary to issue tinned meat, but this will not be done if it can be avoided.

Fuel.—I have been fortunate in obtaining about 100 tons of fire-wood and this will enable me to supply the camp for a considerable time.

Transport.—This is sufficient for all present needs of the camp, but it has been necessary to feed the animals, as there is absolutely no pasturage. The military authorities have promised to assist with transport in removing the camp to the new site which has been finally decided upon. Preparations are already being made for the removal of the camp, and I hope this will have been effected by the end of the present month.

Schools.—There is a very marked improvement in the attendance at the schools, and it has become necessary to obtain additional accommodation. The children show a good spirit, and appear to be very anxious to learn. The teachers express themselves as being very well pleased with the progress made by their young charges.

Hospital.—This has been full nearly all the month and the staff has been worked very hard, but all ranks have responded most loyally to the call of the sick and needy. With the advent of the warm weather I hope there will be a considerable diminution in the number of cases admitted to hospital.

General.—The general tone of the camp is brighter and more cheerful, and the refugees, taken as a whole, appear to be more contented. This feeling is probably occasioned by the milder weather which has lately been experienced.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

J. SWART,

Superintendent.

Potchefstroom,
10th August, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in reporting that the health of the Boer refugees during the month of July shows a marked improvement to that of the previous month, and the rate of mortality has considerably diminished. There are at the present time a very few cases of measles, and with the advent of warmer weather the disease is showing itself in a milder form and with far less lung complications.

There are but very few cases of enteric, and diarrhoea and dysentery amongst the children has greatly decreased.

Most of the patients in hospital are convalescent, and half the beds are empty, which also shows a marked improvement.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

(Signed)

THOS. DIXON,

M.O.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Standerton, Month ending
31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.7.01	670	1,124	1,860			
Arrivals	74	161	179			
Births	—	—	7			
				744	1,285	1,546
Departures	149	161	233			
Deaths	4	9	23			
				153	170	256
In Camp 31.7.01 .. .. .	..	..	..	591	1,115	1,290

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01.	5	19	11
" 12. " "	5	9	9
" 19. " "	6	2	7
" 26. " "	4	8	8

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	15
" 12 years and 40 years	—	7	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	4	2	—
Total	4	9	23

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough	1	Apoplexy	1
Diarrhoea	—	Influenza	5	Enteritis	3
Dysentery	2	Marasmus	1	Malaria	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	13	Premature Birth	—	Croup	1
Enteric	6	Heart Disease	—	Convulsions	1

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Standerton,
7th August, 1901.*

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg now to hand you my Report on this camp for the month of July.

Arrangement for Treatment of Sick.—In view of the approaching summer, it has been decided by the medical officer and myself that it will be better to remove the hospital to another area further away from the dwelling tents than at present.

This move will be carried out upon completion of the building being erected for the accommodation of the medical officer and his staff, and the dispensary, etc. The new hospital site selected is situated on the eastern side of the donga running from the railway to the river, and lies on much more elevated ground than the present site. I am of opinion that the change of hospital area will tend to improve the health of the camp generally, the present site being too near the centre of the camp, this having, during the past month, been extended in an eastern direction toward the railway.

Committees have been formed for visiting the sick in their tents, and also for reporting cases of illness. The greatest difficulty we experience in this direction being the inclination of many of the refugees to hide cases of sickness, as they appear to have some dread of a hospital. Such cases are looked up and reported to the medical officer, who has them conveyed to the hospital at his discretion.

Hospital Staff.—I note with much satisfaction that the general superintendent has at last succeeded in securing the services of a resident medical officer for the camp. As I mentioned in my last month's report, it is most necessary that the medical officer should reside in the camp, thus greatly relieving the heavy responsibility of the hospital matron. The hospital staff now consists of Dr. Pearce, the medical officer, the matron, Mrs. Barrett, the dispenser, Mr. Watkins, and about nine girl probationers. These the matron reports are doing their work very satisfactorily, and they beg to thank you for the uniform material to hand, in response to the matron's suggestion. I believe the medical officer contemplates increasing the number of these young ladies by about six during the ensuing month.

We have no other nursing organisation besides the hospital staff, as it has not been found necessary up to the present to form one.

Medical Comforts.—These have been issued during the month as recommended by the medical officer, and consisted of milk, meat extract, brandy, wine, arrowroot, biscuits, butter, cornflour, cocoa, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, rice, tea, Benger's food, sago, tapioca, quaker oats, flavouring essence, etc.

Facilities for Public Worship.—As usual, the Sunday afternoon divine service has been held in the camp under the direction of the Revd. Theunissen. These open-air services are well attended. In case of the weather being inclement, the Rev. Theunissen will have the use of the school marquees, in which to hold divine service. The Rev. gentleman, at present in Natal, to whom I referred in my last report has not yet arrived. Should he, however, not come to Standerton, I shall endeavour to secure the services of some other spiritual adviser to the refugees of this camp.

School Accommodation.—The public school was opened in this camp on July 30th, four marquees having been erected for the accommodation of the younger children. Three more school "shelters" have been advised as coming forward from Volksrust, as the present accommodation is not sufficient. The attendance has been good both here and in the town school, as you will see by the head-master's report, which I have requested him to forward for your perusal.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a refugee, who is assisted by other refugees and a gang of natives. Great difficulty is experienced in teaching the people to observe hygienic rules, but I am firm in regard to this matter, and insist upon the sanitary rules of the camp being

observed as far as possible. This is one, or I should say, the most difficult matter I have to contend with in connection with the camp.

Transport.—We have been very short of transport animals for sanitary purposes. I appealed to the General Commanding for some oxen in connection with this, and he very kindly responded by sending me a span of sixteen small oxen. This was especially good of him, as I have reason to know that the Local Transport Department is very short of transport animals. These oxen, together with those I had and those I have requisitioned for, with the mules, will be sufficient for all transport purposes in connection with the camp.

Distribution of Blankets, Clothing, etc.—The Nederlands Relief Committee have distributed during the month, dress prints, flannelette, galatea, linen, cashmere and boots, to the value of £200, besides 200 blankets. The Rev. Theunissen, Dutch Minister, has distributed like materials to the value of £93, which sum he collected by private subscriptions. I have distributed 100 blankets, and some clothing, where it was needed.

Condition of People Arriving in Camp.—Among the arrivals during the month, one batch arriving from Bethel District were very poorly clothed; these received immediate relief after their arrival. Refugees arriving from other districts during the month were well clothed, and appeared to be fairly happy and comfortable, considering the unfortunate circumstances.

Poynton's Store.—In my last report I stated that this shop being in the camp was of great assistance in supplying warm clothing, etc., to the inmates of this camp. Since then, however, I find that the stock of clothing, etc., held here by Messrs. Poynton, is not everything that could be desired. I presume this firm experiences some difficulty in getting their supplies forward. I have approached their representative here in reference to this matter, and he informs me that they are expecting fresh supplies of clothing to arrive.

Accommodation.—During the month, 600 bell tents arrived for this camp, and some of these have been pitched to the east of the camp, and have been occupied by new arrivals and by those who were residing in the Dopper Church and in Standerton, and by those families who were formerly living in the large marquee tents. At the order of the General Commanding, a barbed wire fence and entanglement are being erected around the camp. This work is being done by the refugees. On the 11th of the month the enemy paid us a visit, driving off 157 head of cattle belonging to the inmates of this camp. This occurred about eleven o'clock in the morning, and was a very daring act on the part of the Boers.

Post Office.—On the 15th, a burgher camp post office was started here. This is a great convenience to the refugees, as they formerly had to walk into Standerton to receive their letters from the town post office.

Wedding.—During the month one couple residing in this camp have been united in matrimony.

Stores.—The supply of stores coming forward during the month has been excellent, and the quality of the stores received, with one exception, has been of the best. The supply has been really above the requirements, and I was obliged to send you a telegram stopping all further stores for a month from that date, as our storage room was too limited.

Fuel.—Coal and wood have been coming forward regularly from time to time, and in sufficient quantities.

Water.—This is still being brought from a spring in the vicinity, and for drinking purposes is being boiled in the tanks erected for that purpose.

Climate.—The weather during the month has been milder than in June, but the dust storms, which were prevalent, have made the climate very unpleasant, and I think unhealthy. At the time of writing the atmosphere is quite warm, and I fear, as the summer approaches, sickness will be on the increase in the camp, although every precaution will be taken to prevent this.

Buildings.—The material ordered for our new iron and wood store is advised as having left Durban. The erection of this building will be commenced immediately the material arrives here. As already stated in this report under heading of "Arrangement of treatment of sick," a building is being erected for the accommodation of the medical officer and his staff, and dispensary, etc. This building is being made of stone and burnt bricks, as I consider these materials, although expensive, are necessary for the purpose required. The building will I hope be completed at an early date.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the kindly assistance and courtesy I have received from the General Commandant, the A.A.G., the Provost Marshal, all the military authorities, and the resident magistrate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Act. Superintendent.

To the
Medical Officer of Health,
Pretoria, Transvaal.

Sir,

On the 7th ultimo I had the honour of being appointed acting medical officer of the refugee camp, Standerton, and, at request of the superintendent thereof, beg to report:—

1. On inspection of camp I found the general state of health rather indifferent, there being an overcrowding of families in certain "marquees." This, however, was speedily remedied by order of the commandant, who had many "bell tents" erected to relieve the congestion.

2. The general hygienic state of camp I find very satisfactory – cleanliness and regularity abound.

3. There is an entire absence of epidemic disease. Enteric fever, however, claims many victims, but the contagion thereof has been mostly acquired by such persons *before* their arrival here.

4. Hospital accommodation and attendants I find both sufficient and efficient, the average number of patients in hospital daily being 12. A change of site of hospital has been advised and is being duly effected by orders of our energetic commandant.

5. The patients in hospital, as also the "out patients," are treated with the utmost care by the nursing and medical staff. Still there remains a certain percentage of "sick," whom the Boers carefully conceal in tents and wagons.

6. The apothecaries' department is well supplied with drugs and well served by the dispenser.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FITZG. BLOOD, M.D.,
Actg. M.O.,
Burgher Camp.

Standerton,
7.8.1901.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, 1.7.1901	171	242	393			
Arrivals	12	111	182			
Births	—	—	—			
				183	353	525
Departures	5	7	7			
Deaths	—	2	2			
				5	9	9
In Camp, 31.7.1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	178	344	516

SICK IN CAMP.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending	5.	7.	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
"	12.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	12
"	19.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	11
"	26.	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	11

DEATHS.

										Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	—
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	2
" 12 years and 40	—	2	—
" 40 " " 50	—	—	—
" 50 " " over	—	—	—
Total	—	2	2

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	..	..	..	—	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	Influenza	..	..	—
Diarrhoea--Infantitis	..	1	..	..	Enteric	..	Marasmus	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	Whooping Cough	..	Heart Disease	..	..	—

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

Vereeniging,
1st August, 1901.

Report for July.

Nothing fresh has occurred during the past month, and my Report will therefore be a very short and meagre one. The work of the camp goes on steadily and all members of the staff are kept busy.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of refugees during the month, and, as usual, it has been necessary to supply the new comers with clothing, the majority having arrived in a more or less destitute condition.

Hospital and Staff.—The hospital staff and accommodation remain the same as before, with the exception of a man and woman who have charge of two marquees which are used for isolating cases of measles. This disease has broken out in camp, and all efforts to prevent it spreading appear to be unavailing. Up to the present, however, there have been no fatal cases.

Health of the Camp.—The health of the camp generally continues to be satisfactory and enteric fever appears to be dying out. This may be attributed to the good water supply and the excellent sanitary arrangements. The sanitary regulations continue to be rigidly enforced, and the refugees are beginning to realise the advantages of cleanliness, though I am afraid it will be a considerable time before they will give up altogether the habits they have contracted through many years of freedom from all restraint in such matters.

School.—Owing to the outbreak of measles the doctor considered it most inadvisable to continue the school, so that this has been broken up for the time being. At the time it was decided to do this the children attending numbered 236.

Poynton's.—This store continues to be fairly well supplied with clothing

and blankets. In addition to what has been bought from them, 50 blankets and £40 12s. 6d. worth of various articles of clothing have been issued free to those refugees who were most in need of additional covering.

Transport—Three spans of oxen are employed in the general work of the camp, such as removing rubbish, bringing stores and families from the station, &c. Some of these oxen belong to Government while others are the property of refugees.

The burghers in camp appear to be very anxious to take the Oath of Allegiance and 38 were sworn in yesterday as British subjects.

I attach Dr. Boyd's Report for the month of July.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BURTON TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Vereeniging,
31st July, 1901.

Superintendent,
Boer Refugee Camp,
Vereeniging.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the month of July, 1901.

1. *Sanitary Condition of the Camp*.—This is satisfactory.

2. *Health of the Inhabitants*.—Enteric fever is still present, but I am glad to say is not so severe. The improvement, in my opinion, is to be attributed to the fact that the water supply is now obtained from a fountain on the other side of the river, and is all boiled in the tank erected for this purpose prior to use. I would strongly urge, in the interest of the people, that you use all your influence to insist that the water scheme which is now in hand for the supply of troops be completed, and if this is done there will be an ample supply for both the troops and the Boer camp. If this matter is delayed until the rivers again begin to be flooded, you will not be able to cross the river to obtain water from the fountain, now in use, and you will again require to use Vaal River water, with the result that enteric fever will be as bad as ever.

Our comparative good results in the past are due in no small way to our energetic methods and foresight in anticipating events, and the matter of the water supply is now the most urgent question, as this is the time in which to deal with it. *I feel that I cannot too strongly enforce this point.*

Measles, I regret to say, has now broken out in this camp. The first case was that of a child which took ill in one of the rooms in the town. The people in camp were at once prohibited from visiting the sick people, and I arranged with the military medical officer in Viljoen's Drift to attend to the case in order to avoid the possibility of conveying the disease to the camp. In spite of all our precautions, more cases developed. We at once erected two marquees as far as possible from the camp, and further we formed a "contact camp," to which the relatives of the patients were also isolated. In spite of these precautions the disease has increased, and there are now 22 cases in camp and hospital. All of these have done well except one case, which was being treated in a room in one of the hotels. This child was a convalescent from enteric fever, when measles developed. The child was doing well, but owing to indiscretion on the part of the parents, this life was lost.

All cases treated in hospital tents have hitherto done well.

We have only had four deaths this month; they were as follows:—

Name.	Age.	Cause of death.
Mrs. Pretorius	33	Enteric fever.
" Van Zyl	24	"
Hanna v. d. Westhuizen.. ..	9	Enteric fever and measles
Infant Greyling .. .. .	..	Diarrhoea.

Total number of deaths, 4. Total population, 1,038.

Cases admitted to hospital were as follows :—

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Enteric fever .. ..	..	1	9
Measles.	1	1	3
Influenza .. .. .	..	1	..
Febricula .. .. .	..	1	1
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	1
Fever and jaundice .. ..	..	1	..
Old age and debility	1	..	..

Total number admitted, 21.

3. *General Remarks.*—In my opinion it will be quite necessary to continue to remove all cases of measles to hospital as they are recognised; and this in spite of the fact that it is greatly against the wishes of the people.

I think that the school should also be closed in the meantime.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALLAN STUART BOYD, M.B.C.M.,

M.O. Burgher Camp,

Vereeniging.

BURGHER Camps Department.

STATISTICAL Return for Burgher Camp Volksrust, Month ending 31.7.1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp 1.7.1901	720	2,280	2,400			
Arrivals	35	109	112			
Births	—	—	17			
				755	2,389	2,529
Departures	49	31	79			
Deaths	4	8	37			
				53	42	116
In Camp, 31.7.1901 .. ..	..	..	..	702	2,347	2,413

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending 5. 7. 01	39	71	117
" 12. " "	38	76	91
" 19. " "	38	81	112
" 26. " "	43	84	140

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	15
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	19
" 12 " " 40 "	2	5	—
" 40 " " 50 " .. ..	..	2	—
" 50 " " over	2	1	—
Total	4	8	37

NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	5	Enteric	5	Heart disease	1
Diarrhoea	7	Whooping cough ..	—	Diphtheria	2
Dysentery	4	Influenza and Bronchitis	3	Dropsy	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	14	Marasmus	6	Erysipelas	1

(Signed) J. J. CARTER,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY Report on Volksrust Refugee Camp.

Camp.—The camp has been considerably enlarged since last report, and has received a considerable influx of refugees. The camp is in a very satisfactory condition, and was visited by General Hildyard on 29th July, who expressed satisfaction as regards the general working of the camp.

Treatment of Sick.—The hospital is in a very satisfactory condition, and everything possible is done to alleviate sickness and promote the comfort of patients.

Owing to an epidemic of measles a temporary hospital has been formed in the camp proper, and a matron appointed to supervise the working of same, assisted by a few refugee women.

Tent to Tent Visitation.—There are no committees of this nature with the exception of the recent visit of Miss Hogg, of Society of Friends, local interest being very small.

Hospital Staff.—The staff consists of Dr. R. Hamilton, M.B., Lond., &c., Nurse Barlman (matron), and 11 probationer nurses. The latter are of great assistance, and do excellent work under the careful supervision of medical officer and matron. The staff is now increased by the arrival of Nurse Walsh, who is for the time being in charge of Measles Hospital in camp.

Free Gifts, &c.—The sum of £111 19s. 11d. has been expended on indigent refugees in supplying clothing, flannelette, and various articles, such as boots for children, &c. This issue has been very much appreciated by the recipients. 1,150 Government blankets have also been issued, and the Netherlands Committee have distributed 1,450 blankets in addition to the above. Parcels of clothing have also been received from Mrs. Grahame, wife of District Commissioner of Utrecht, for distribution among Utrecht refugees.

Miss Hogg has also distributed various gifts of clothing, &c.

Public Worship.—A large awning is erected in camp, which is used for Divine service, and Abernethy Hall in town is also devoted on Sundays for same purpose.

Schools.—School is held in the awning before-mentioned for infants in camp; daily also in Abernethy Hall in town for elder children, under the supervision of Inspector of Schools Corbett, who is assisted by one head teacher and 12 assistants, who are refugees.

The attendance at the present time is affected by the epidemic of measles, and is approximately about 480 at date.

Sanitary.—The necessary sanitary arrangements are as satisfactory as possible. Additional latrines are expected, and will be erected on arrival. The refugees, as a general rule, observe clean habits.

Condition of Refugees Arriving in Camp.—The refugees, on arrival, are mostly fairly well clothed, and, with few exceptions, have the wherewithal for tent life. As a general rule, it is not presumed that their life in tents is a very great hardship.

Poynton Bros.—This establishment is fairly useful, but is not very extensively patronised by refugees, as prices rule the same as in local stores, and consequently the idea of a trip to town to purchase necessities recommends itself to the majority of refugees.

Transport.—It would be of great advantage if the medical officer were supplied with two horses for the exclusive use of himself, as the camp is of large dimensions, and patients have to be brought from camp to hospital, the horses now in use being also used for other transport purposes, such as water cart, carting goods, &c.

General and Medical Comforts.—In conclusion, I would point out that the camp is in a very fair state of efficiency as regards working, &c. I am greatly aided by my staff in the necessary clerical and other work necessary to the control of a camp of the size of this one, and am pleased to say that very few, if any, complaints are made that have any real foundation. Medical comforts are issued in strict accordance with orders of medical officer, such as brandy, port wine, barley, meat extracts, &c., &c.

(Sgnd.)

J. J. CARTER,

Supt. "B" Camp.

*Burgher Camp, Volksrust.
4th August, 1901.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the month of July.

The most important matter in my department has been the epidemic of measles which has arisen.

During my illness, in the last week of June, my *locum tenens* found two families suffering from the disease; these were isolated. Further attempts at isolation have failed, owing to the deliberate manner in which cases were concealed; the refugees were apparently unwilling to be put into quarantine, and they forwarded a petition with numerous signatures, in which they asked to be allowed to stay in their tents, and that they would bear the full responsibility for any epidemic which might follow, and the deaths attending it.

From the 1st July to the 16th there were eight cases of measles reported; from the 16th to the 24th (inst.), there were 43; and in the last week of July there were 127.

In addition to these there were many cases which have never come under my notice.

This epidemic is rapidly increasing; yesterday (August 31st), 47 cases occurred.

Many of these cases have been accompanied with, or followed by, pneumonia.

Pneumonia has been exceedingly prevalent during the last month. Thirty-four cases have come under my care, of these, thirty were of the croupous variety.

Enteric fever is hardly on the increase, only thirty-five new cases having arisen, and during the last week it shows signs of decline.

The extension of the camp is a great improvement, but, in my opinion, in some sections the tents are still much too closely crowded together.

There is, proportionally, double the sickness in the marquees occupied by the burghers to what there is in the bell tents. My explanation of this fact is that the refugees do not keep the tents sufficiently clean, and that they regard the admittance of light and fresh air as detrimental to health (I having frequently to ask for a candle in the middle of the day). Many of the refugees pay absolutely no attention to anything I may say on this subject.

I have also noticed that there is less sickness in tents pitched on new ground. Illness is more prevalent in the older portion of the camp; this I believe to be due, in many cases, to the filthy habits of many of the burghers, and to the number of children. After a few weeks, the ground on which the tent is pitched becomes soaked with urine, slops, sputum, etc., and, if it were possible, I would advocate the removal of a section of the camp every month.

The measles hospital which is being organised will, I hope, prove of much benefit in dealing with the more serious cases and their sequelæ.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

RICHARD HAMILTON, M.O.

REPORT upon the Burgher Camp Schools at Heidelberg, Standerton, Volksrust, and upon the Government Schools at Marthinus Wesselstroom and the Nigel.

The Acting Director of Education,
Transvaal.

Sir,

Heidelberg.—I have the honour to report that I began my work of organisation at Heidelberg, April 7th, 1901. A "Dopper" church, lying upon the edge of the camp, seemed a suitable building for school purposes. The clergyman was dead, most of the consistory killed in the war, or prisoners, or still on commando. The one remaining deacon, after much persuasion, finally accepted the responsibility of lending the building on his sole authority. The District Commissioner, Major J. M. Vallentin, endorsed the transaction and further allowed me to commandeer old corrugated iron for sanitary and other purposes. The police commissioner instituted a house-to-house search for school furniture purloined during the war. The pews in the church were further utilised as desks and benches, and within a few days we opened school. The attendance from the beginning was good. Young men and women, together with small boys and girls, came, and at the end of the first week 250 were at school.

There was a great scarcity of books and of slates, and all teaching was consequently oral, but this seemed to prove an advantage to the scholar, if a great strain upon the teacher. The elder pupils were particularly eager to learn English. The cleanliness of the children was surprising when one considers the inconveniences of life in tents, and their docility greatly lessened the labour of their teachers.

After a time, a night school for men was opened and well attended until various avenues of employment opened out and drew away many of the most promising pupils. Since I left Heidelberg, the numbers upon the books have continually increased, and I have had to procure further accommodation, particulars of which are given in the Annexure.

Standerton.—When I arrived in Standerton on the 20th April last, I found that the District Commissioner, Captain Livingstone, and the Acting Resident Magistrate, Mr. T. Allison, had combined to open a school for refugees living in town. There were but 80 pupils, and much difficulty was found in recovering the comparatively high fees charged. The education department opened the school as a free school from the 1st of May, and immediately an influx of scholars, both from camp and the town, set in. Extra accommodation was provided, and there are now nearly 400 children upon the roll.

The G.O.C, Standerton, has now allotted me three additional marquees, and these are ready for opening on Monday, July 29th. School shelters are upon their way from Port Elizabeth, and I hope soon to accommodate 300 children within the camp itself.

Volksrust.—Volksrust is by far the largest refugee camp in my district. I reached this place on the 29th April and found it overflowing with refugees. Everyone in authority cried out at the want of accommodation, and a week expired before, by dint of incessant solicitation, I managed to acquire the right to a large hall in use as a shelter for prisoners of war. I quickly filled this with children, and then the District Commissioner, Major Watts, struck by the success of the school, allowed us to overflow into a former billiard room—where the slate bed of the table proved a capital blackboard—and into the Kafir church.

I was allotted two marquees in the camp itself, but did not reign long in possession, for a sudden influx of refugees compelled the superintendent of the burgher camp to withdraw his gift. But the Rev. Knobel came to the rescue and lent us the buck-sail shelter erected by burgher labour and with burgher money for church purposes. The Lutheran church likewise granted the use of their marquee. I was thus able to accommodate 220 children within the camp itself. There is now a total of 633 on the school books.

Wakkerstroom.—Martinus Wesselstroom (popularly known as Wakkerstroom) was the next place visited. It is 18 miles by road from Volksrust,

I delayed going thither by reason of reports which stated that the inhabitants were to be brought into Volksrust. When I at last visited the place, I found three private schools, none of which afforded more than the merest pittance to the highly capable teachers. The education department enlisted the services of these teachers and opened a free school. The numbers were at once doubled, and a school of superior class seemed likely to be formed. But military policy ordered that all inhabitants of Wakkerstroom who had relatives still on commando were to be brought to Volksrust. Further, many self-supporting refugees found their finances fast dwindling, and were compelled by poverty to avail themselves of the shelter and food offered at Volksrust. The attendance at Wakkerstroom has consequently decreased. Those who remain are, however, of better social position and have consequently been more or less regularly under education from early childhood, and I hope this school will more than make up in efficiency that which it lacks in size.

Nigel.—The Nigel, some eight miles from Heidelberg, was the last place approached. Here the district commissioner, Major Hill, had opened a fee-paying school of 16 children. The education department took this over, made education free, and now there are 36 children in attendance. This number comprises, I believe, every child of school-going age at the Nigel.

No corporal punishment is inflicted in these schools; the children are remarkably docile and eager to learn.

School Attendance.—At the present moment, and speaking generally, the number in attendance at school nearly equals the number for whom accommodation can be provided. But when one compares the attendance at school with the numbers of children of school-going age in the camps, a sense of disappointment asserts itself.

Various causes operate to hinder a good attendance at school. At Volksrust, for instance, when the schools were first opened, many children were employed carrying water from the town pump to the camp, a distance of one mile. I am glad to say that water is now laid on to the centre of the camp. Fuel is now issued in fairly large quantities, but a large number of children are still occupied in gathering and preparing cattle manure as fuel.

The family washing, in the absence of many conveniences, often employs all the junior members. The suspiciousness of the Boer character led to the invention of idle tales to the effect that the Government intended to teach the children English, next to gather them into Pretoria, and finally ship them to England. Free education, it was darkly rumoured, was a mere trick. After the war all parents would be called upon to pay arrears of fees at the rate of £5 per quarter per child.

But the chief effective causes are the indifference of the back-country Boer to anything which is not grossly material; the wandering, listless habits in which the children are bred on the veldt; dislike of the restraint which regular occupation imposes.

Minor illnesses, as influenza "colds," and serious outbreaks, such as that of measles, in Heidelberg camp and town must also be reckoned with.

Want of clothing, and particularly of books, caused a falling away of many of the better pupils, especially among the girls. I am happy to say that various benevolent societies are now helping to remove this last-mentioned cause.

Teaching Staff.—Properly equipped teachers for this work are scarce, yet I have been fortunate in securing locally the services of eight professionally trained persons, all of whom, if not actually in receipt of Government relief, were financially suffering from the war.

The untrained teachers are in many cases refugees living in the camps. Persons who cannot speak both Dutch and English, and who have no knowledge of the Boer character, are useless in these schools, even if otherwise well equipped as teachers. The fact that I have been hitherto able to fill up the teachers' ranks from the camps themselves has conduced to the success of the schools.

But I fear that as other openings offer, the salaries of male teachers in camp schools must be considerably raised. Already two trained teachers have resigned, to devote themselves to more profitable callings.

Of the subjects of instruction, English is by far the most popular, both of parent and of child. To speak English and to cypher are the main objects

which the pupils wish to ascertain. Again and again parents tell me that their children learn Dutch at home, and in the kirk. Many times parents have asked that their children may learn English only. Never once has a parent asked me to push a child forward in Dutch. In some schools I have found a disposition to shirk the Scripture instruction held in Dutch. Some excuse may be found in the fact that frequent afternoon services are held in the camps, and that the nights are melodious with the singing of psalms.

Compulsion.—Superintendents of burgher camps sometimes urge the necessity of compulsory attendance. I recognise that the average attendance is low, but I believe that one volunteer is worth two pressed men. I advocate quarterly prizes for regular attendance, and I do not doubt that were these granted, no just complaint of irregularity need be made. When one considers that the great bulk of these children have never before submitted to the discipline of a school, one is amazed to find them attend so regularly as they do. Once compulsion is introduced, one more grievance against the Government is established. Politics are at once entered upon. Up to the present time the schools are free of this plague.

I feel it my duty in conclusion to thank the undernamed gentlemen for their invariable kindness to myself and for their readiness to assist the cause of education in these schools:—Revs. Theron, Hoare, burghers in Heidelberg; Revs. McCormack and Theunissen, at Standerton; Revs. Knobel, and Ackermann, at Volksrust and at Wakkerstroom.

The military authorities have always rendered me every assistance, and I beg particularly to acknowledge the many obligations under which Major J. M. Vallentin, Heidelberg, has placed me.

Annexures.—I enclose an annexure giving (a) accommodation; (b) hours of instruction; (c) numbers of teachers and children; (d) difficulties; (e) average attendance.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. CORBETT.

ANNEXURE to Report, Heidelberg, Standerton, Volksrust District.

Accommodation.	Hours in all cases.	No. of Teachers and Children.	Remarks.
Heidelberg— (a) "Dopper" Church, stone building, lofty and well ventilated, 66' x 40'; class-room, 12' x 10'. (b) Marquee (hospital pattern) 30' x 20'. (c) Church tent (two marquees conjoined) each 30' x 20'.	8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	8 teachers and 340 children.	Temporarily closed on account of measles. Last weekly average 240.
Standerton— (a) Town school building, consisting stone building and corrugated iron detached class-room, 40' x 28' and 20' x 20'. (b) Five hospital marquees, each 30' x 20'.	8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	6 teachers and 260 children.	Average 250.
Volksrust— (a) Abernethy Hall, corrugated iron, 66' x 33'. Two class-rooms, contiguous, each 12' x 10'. (b) Billiard room, corrugated iron, 30' x 22'. (c) Kaffir Church, corrugated iron, 35' x 22'. (d) Buck-sail cover, 36 feet square. (e) Marquee, 30' x 20'.	8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	13 teachers and 633 children.	Average 478

At Wakkerstroom, a new stone building with four rooms could provide accommodation for 160 to 180 children. Present average 100.

At Nigel, a corrugated iron building with two rooms could provide accommodation for 100 children. Present average 34 out of 36.

Special difficulties in case of Wakkerstroom :—

- (1) Difficulty of access to Wakkerstroom.
- (2) The depopulation caused by military policy.

Written against time.

(Signed) J. H. CORBETT.

*Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts,
Pretoria, August 20th, 1901.*

To the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg to hand you a statement of the expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department for the month of June.

Annexure A., Items 1-19 show the camps administered by the officials of the Burgher Camps Department. The people provided for at the cost shown within these items (£28,625 18s. 10d.) average 51,536 each day during the month, and the cost per head is 4·44d. This is slightly in excess of the cost per head for the month of May, and is caused by the railway carriage account of £4,846 0s. 2d. containing part of the charges for the months of April and May as well as June. These railway charges were not received in time to be included in the statements of expenditure for April and May.

Item No. 20 gives the cost of the camp at Mafeking; the cost per head per day there is 1s. 8·12d.

Items 21-29 and 31-34 give the cost of the relief administered at the places named and during the months as specified, and are not within the administration of the department.

Item No. 3 (Middelburg Camp) £4,619 14s. 4d.—At this camp the meat supplied is bought, hence the greater cost.

Item No. 16 (Pretoria Relief Committee), £2,754 7s. 10d.—This amount includes the cost of the meat supplied from the Army Contractors.

Item No. 30 (Public Works), £360 19s. 6d., is made up of £56 9s. 6d. expended at Standerton for wages paid to the burghers for work performed in the Government quarry there, and £76 13s. 9d. paid to the burghers at Potchefstroom employed repairing the streets of that town, and £227 16s. 3d. for wages paid to the burghers at Middelburg employed repairing the streets of Middelburg.

The total cost of the relief to the end of June amounts to £129,813 2s. 5d. Attached is a statement showing the total receipts and expenditure of the department to 30th June.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. BROWN,

Financial Controller.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF BURGER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1901.

Camps.	Date.	No. of Rations.		Stores Issued.	Medical Comforts.		Clothing, &c.	Wages paid to Refugees and Natives.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.		Total.	
		Adults.	Children.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1. Barberton Camp ..	June 1 to 30 ..	9,566	8,422	£ 193 19 6	£ 47 0 5	£ s. d.	£ 90 15 5	£ 66 10 9	£ 100 11 8	£ s. d.	£ 498 17 9		
2. Belfast Camp ..	" ..	10,682	9,912	189 19 10	24 17 10	" ..	52 18 0	15 0 3	105 17 4	" ..	338 13 3		
3. Middelburg Camp ..	" ..	114,748	97,862	3,211 16 2	16 12 0	390 9 3	642 14 0	64 2 1	294 0 10	" ..	4,619 14 4		
4. Irene Camp ..	" ..	81,737	56,244	984 4 10	214 8 1	" ..	420 9 6	275 7 5	278 16 1	" ..	2,123 5 11		
5. Johannesburg Camp ..	" ..	52,252	49,399	638 17 9	229 15 6	83 3 4	304 12 6	91 18 9	173 5 0	" ..	1,521 12 10		
6. Johannesburg Town ..	" ..	101,290	87,682	1,124 16 0	229 19 6	" ..	42 8 0	105 13 9	292 13 4	" ..	1,795 10 7		
7. Vereeniging Camp ..	" ..	16,897	5,676	140 16 5	6 1 11	" ..	75 10 6	27 13 0	143 6 8	" ..	393 8 6		
8. Klerksdorp Camp ..	" ..	34,048	34,055	96 16 11	22 18 5	" ..	145 19 3	50 5 3	157 11 8	" ..	473 11 6		
9. Potchefstroom Camp ..	" ..	94,850	89,458	1,170 10 4	124 17 10	" ..	389 6 9	208 5 5	251 7 6	" ..	2,144 7 10		
10. Krugersdorp Camp ..	" ..	38,987	31,490	408 12 0	50 10 4	" ..	194 5 0	85 4 9	157 8 4	" ..	896 0 5		
11. Heidelberg Camp ..	" ..	23,802	19,764	376 8 8	26 4 0	" ..	168 0 0	43 16 4	184 11 8	" ..	798 15 8		
12. Standerton Camp ..	" ..	44,710	37,474	559 10 7	213 11 8	" ..	263 15 3	61 17 9	170 8 1	" ..	1,269 3 4		
13. Volksrust Camp ..	" ..	78,288	62,762	1,099 11 5	31 19 5	" ..	169 4 0	123 16 1	136 9 8	" ..	1,561 0 7		
14. Pietersburg Camp ..	" ..	53,121	37,291	765 12 2	18 4 4	" ..	199 19 0	33 16 0	158 13 4	" ..	1,171 4 10		
15. Nyistroom Camp ..	" ..	17,329	18,484	194 2 8	34 10 10	" ..	123 9 6	25 16 8	182 8 0	" ..	560 7 8		
16. Relief Committee, Pretoria ..	" ..	62,466	65,358	2,211 11 8	" ..	" ..	111 5 4	322 0 10	109 10 0	" ..	2,754 7 10		
17. Head Office, Pretoria ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	32 12 6	238 12 3	501 15 9	" ..	773 0 6		
18. Railage Account ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	4,846 0 2		
19. Stationery Account ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	86 15 4		
		834,773	711,328	13,267 1 11	1,291 12 1	473 12 7	3,427 4 6	1,839 17 4	3,393 14 11		28,625 18 10	4-44d. per ration each day.	
20. Mafeking Camp ..	" ..	34,326½	" ..	2,135 2 11	204 2 9	" ..	220 7 0	153 16 6	164 8 4		2,877 17 6	1s./8-12d. per ration per day.	
21. Wakkerstroom ..	January, '01 ..	" ..	" ..	397 11 6	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		397 11 6		
22. Reitfontein Station ..	February, '01 ..	" ..	" ..	12 19 0	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		12 19 0		
23. Vryheid Camp ..	1 to 30 ..	" ..	" ..	55 16 4	2 11 8	" ..	10 3 4	98 13 3	41 2 6		208 7 1		
24. Waterval North ..	June ..	" ..	" ..	0 19 2	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		0 19 2		
25. Pretoria Relief Committee ..	January, '01 ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	129 5 0	" ..	" ..		129 5 0		
26. Boksburg Relief ..	June ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	4 0 0	13 10 0	" ..		17 10 0		
27. Utrecht Relief ..	March to June ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	22 14 6	" ..		22 14 6		
28. Lydenburg Relief ..	June ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	27 5 6	7 10 0		34 15 6		
29. Kaapsche Hook ..	March to June ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	96 12 0		96 12 0		
30. Public Works ..	June ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		360 19 6		
31. Barberton Relief ..	January ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		338 13 1		
32. Rustenburg Relief ..	August, '00 ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		424 6 11		
33. Nigel Relief ..	January ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		10 6 8		
34. Pretoria Relief Committee ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..		112 12 2		
		£ 15,869 10 10			1,498 6 6	473 12 7	8,790 19 10	2,155 17 1	8,703 7 9		33,671 8 5		

4-44d. per ration
each day.
1s. 8-12d. per ration
per day.

BURGHER Camps Department.

Schedule B to Financial Controller's Report, dated 20th August, 1901

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amounts received from Treasury to 31st May.. ..				56,721	3	6
" " in the month of June				64,361	10	9
" " from Sale of Skins				148	2	3
" " due to the Imperial Government —						
Army Service Corps	22,293	11	6			
Paymaster, Cape Town	8,636	19	11			
Royal Engineers	1,119	0	9			
Medical Stores Depot, Volksrust	116	15	5			
Ordnance Stores	9	1	9			
				32,175	9	4
Amount due to Imperial Military Railways				1,260	15	1
" " Natal Government Railways				363	10	11
" " Transvaal Government Printing Works				504	9	10
" " sundry Merchants, as per Schedule attached..				18,638	19	5
				<u>£174,114</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount expended to 31st May, as per last Report ..				96,766	2	9
Reduced in the month of June by an overcharge on Stores supplied at Ottos Hoop, now rectified	65	19	3			
And by reduction of the expenditure charged to the Relief afforded to Refugees from Potchefstroom at Johannesburg, as per the Auditor-General's Account	558	9	6			
				624	8	9
Amount expended in June, as per Schedule A attached ..				96,141	14	0
Working cost to the 30th June, 1901				33,671	8	5
				<u>129,813</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
By Assets—						
Equipment	6,199	6	5			
Buildings	3,830	5	9			
Live Stock	42	0	0			
Gardens	27	12	7			
Debtors	518	15	0			
Stores	17,970	18	8			
Cash	15,712	0	3			
				44,300	18	8
				<u>£174,114</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Pretoria, August 20th, 1901,

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, September 13th, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.-in-C./4,614, dated August 16th, 1901, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps in Natal and Cape Colony for the month of August, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

To D.A.G.,
Natal.

Herewith monthly reports for August on the Refugee Camps at Howick and P. M. Burg, forwarded for information.

H. C. RAWSON, Colonel,
O.C., M.S.D.

P. M. Burg,
September 4th, 1901.

Military Secretary,
Pretoria.

Forwarded. The suggestion at "A" in the Maritzburg report is receiving attention. As regards "B" in the same report, I am doubtful whether this suggestion is worth consideration, but the results of the present trial will be noted.

H. M. LAWSON, Colonel, D.A.G.,
for Lieut.-General Commanding Natal District.

Newcastle,
September 6th, 1901.

Monthly Report for August on the Boer Refugee Camp, Maritzburg.

1. *Sanitation.*—Satisfactory. Kaffirs are employed on the actual scavenging, but the refugees are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines. The refugees of this camp are, on an average, of a much lower class than at Howick, and most sanitary defects which exist are almost altogether due to the habits of the refugees themselves and the altered conditions of life under which they live, many being of the Dopper class, who live a very nomadic life under ordinary circumstances.

2. *Schools.*—The school has been closed this month, on the recommendation of the medical officer, owing to an epidemic of measles among the children.

3. *Hospital.*—All severe cases of illness are treated in the hospital, Fort Napier; ordinary cases are treated in the camp. Three nurses live in the camp itself to attend cases. The people, as a rule, have a great aversion to going to hospital or letting their children be treated there. They have very curious ideas for remedying the various diseases that usually attack young children, which are difficult to eradicate.

4. *Daily Routine.*—The male refugees are employed in the various camp fatigues, digging trenches, constructing ovens and kitchens, pitching and striking tents as required.

Many have found employment in town, which has been encouraged as much as possible. In these cases their rations are stopped to prevent any ill-feeling in the ordinary labour market on account of their having undue advantages in accommodation and rations over the ordinary labourer. This system has been in existence for five months, and no complaint has been received from the town.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—This is in the hands of the Rev. Rousseau, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Service is not being held in camp at present, owing to an epidemic of infectious disease. Mr. Du Toit is acting during the Rev. Rousseau's absence.

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—In marquees, 8 to 10 per tent, and in canvas huts, 10 per hut, for families; in circular tents for bachelors, six to five per tent. The bachelors are kept separate from the families. The health of the inmates of the tents, on the average, is better than those in the huts.

7. *General Remarks and Suggestions.*—Owing to an epidemic of measles among the children, the health of the camp has not been so good as previously. It is suggested that an assistant be appointed to the medical officer in charge, **A.** at any rate while this epidemic prevails.

No complaints of any importance have been received this month.

Several families have arrived from Pretoria during the month, mostly deported for military reasons; also a few families of rebels now undergoing sentence, or whose sentence having expired, are destitute and cannot return to their farms.

Games are encouraged as much as possible among the boys. There is a tennis court, made by the burghers themselves; football and cricket; also sports are held frequently. Gardening is also encouraged, although not much space is available for the purpose.

To encourage loyalty it is suggested that substantial advantages with regard to rations, accommodation, privileges, &c., should be given to those **B.** who show in a practical manner their wish to become loyal subjects.

This has been tried in a small way, as far as possible, with satisfactory results, the disposition and character of refugees being entered confidentially in a register, after six months' residence, by the Superintendents for this purpose.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Maritzburg,
September 4th, 1901.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, P. M. BURG.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, number of Weekly Sick, number of Deaths, number of Births, number of Arrivals and Departures, during Month of August, 1901.

	Number of Inmates 1st of Month.			Number of Weekly Sick.				Number of Deaths.				Number of Arrivals during Month.			Number of Departures during Month.			Number of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst such.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White ..	229	665	1,165	2,059	4	8	6	6	5	2	7	8	23	42	80	2	18	10	6	—
Coloured ..	13	24	19	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

P. M BURG,
September 4th, 1901.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Monthly Report for August on the Boer Refugee Camp, Howick.

1. *Sanitation.*—The night soil is removed by sanitary contractor. A staff of 25 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, i.e., cleaning latrines, wash-houses, &c.

Refugees are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines; in the case of families the head of the family is responsible.

2. *Schools.*—An average of 230 children attend daily. Subjects taught—reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital.*—A ward is reserved in No. 15 General Hospital for the reception of cases of enteric fever. No case has occurred for the last 12 weeks. Cases of serious nature which require nursing are also removed to the general hospital; mild cases are treated in their own tents. The patients are supplied with anything that may be ordered by the medical officer—milk, soup, eggs, wine, brandy, &c.

An isolation tent is provided for infectious or contagious diseases.

The medical officer visits the sick three times daily. There are three E.P. tents which are used for a camp hospital.

4. *Daily Routine.*—The male refugees are employed in various ways: certain men are in charge of each line, they attend to the ropes and general condition of the tents.

In view of the approaching hot weather and the prevalence of zymotic diseases during the summer months, the medical officer has suggested a system of disinfection which is being carried out by the refugees as follows:—Every other day two marquees are emptied (the inmates for the time being placed in two spare tents) and thoroughly disinfected, the floors to the outer pegs being covered with chloride of lime; the tents remain empty for two days, curtains down. In the course of a few weeks the whole camp will have been thoroughly disinfected throughout. Trenches are being deepened to guard against heavy rainfalls.

5. *Religious Instruction.*—Divine service is held daily, Sunday school and Bible classes (Mr. Van der Horst, Dutch Reform minister, conducts the service and resides in camp).

6. *How Refugees are Housed.*—In marquees, average 8 per tent.

7. *General Remarks.*—The site of the camp and sanitary condition is extremely good; water supply is constant and abundant, the water being taken from the Umgeni River, which is a very short distance from the camp; the river is tapped at a spot some distance from the camp. There are four wash-houses, eight bath-rooms, and eight latrines; these are inspected daily by the medical officer; they are limewashed inside and out at certain intervals.

The school is well conducted, and the scholars are making satisfactory progress, especially in English. The health of the camp is excellent.

Three families arrived from Klerksdorp on the 22nd inst.; a case of measles appeared amongst them on the 26th; they have been isolated and every precaution taken to prevent the disease spreading.

The usual issue of condensed milk (recommended by medical officer) is made to the aged and delicate. A weekly issue of soap is made at the rate of 2½ lbs. to every seven inmates.

Owing to the heavy winds prevailing and the danger of open fireplaces, a covered stove made of stone, earth, or zinc is being erected outside every tent. Of course this work is being provided by the refugees. A garden is being made at lower portion of camp, the water from bath-rooms being used for irrigation. Seed, rakes, spades, &c., are being provided.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Maritzburg,
September 4th, 1901.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, HOWICK.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, number of Weekly Sick, number of Deaths, number of Births, number of Arrivals and Departures, during Month of August, 1901.

	Number of Inmates 1st of Month.				Number of Weekly Sick.				Number of Deaths.				Number of Arrivals during Month.			Number of Departures during Month.			Number of Births, and Rate of Mortality amongst such.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White ..	84	246	351	681	9	13	11	12	1	1	—	—	5	8	6	2	11	13	3	—
Coloured ..	1	1	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

P. M. BURG,
September 4th, 1901.

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A.P.M.

Monthly Report for August on the Boer Refugee Camp, Port Elizabeth.

Military Secretary,
Pretoria.

Monthly Report on the general work of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth is forwarded herewith in accordance with your telegram No. K. 6,017 of July 12th, 1901.

A. WYNNE, Major-General,
Commanding Cape Colony District.

Cape Town,
September 6th, 1901.

To S.S.O.,
Port Elizabeth.

Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth,
August 27th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the Civil Surgeon's Report. I regret to inform you that there has been one death in this camp during the month, a Mrs. Porter, aged 51, whose death was caused by cancer in the stomach.

The new huts are now all finished and occupied. Two bath rooms have been built; these are much appreciated.

The school has been re-opened, there are now 136 children attending. Two school mistresses have been appointed by the Board of Education, and a supply of maps, books, slates, &c., has been presented.

No fresh families have arrived in this camp since my last report, but two of the men have been sent to Port Alfred.

The food supplied continues to be of excellent quality.

I have bought and given away from the store account 35 pairs of boots, and 137 pairs of boots have been drawn from the ordnance stores and given away. I am glad to say that the people in camp appear to be very grateful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. FENNER, Captain,
Commanding B.E.C., P.E.

S.O., Prisoners of War,
Capetown.

Forwarded. The death of Mrs. Porter has already been reported to you.

CHAS. F. HALKETT, Captain,
Station Staff Officer,
Port Elizabeth,
for Commandant.

RETURN of Refugees in Camp at Port Elizabeth for the month of
August, 1901.

---	Numbers in Camp.	Average number of sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.	Rate of mortality amongst children.	Remarks.
White—						
Men	31	1	—			
Women	82	14	1			
Children	257	14	—			
Total	370	29	1	Nil.	Nil.	Death :—Mrs. K. M. Porter, aged 51 years. Cause of death :—Carcino- ma of stomach.
Coloured—						
Men	—	—	—			
Women	—	—	—			
Children	3	—	—			
Total	3	—	—			

Port Elizabeth,
August 28th, 1901.

W. H. FENNER, Captain,
Commanding B.E.C., P.E.

During the last month the general health of the camp has not been very good, owing in a great measure to the weather. Sore throats (simple) have been prevalent among the younger members. There has also been an epidemic of influenza, which has, however, been of a very mild type.

There was one case of chicken-pox.

There was one death in the camp—Mrs. Porter, who came here suffering from cancer of the stomach, and was slowly dying when I took charge of the camp.

During the month there have been 86 new cases treated in the out-patient department, while there have been 10 cases treated in hospital.

I would take the liberty of placing on record my high appreciation of Mrs. Mary Pretorius, who, in her capacity of lay sister, has been most thorough and attentive to her duties in the hospital.

W. ROGER CHEW, M.B. and C.M. Edin.,
Civil Surgeon in Charge, Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

August 28th, 1901.

Report on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for August.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, September 13th, 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report by the Chief Superintendent on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending August 31st, 1901.

Attached copies of telegrams show the action taken in the matter of the incinerator at Kroonstad.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General.

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Under-Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

COPIES OF TELEGRAMS.

From Chief to G.O.C., Kroonstad, O.R.C.

Sept. 12th, K. 7,329. Report on Refugee Camps in O.R.C. draws attention to nuisance and danger to health of camp from the incinerator at Kroonstad (stop). As both camp and incinerator appear movable, one or other should be moved at once (stop). Please inform me what steps you are taking to abate nuisance.

From G.O.C., Kroonstad, to Chief.

Sept. 12th, H. 6,057. Your K. 7,329. Nuisance has abated since incinerator has been enlarged (stop). Will endeavour to find new site.

*Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
September 9th, 1901.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the accompanying Report by the Chief Superintendent on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending August 31st, 1901. The principal points in the Report to which it is desired that Lord Kitchener's attention should be drawn are—

(1) The heavy death-rate in some camps, due to the recrudescence of the epidemic of measles complicated with pneumonia, and the destitute and ill-fed condition of some of the refugees when brought in ; and

(2) The nuisance caused by the incinerator at Kroonstad for disposing of the carcasses of dead animals, of which a photograph is forwarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. WILSON,

Secretary to the O.R.C. Administration.

The Private Secretary to the General
Commanding-in-Chief, Pretoria.

Government Offices,
Bloemfontein, O.R.C.,
September 6th, 1901.

The Secretary,
O.R.C. Administration,
Bloemfontein.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this, my Report on Refugee Camps for the month ending August 31st, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to the High Commissioner and General Commanding-in-Chief.

1. *Distribution of Camps.*—An additional camp has been formed at Orange River since my report for the month ending July 31st was submitted. This camp is now in working order, but Orange River is a very unsuitable site for a Refugee Camp: firewood has to be procured from Kimberley and coal from Indwe.

It is difficult to imagine how the refugees existed for six weeks before I took over from the military authorities. I understood that I was taking over a "going" concern, but absolutely nothing was in existence except the refugees, a few tents, and the veldt.

A list of camps, giving distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation, is shown as under.

(Signed) A. G. TROLLOPE.

RETURN OF STRENGTH ON AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve Accommodation for.
Aliwal North ..	707	1,500	2,230	4,437	150
Bloemfontein ..	859	1,857	3,870	6,586	—
Brandfort ..	389	1,031	1,984	3,404	1,586
Bethulie ..	509	1,525	2,733	4,767	—
Heilbron ..	322	774	1,703	2,799	100
Harrismith ..	160	355	679	1,134	200
Kroonstad ..	588	1,011	1,727	3,326	600
Kimberley ..	566	1,144	1,991	3,701	—
Norval's Pont ..	517	1,022	1,676	3,215	450
Springfontein ..	333	939	1,621	2,893	—
Vredefort Road ..	214	536	964	1,714	175
Winburg ..	459	754	1,411	2,624	280
Orange River ..	114	482	911	1,507	175
Total	5,677	12,930	23,500	42,107	—

Refugees arrived too late for classification in Heilbron Refugee Camp 715

Grand Total 42,822

2. *Medical Officers and Hospital Staff.*—The distribution of doctors and nurses, trained and untrained, are shown on attached sheet :—

Camp.	Medical Officers.	Nurses.
Aliwal North	Dr. Hoexter. " Heath. " Kops. " Bateman.	Nurse Surtees. " Headland. " McLeod.
Bethulie	Dr. Wohlers. " MacKenzie. " Carte (<i>en route</i>). " Maddon (<i>en route</i>).	Nurse Roos. " de la Rouviere.
Bloemfontein	Dr. Becker. " Baumann. " Rossiter. " Cameron. " Ralston. " Spong (<i>en route</i>).	Nurse Kennedy (resigning) " Tuck. " Ilbery. " Adcock. " Thorpe. " Anderson. " Heighway. " Russel. " Paterson (<i>en route</i>). " Bryant (<i>en route</i>).
Brandfort	Dr. Martinus. " Arnold.	Nurse Moore. " Jong. " Donovan.
Harrismith	Dr. Beor.	Nurse Macneilage.
Heilbron	Dr. Tregaskis. " Clayton.	Nurse Allen (on leave) " Dinnie.
Kimberley	Dr. Woodward. Captain Wanhill, R.A.M.C. (temporary). Dr. Ellis (<i>en route</i>). " Trumper.	Nurse Careswell. " McAdam. " Taylor. " Grey.
Kroonstad	Dr. v. d. Waal. " Moore. " McArthur. " Gibscn.	Nurse Straghan (on leave). " Deane. " Fitzpatrick. " Heys. " Pollard. " Morling.
Norval's Pont	Dr. Caldwell. " Scarlett (on commission). " Key.	Nurse Broers. " Hinton. " Handleion.
Springfontein	Dr. Webb. " Straghan. " Stuart.	Nurse Bullen. " Wessels. " Oliver (sick).
Vredefort Road.. ..	Dr. Graham. " Reynolds.	Nurse Le Fevre. " Du Port.
Winburg.. ..	Dr. Molesworth. " Snehage.	Nurse Bakkes. " Butler.
Orange River	Dr. De Kock. " Edwards.	Nurse Rutherford.

3. *Death Rate*.—I deeply regret to report that the death rate during the past month has again been considerably augmented owing to the continuous outbreaks of severe epidemics of measles of a most virulent type, followed by pneumonia and other complications.

Statistics show an increase of 133·83 per mille per annum on last month's figures.

The rates of deaths per mille per annum from August 1st to 31st, 1901, will be found as follows:—

Camp.	Number of Deaths during August.	Population on August 31st.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
Aliwal North	192	4,437	519·24
Bloemfontein	96	6,586	174·84
Brandfort	22	3,404	77·52
Bethulie	175	4,767	440·52
Harrismith	7	1,134	74·04
Heilbron	23	3,514	78·48
Kimberley	163	3,701	528·48
Kroonstad	326	3,326	1,176·12
Norval's Pont	62	3,215	231·36
Springfontein	52	2,893	216·84
Vredefort Road	17	1,714	118·92
Winburg	18	2,624	82·2
Orange River	4	1,507	31·8
Total	1,157	43,620	3,750·36

This makes the total average for the month of August 312·53 per mille per annum.

I attribute this abnormally high death rate to the following causes :—

(a) The severe epidemic of measles followed by broncho-pneumonia, whilst continuing in Kroonstad, has broken out in Aliwal North, Bethulie, and Kimberley.

Springfontein, I am pleased to report, has shown a very considerable improvement.

(b) The ever continuing influx of refugees who are brought in in a most deplorable state, having undergone the severest privations, are quite unable to withstand disease when attacked ; more especially young children whom, from statistics, claim at least three-fourths of the fatalities.

It must still be borne in mind that had epidemics of measles not broken out in the various camps the death rate would have been very minor. Of a total of 1,157 deaths in all camps for the month of August, 815 are accounted for by measles and complications.

(c) The following extracts from Superintendents' reports demonstrate the difficulties that have to be contended :—

Brandfort writes :

“ Amongst those refugees brought in by General Elliot's column a great number were in a most deplorable state, having been on very short rations during the last part of the trek. Most of them had been taken from a Boer laager in the district of Hoopstad, and had been with the commandos for several months. The privations and hardships they had endured had told with great effect on the health of the women and children, many of whom were most scantily clad. In some instances women had clothed their children with sheep skins and roughly-dressed hides, and the people almost without exception expressed their pleasure at having been taken away from the commandos.”

Kroonstad Senior Medical Officer reports :

“ On the south-west side of the camp, about 2,000 yards from the centre of the camp and 1,500 yards from the hospital, is situated a crematory, and when the wind blows from that quarter, the smoke is blown over the camp. The smell of burning decomposed flesh is then unbearable. If this pest spot is not removed we do not see how the health of the camp can improve.”

The G.O.C. Kroonstad has been repeatedly approached with a view to removing this nuisance but declines. The latest answer, dated August 29th, reads as follows :—

" Superintendent Refugee Camp,
" Kroonstad.

" It is regretted that these incinerators cannot be removed.

" (Signed) A. A. CHICHESTER, Captain.
" R.S.O. and Prov. Marshal, Kroonstad."

A photograph of the crematorium is submitted herewith. I may also mention on August 14th I telegraphed to the Superintendent of the Refugee Camp, Kroonstad, to stop all translocation of refugees to other camps till the measles epidemic had abated. In spite of this the G.O.C. ordered over 700 people to Heilbron on August 29th and 30th. Ten of these families were suffering from measles. The matter has been reported to His Honour the Deputy Administrator.

A table showing the number of sick weekly in each camp, and the number of deaths among same will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 1st to 7th.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 1st to 7th.
Aliwal North	11	1
Bloemfontein	121	11
Brandfort	60	2
Bethulie	33	1
Harrismith	7	0
Heilbron	16	0
Kimberley	25	4
Kroonstad	66	13
Norval's Pont	52	4
Springfontein	49	0
Vredefort Road	8	1
Winburg	19	2

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 8th to 15th.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 8th to 15th.
Aliwal North	9	1
Bloemfontein	142	4
Brandfort	71	5
Bethulie	36	4
Harrismith	7	0
Heilbron	16	0
Kimberley	29	5
Kroonstad	77	19
Norval's Pont	52	2
Springfontein	40	7
Vredefort Road	8	0
Winburg	13	1

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 16th to 22nd.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 16th to 22nd.
Aliwal North	10	1
Bloemfontein	125	13
Brandfort	89	4
Bethulie	35	1
Harrismith	7	0
Heilbron	19	2
Kimberley	42	7
Kroonstad	83	14
Norval's Pont	48	6
Springfontein	38	1
Vredefort Road	8	1
Winburg	24	0
Orange River	6	1

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, August 23rd to 31st.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, August 23rd to 31st.
Aliwal North	9	0
Bloemfontein	152	13
Brandfort	72	4
Bethulie	31	7
Harrismith	7	2
Heilbron	21	1
Kimberley	39	1
Kroonstad	64	16
Norval's Pont.	32	2
Springfontein	39	5
Vredefort Road	12	2
Winburg	32	1
Orange River	8	0

The total number of children who have died during August is 944.

4. *Sanitation*.—In all camps continues to be kept in an excellent state of efficiency, and Superintendents still continue to combat the work entailed by the never ceasing influx of refugees. Extra latrine accommodation is continually being provided to cope with this steady increase, and all is being done in the interests of sanitation.

5. *Health*.—Is decidedly bad on the whole, but had it not been for the outbreak of epidemics it could not have been considered otherwise than excellent. Both medical officers and nurses are working at very high pressure, and it is to be hoped that the results for the ensuing month will show a decided improvement.

6. *Reports and Returns*.—No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of July was submitted.

7. *Financial*.—The total payments made during August were £61,241 2s. 8d.; deducting from this the sum of £8,909 13s. 3d. received from the civil contractors for sheep taken over at the various from them, the nett expenditure was £52,331 4s. 5d., working out at a cost of 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per refugee per day.

8. *Spiritual*.—The following additional clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church have been appointed to refugee camps:—

Rev. du Plessis, Aliwal North.	Rev. de Wet, Bloemfontein.
„ H. Pienaar, Brandfort.	„ A. D. Luckoff, Bethulie.
„ H. P. v. d. Merwe, Heilbron.	„ J. Hanckom, Heilbron.
„ Brummer, Orange River.	„ MacGregor, Winburg.

Each camp is now provided with a clergyman, and in cases where a camp is large two clergymen have been appointed.

9. *Fuel and Transport*.—Rinderpest having broken out, I am having additional difficulties under this head, but hope matters will shortly improve. I have also great difficulty in procuring goods from the coast, railway traffic being sometimes blocked. A large percentage of stores are also stolen in transit.

10. *Clothing*.—£643 18s. 5d. has been spent during the month of August in providing warm clothing for those refugees who are destitute, and 4,600 blankets have been distributed.

11. *Shops*.—Continue to do well, and are undoubtedly of great convenience to those refugees who are in a position to purchase little luxuries. Prices continue to be controlled by tariff issued by the Assistant Provost Marshal, but a little license is allowed storekeepers whose stores are situated in camps north of Bloemfontein, to allow for the additional freight which they have to pay for the carriage of the goods beyond Bloemfontein. No additional stores have been opened since my last report for month ending July 31st.

12. *Supplies.*—Continue to be of excellent quality, and Superintendents unanimously declare their satisfaction and that of the refugees with the supplies issued.

13. *General.*—I quite thought that the general state of health would have improved this month, as the climate became milder, but owing to epidemics having broken out in so many camps I regret I am unable to expect any lessening of the death rate till all diseases of a malignant type are stamped out.

A number of persons brought in recently to the Brandfort Camp express themselves greatly surprised at the treatment they and all refugees receive at our hands, and many have told the Superintendent that they are led to believe all sorts of impossible stories by the Boer commandos. I feel confident the majority of people in refugee camps are extremely grateful for the treatment they receive, and are contented. Over 50 per cent. are living in better circumstances than they ever did in their lives before.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,

Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Reports on the Refugee Camps at Heidelberg, Standerton, and Volksrust, by Dr. Kendal Franks.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, September 20th, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.-in-C./4,614, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the Refugee Camps at Heidelberg, Standerton, and Volksrust, by Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KITCHENER, General,

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

HEIDELBERG.

September 7th, 1901.

I visited this camp on September 7th, 1901. It is situated about a mile from the town, on high ground between the hills and the town. The camp is divided into three divisions. The first division occupies the east side of a low hill, the second occupies the west side, and the third is on the side of another gently rising hill, separated from the second division by a shallow valley. There is a long kopje behind the first and second camps, a shorter kopje behind the third. Between the kopjes, about 600 yards from the valley between the camps, is a large dam of good water, which might with ease be utilised for the camp.

On September 6th there were in camp 766 women and 982 children. The people in the camp are housed :—

- (1) In bell tents, of which there are 288.
- (2) In marquees, of which there are 69.
- (3) In square Indian tents, numbering 20.
- (4) In sod huts. These are long buildings, divided into rooms, measuring 12 feet by 10 feet. They accommodate on an average five people, that is, a mother and four children, or a husband, his wife, and three children. I visited several of these rooms, of which there are 82 altogether. Each one I entered was very tidy, clean, and well furnished. The walls were neatly hung with sacking. The inmates seemed well satisfied with their quarters.

- (5) In small square tents brought in by the burghers, and pitched besides the ox-wagons, a sailcloth covering the whole. This is the usual way in which they are accustomed to camp out. The parents usually sleep in the tent, the children in the ox-wagon. This arrangement is to be found in some of the camps. It is a disfigurement in the camp, and leads to considerable overcrowding. It is impossible also to supervise these places of abode, to keep them either clean or tidy. As a rule the ox-wagons are heaped up with clothes and bedding indiscriminately, are models of disorder, and usually extremely dirty. I do not think they ought to be allowed in any camp. They may be very well for the open veldt, but they are a source of danger in a crowded camp.

The camp is divided into three divisions, called respectively, Camps 1, 2, and 3, situated on the sloping sides of the hills, as already stated. At present the water is drawn from holes in the bed of the stream, which, after rain, will be filled up and prevent pumping work. It would be much better to bring the water from the dam between the kopjes behind the camps.

Over each section of the camp there is a head policeman, with three assistants under him, all burghers. Their duty is to see to the cleanliness of the camps, and to report to the Superintendent all that goes on. In addition there are two policemen on duty at the office. There are thus 14 policemen employed here. One of the assistants in each camp is detailed to visit the tents, to report any which are not properly kept, and to report all cases of sickness. Another is employed as a ganger to the men at work in the camp. All of them patrol the camp to see that the sanitary rules are carried out, and that strangers are not permitted in the camp. A burgher in each camp is entrusted with the care of the latrines.

In this camp there is as yet no camp matron, and there are no probationers; but I understand that this will shortly be rectified. I think their absence is to be detected in the interior condition of the tents.

The interior of the tents and the streets in the camp are very clean and orderly. The burghers in the camp are obliged to do the camp work, under the policemen, without pay, and the work is on the whole well done. In Camps 1 and 2 the tents are well pitched and the streets are straight. Camp 3 is not so well laid out, the tents are somewhat too close; but even here the streets are clean, and the people all look comfortable and contented. I saw here several sailcloth shelters. These generally consist of a square Boer tent pitched beside an ox-wagon, and the whole covered with a large sailcloth. This is the ordinary method adopted by the Boers when camping out. It is unsuited to a large camp. Coercive measures are rarely necessary. On one occasion the Superintendent, when going round the camp, noted the number of those tents which were improperly kept, and the names of the inmates; next day the coffee and sugar ration was reduced, and all the cases noted. There were, of course, grumblings, but the measure had not again to be resorted to. Thenceforth the reported tents were beyond reproach. The order to raise the flaps of the tents every morning was strictly enjoined, and well carried out until the epidemic of measles obliged the rule to be relaxed.

The rations here are the same as in other camps. The Superintendent considers that the issue of flour and sugar is just right, but the coffee is not sufficient in a small family. The supplementary ration of rice has been issued since July 22nd, but on two or three occasions the supply has run short, and the issue could not be made. There is at present an ample supply. The milk supplied is the Milkmaid brand and Sledge brand. The former is excellent as usual, the latter is the reverse. I saw several tins returned by the people while I was in the office. These were in various stages of decomposition. In one case there was not a sound tin among the lot. This brand should be no longer used. A tin of milk is given out for each child under two every second day. The meat ration is mutton, supplied by the Army Service Corps; 3 lbs. per week are issued to adults and 2 lbs. to children. All doubtful meat is inspected by the doctor before being issued. Soap is issued as part of the rations; 14 lbs. of coal per adult is issued weekly, and 7 lbs. for each child under 12. The Superintendent, Mr. A. A. Allison, suggests, and I think his suggestion is a good one, that wood and coal should be issued to

families instead of per head. It requires nearly as much fuel to cook a meal for five as for 10 persons. The Caput system means that a large family may have more than they want, whilst a small one may not have enough.

Whilst going through the camp, I came upon a pair of dwarfs, brothers, both burghers. They lived in adjoining shelters. Both were married and had large families, all the children being well formed. Religious services are of frequent occurrence in these camps, but it is to be regretted that cleanliness is very far removed from the godliness of the Boer.

The school is held in the Dopper Church, on the outskirts of the camp. The building will accommodate about 500 children. The attendance on August 31st was 339. The head master is Mr. Lingher; I am informed that he is a Colonial Dutchman. In most of the camps the head master is a Britisher, and the schools under their supervision are generally most satisfactory. The best school I have yet met with in any camp is under a Scotchman, and the only difficulty in that camp is to find sufficient accommodation for all the scholars who seek admission. Considering the enormous influence upon the future of South Africa which the education of the rising generation will exercise, politically as well as intellectually, I think that it would be advisable that the headmaster in all the schools in the burgher camps should be a loyal Britisher, and, if possible, at least half of his assistants should be the same.

Besides the day school for children there is a night school for adults in this camp, and although the attendance is as yet not very large, the men who attend show the keenest desire to learn, especially how to read and write, and I am told the progress they make is most satisfactory. There are seven female assistants in the children's school.

The hospital consists of nine marquees or E.P. tents; seven of these, furnished with seven beds each, are for patients; one is used as an operating theatre, and one is allotted to the matron, Sister Bailey. Under her is a head nurse, and 14 probationers selected from among the camp refugees. Seven of these are for day work and seven for night. They change about every month.

The medical charge of the hospital and the camp is entrusted to Dr. Ralston—a gentleman of exceptional ability and attainments. He is assisted by Dr. Gill, R.A.M.C. For the present this works very well, but the pressure thrown upon the medical officers of the R.A.M.C. is so great by the requirements of the war that Dr. Gill's services may at any moment be required for medical purposes, and, therefore, it would be advisable to appoint a civilian medical officer to assist Dr. Ralston as soon as possible.

An epidemic of measles broke out in this camp about July 16th. Previous to that date there was very little sickness in the camp. Thus in the first week in July there were 40 cases of sickness, and in the second week only 19. Then measles began and the number of sick in the third week mounted up to 92, but how many of these were measles was not stated. In the fourth week there were 58 cases of illness, of which 38 were measles. In the beginning of August measles advanced rapidly. In the first week there were 239 cases of sickness, of which 212 were measles. In the second week out of 277 returned as sick, 255 were due to measles alone. In the third week the epidemic began to wear itself out, and the number of measles cases fell to 115, all other cases mounting up only to 26. The fourth week showed much the same state of affairs—116 measles and 21 other diseases. The last week's returns show the epidemic to have nearly disappeared, there were only 39 cases of measles, whilst ordinary illnesses amounted to 35.

The number of deaths in the Heidelberg Camp in July was 18, of which nine were from measles. In August there were 83 deaths, and 58 of these were from measles. Although the death rate from measles is high it does not reach the level observed in some of the camps. Dr. Ralston is of opinion that the high death rate from this disease is due more to the indiscriminate and reckless dosing of the children by their parents at the beginning of the illness, or even before it, than to any other cause. This, taken in conjunction with the severe type of the malady in South Africa, and to the very improper and neglectful treatment of the sick children in the tents, explains, though it in no wise condones, the terrible ravages which this epidemic has wrought in the burgher camps. When I speak of neglect I do not altogether refer to wilful

and heartless neglect on the part of the parents, though I have seen instances of this in the camps, and several of the medical officers have spoken to me about it. As an instance, one of these gentlemen wrote to me, a gentleman who had for some years been practising in Cape Colony, that :—"A Mrs. Celliers always had a lot of sickness in her tent, to whom I felt called upon to put the fact that she shamefully neglected her children very plainly. She said plaintively, in answer, that she did not know why God has sent her so many children, He must know how she hated them. One of her children died of cancrum oris after measles, a second of marasmus, and a third is at present in hospital, suffering from nothing more or less than starvation."

But such cases as this are exceptions. The neglect I specially refer to is the result of a certain fatalism which is common among them, only I suppose they would call it by a different name. "It is God's will" is the excuse, or reason, they give for sitting by a sick child and never moving as much as a finger to give it the food or the medicine ordered by the doctor. "A misdirected energy," writes the same medical officer from one of these burgher camps, "often enables them to make shrouds, &c., for their children, while they still live, and while, in my opinion, there is still every hope for them."

This camp is not surrounded by a barbed wire fence, and, except for the watchfulness of the burgher police, there is nothing to prevent people from outside going into the camp, or surrendered burghers from inside going out to rejoin the commandoes in the field. The people are allowed nominally twice a week to go into the town, where they may possibly communicate with their unsundered friends, and where they certainly do buy quack remedies which interfere very much with the efforts of the medical officers on their behalf. The dispensary in the camp is well stored with drugs, and medical comforts are in abundance, so that I think it would be no hardship to limit the sphere of their perambulations.

The sanitary arrangements in the camp are good, and there is a disinfecting room which is certain to be of great use. Enteric fever in the camp is uncommon. In July there were nine cases, all of which recovered. In August there was but one case, which, however, terminated fatally. There were five cases in the hospital when I visited it. This is evidence that in a camp of over 2,200 refugees, every care is taken for the health of the community.

KENDAL FRANKS.

STANDERTON.

September 9th, 1901.

This camp, which is situated to the east of the railway station at Standerton, on the banks of the Vaal River, I visited on September 9th, 1901, and again later. As the river emerges from beneath the railway bridge, it winds round first towards the north, and then, by a sweeping curve, it runs almost due east, forming the northern boundary to the ground on which the camp is pitched, then the river turns again to the north. A deep donga runs into the river on the eastern side of the old camp, and divides it from part of the new camp and from the site of the new hospital. The railway forms the southern boundary to the ground on which the camp is pitched, and a siding here affords great facilities for bringing supplies into the camp. This camp was originally started under the military in December, 1900, but was handed over to civil control in February, 1901. The Superintendent is Mr. Frank Winfield. He seems enterprising and energetic, and he is introducing many reforms, which were apparently much needed, judging from the differences to be observed between the new camp and the old.

The whole camp is surrounded by a double-barbed wire fence, with a barbed wire entanglement between. This has been put up by the burghers in the camp, and was completed on August 29th.

There are in camp at present 3,329 refugees, consisting of 630 men, 1,200 women, and 1,499 children. About a thousand of the refugees used to be housed in the town, but they have been gradually moved into the camp, and now only 13 remain in the town, who, in the opinion of the doctor, are not fit to be moved into the camp. The Superintendent hopes, when the warm weather comes, to have no refugees in the town or outside the fence.

The camp consists of 550 bell tents, with an average number of 4.5 inmates; 32 marquees, averaging 17 inmates; 93 square or Boer tents and wagons, containing on an average seven inhabitants; and 24 rooms, "sod huts," which contain on an average three people each.

The Boer tents and wagons, generally covered with a sailcloth, are found almost exclusively in the old camp. The observations which I made in my report on Heidelberg regarding these places of abode, apply equally here, and the Superintendent purposes getting rid of them by degrees, as the new camp expands. The ground upon which the camp is pitched is generally well chosen. It slopes downward gently towards the Vaal on the north and towards the donga on the east. The site for the new hospital and for part of the new camp slopes downwards towards the same donga which bounds the new site on the west. Round each tent is a small circular trench, from the most depending part of which a narrow trench runs obliquely to join the street furrow. These furrows run parallel to the line of tents either towards the Vaal or the donga, and ensures a thorough drainage of the camp in wet weather.

Under the Superintendent is a Head Overseer, who gets army rations and 7s. 6d. a day. His name is J. H. Harvemann. He was formerly a Boer mounted policeman at Ermelo, and, I was informed, performs his duties as Head Overseer in a most satisfactory manner. Under him are six burghers, whose duties are to go through the camp and clean up the streets. The sweepings have to be removed to a dumping ground about two miles from camp, which is a difficult task, owing to the want of sufficient transport. These sanitary men are assisted by 22 Kaffirs. They have also to look after the latrines and keep them clean. A Boer woman, with a Kaffir to assist her, is responsible for the women's latrines.

The inmates of a tent are responsible for the immediate environs, as well as the interior, of the tent. They are also obliged to fasten up the skirtings of the tent every morning, so as to have a thorough ventilation. Should they

fail to carry out these instructions, they are warned by the police. Should the warning be disregarded, they are reported to the Superintendent. He gives them a second warning, which is generally sufficient; but if no attention is paid to this warning, the next day the sugar or the coffee ration is reduced. This never fails; and now it is only the new and inexperienced comers who tests, and tests but once, the forbearance of the Superintendent.

Twenty-five burghers are employed as police within the precincts of the camp. One of them, Van Wych, acts as corporal over the rest. Besides their duties in policing the camp referred to above, they have to guard the gate in the fence, and to see that no strangers enter the camp.

Military police guard the outside of the camp. They consist of three sergeants, one orderly, two cooks, and 29 men, lent by the G.O.C., and selected from the convalescents in the military hospital. One of these, together with one of the burgher police, is always on duty at the gate. The others are available as sentries, but none of them are allowed inside the camp after sundown. By this system it is now practically impossible for anyone to leave or enter the camp after sundown undetected.

Twenty burghers are employed as camp workers. They dig trenches, pitch the tents, and go up to the station to receive fresh families as they arrive. One of them, an English burgher, J. C. Bradley, is over them.

Eighteen burghers under a head conductor, S. Bower, another English burgher, are in charge of the transport. They have to bring over all fresh arrivals from the station to the camp. They have to cart all the wood, coal, and water for the use of the camp; they have to fetch the meat and bread from the town, as also the army rations, for the probationers and for such others as are entitled to receive them.

Other burghers are employed as butchers for the camp under an experienced Boer farmer, who acts as head butcher. Last month 19 men were so employed, but this month the number has been reduced to five.

In addition to these, two burghers are employed preparing sheep skins, four as carpenters, four storemen under Mr. Machell the storekeeper, three for sawing wood, one for boiling water, and eight for building purposes in the camp.

There are thus 80 burghers employed in the camp, out of a total of 630. There are, therefore, a very large number of unemployed, for whom it would be advisable to procure some occupation.

There was no matron here until a few days ago, when Mrs. Stephens arrived from Pretoria. She seems a most capable, energetic woman, and promises to make a good matron. Mrs. Duyt, a refugee, acts as assistant matron. She has at present two probationers under her. Considering the important duties which the probationers should perform under the direction of the matron, in looking after the tents and their inmates, in reporting cases of illness, and seeing to the distribution of medical comforts to the proper people, as well as reporting in all cases of need or necessity, this number is quite unequal to the work of such a large camp. I consider that at least 12 probationers should be employed, so that the work should be done efficiently.

There are two schools for the refugee children, one in the town, the other in the camp. The headmaster is Mr. J. H. Hugo, a Dutchman. He is assisted in the town school by three English and one Dutch teachers, all women. In the school in the camp the teachers are three Dutchmen, one Dutch woman, and one English woman. This camp school consists of four marquees and two long canvas huts, very well arranged. All the children seemed well ordered, clean, and happy. When I visited it there were altogether 215 children present, the number on the books being 365. This falling off of the attendance was attributed by the teachers to the measles in the camp. The observations I made in my report on Heidelberg in connection with the teachers in the school I would emphasise here.

As regards the general appearance of the camp there is a marked difference between the old and new. In the old camp the tents are much too close and are irregularly pitched.

All through the camp the Boer tent and wagon are to be found, and as these are pitched one close up to another it is impossible to pass between one family encampment to another. The new camp, by contrast, looks extremely

well ; the greater portion of it is to the west and south of the donga. The tents are regularly pitched, with a good space between each tent, and the streets are well drained and clean. The smaller portion of the new camp lies on the other side of the donga. It also is well pitched.

An unfinished building in the centre of the new hospital grounds will provide accommodation for the dispensary, consulting room, and matron's quarters. The hospital grounds are enclosed by a wire fence. The present hospital is situated near the old camp, and is too shut in by buildings and tents, so that the change to the new site will be a great improvement. Dr. Pearce is in sole charge. The matron of the hospital is Mrs. Barrett, a thoroughly trained nurse. She is assisted by nine probationers, selected from among the refugees in the camp. Four help by day and five do the night work. When the hospital is moved and enlarged more nurses (trained) will be required. At present, owing to a want of systematic tent-visiting, a large number of cases of sickness in camp are concealed, so that the number in hospital, or recorded, is not an accurate gauge of the number of sick in camp. With a better supervision by the new camp matron and the probationers under her, much more use may be expected to be made of the hospital than formerly.

The hospital at present consists of three bell tents, for emergency cases, and four marquees, one for men, and for women, one for children, and one for convalescents ; the men's marquee is usually occupied by children to a great extent. Each marquee contains seven beds. In addition there is a room with four beds in it for children, but it is small and close. When I visited it, there were in all 27 patients in the hospital suffering from the usual ailments, five of whom were convalescent. Two only of these 27 were men.

The epidemic of measles in this camp seems to have worn itself out, and consequently the mortality has been greatly reduced. Thus in the six weeks ending September 6th there were 40 deaths, eight of which only were due to measles, and five to enteric.

The rations in this camp are the same as in the other camps ; the supplementary issue of rice has been given out for the past three weeks ; 3 ounces of soap is issued weekly per head. The same system of issuing duplicate sets of clean white bags with the rations in, as I described as being in use at Barberton, is used here also, and is to be commended.

KENDAL FRANKS.

VOLKSRUST.

September 10th, 1901.

I visited this camp on September 10th, 1901. It is situated south-east by south of the railway station, and by the irony of fate the burghers in this camp, whilst lamenting their present condition, by looking south can see but a few miles off the precipitous sides and large flattened top of Amajuba, reminding them continuously of perhaps the most glorious episode in their history. To my great regret the day I visited the place Majuba and Laing's Nek were almost completely "wiped out" by heavy clouds and a dust storm, and in the afternoon it rained, which prevented me taking any photographs of the camp with its interesting and historic background.

This is a large camp containing 5,271 refugees, of which 707 are men, 2,341 women, and 2,223 children. The camp is divided into six sections by means of very broad streets, called respectively Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F. These sections contain 117 marquees, 1,034 bell tents, 93 Boer tents with the generally accompanying wagon, and seven buildings. The present Superintendent, Mr. George M. King, took over the management on August 19th, so he has only been in charge of the camp for three weeks. He is beginning to effect considerable changes, which it is clear the camp very much required. Many of the districts show great carelessness in the pitching and arranging of the tents. Not only are they irregular, blocking up the streets, but they are too close together. District D is the worst in this respect. The Superintendent is weeding out these districts, repitching the tents in more open spaces, and in the sections where this has been done I find the distance between the tents in line is 33 feet from pole to pole, and across the street from pole to pole is 45 feet. It appears that at first the sections in the camp corresponded to districts in the country, such as Wakkerstroom, Ermelo, &c., but by degrees the people got mixed up, and it would be an enormous task to differentiate them now. The Superintendent would like to separate the inveterately dirty and untidy refugees from those of more civilised habits, and put them into a section by themselves. I think this would be a good plan, and might have a wholesome effect upon the slovenly. The small trenches around the tents and down the streets are well devised to keep the camp dry in the rainy season, which is at hand.

There is a Head Overseer, styled a corporal, over the whole camp. Under him there is one overseer over each section. This overseer's duty is to see that the people sweep round their own tents, and convey the sweepings to specified dust-heaps. There are two wagons which have been lent to the camp by the A.S.C. for transport purposes; they fetch rations and families from the railway station, and convey the dead to the cemetery, which is situated about two or three miles away from the camp. When not otherwise engaged on transport duty, they assist two other wagons which are sent every morning by the A.S.C. to cart away the dust-heaps in the camp to the rubbish heap, about 500 yards from the camp. There is a commissariat overseer, who accompanies the wagons to the station, and takes charge of all goods which arrive. Two sanitary overseers look after the latrines, and another overseer has charge of the gravediggers and keeps a registry of the graves.

The storekeeper is Mr. Morris, a very capable official. His storehouse is at present nothing but a sod hut, too small, too dark, and otherwise totally unsuited to the requirements of the camp. The rations are the same as elsewhere. The supplementary ration of rice is issued here; 3 ounces of soap is given out with rations to each person in the camp per week. Owing to the scarcity of fresh meat, 1 lb. per adult and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per child under 12 per week of corned beef was begun to be issued to-day. The flour ration is considered here to be quite right. 14 lbs. of coal and 7 lbs. of wood are issued per head per week; during the epidemic of measles this was somewhat increased.

There is a committee of 20 to 30 refugees who make soup for the sick in camp. The members of this committee are allowed more than double the amount of coal and wood for this purpose.

This camp is entirely surrounded by a double barbed wire fence. Hence no burgher police have hitherto been employed in this camp. Outside the fence military pickets are on duty all night. The overseers in this camp apparently do the work assigned to the burgher police in some of the others.

A matron for this camp arrived here a week ago. She is at present distributing clothing, and which has arrived for the refugees. She is assisted by four probationers from the camp, who are engaged finding out the requirements of the poor.

This, to my mind, is only a small portion of the work which the camp matron, assisted by the probationers, should perform. I sketched out for her the work she should do, or see done, in the camp. With a population of over 5,000 to deal with, four probationers are quite insufficient. I therefore asked the Superintendent to supply her with 12 probationers, that is, two for each section, pending the authorisation by the Military Governor. I observed that many of the people in this camp appeared very poor, with insufficient clothing. Some Dutch ladies from the colony have been arranging for the distribution of clothing on behalf of the Netherlands. As far as I was able to discover at the time the distribution by these ladies was not proportioned to the requirements of the people, but was guided entirely by political considerations. The clothing and other comforts were distributed only to those families whose father, or brothers, or husbands were still out on commando—as I have heard it described, only to those who have proved “loyal to us,” i.e., the Dutch still in the field.

There are two hospitals connected with this camp, one in the town, the other in the camp. The camp hospital is used for infectious cases, as measles, dysentery, and enteric.

It consists of four marquees with six beds in each, for patients. Three other marquees belonging to the hospital, and now used for various purposes, could be utilised for patients if required.

The hospital matron is Sister Walsh, who was formerly the matron at Irene Camp. She arrived here on July 30th, and did camp work until this hospital was opened on September 1st. She has four probationers under her, three refugees from the camp and one a Scotch girl. They are all untrained, but the Scotch girl has proved most intelligent and quick. When I visited the hospital there were 10 patients in it—five enteric, two acute rheumatism, who were too ill to be moved to the town hospital, and three cases of dysentery.

The town hospital was formerly the Grand Hotel. This and the camp hospital are under the care of Dr. R. Hamilton, formerly of Johannesburg, assisted by Dr. Craster, a civil surgeon in charge of the Yorks and Lancasters. The matron is Miss Bartmann, and she has 10 probationers under her. There are in this hospital three large wards, one containing eight beds, one seven beds, and one six. Besides these there are three smaller rooms, one of which, containing three beds, is occupied by patients, the other two have been handed over temporarily as quarters for two commandants, prisoners of war. Outside the hospital are three bell tents for diphtheria, in which there is at present only one patient, convalescent; and three marquees, one used as an operation tent and two for convalescents. In one of these were nine children, in the other seven. Thus there were in the hospital 24 patients, suffering mostly from pneumonia, enteric, and pneumonia-enteric, and 17 convalescents.

Though this hospital is well looked after and managed, the rooms are old and not suited for hospital use. I think it would be much better, as soon as circumstances allow, to remove all the patients into marquees in camp, and to have but the one hospital. I do not think it is a good system to have the hospital for the refugees in the town.

Just outside the camp, and near its entrance, are three booths; one is a butcher's shop, one a vegetable and fruit shop, kept by Indians, and the third is a bar where lemonade and other non-intoxicating liquors are sold. They all seemed to be doing a fairly good business.

A little to the right of the entrance, and outside the barbed wire fence, are three long canvas huts, measuring each 52 feet by 16 feet. These are

fitted up as schools, and seem admirably suited for the purpose. They will require windows made in the sides for ventilation when the hot weather begins. Besides these there are two iron buildings in the town which are also used as schools. One of them is an airy barn-like room. It was used by the Boers as a storehouse, and, consequently, towards the farther end the floor has a good deal sunk. This is also used as a church, and hence the forms and desks are continually being lifted, so that the room had not the orderly appearance one would have liked to see. The other building was formerly a billiard room. The cushions and cloth have been removed from the table, so that the children seated round the table can use the great slab of slate for doing their sums on, and for learning to write. Unfortunately it was late in the afternoon when I was forced to inspect the schools, and, therefore, there were no children present. I understand that there are altogether 706 children's names on the books, but owing to the epidemic of measles the attendance at present is 372. There are 13 teachers employed in the schools, of which two are Hollanders, and 11 are English-speaking Africanders.

I was accompanied on my inspection by Mr. J. H. Corbett, the inspector of schools in the South Eastern District. He seemed a very keen and energetic official, putting his whole soul into his work.

The water supply in this camp is exceptionally good and abundant. There are 11 standpipes in the camp and one well.

The sickness in this camp has been very high, mostly due to the epidemic of measles. The average number of sick per week in August was 409 children, 155 women, and 62 men. The lightest week was the week ending August 2nd, and the heaviest was the week ending August 23rd, when there were 847 cases of sickness altogether. The number of deaths during August were :—12 men, 32 women, and 204 children, or a total of 248. Of these 204 were due to measles, 10 to enteric, 20 to pneumonia and bronchitis, and five each to diarrhoea and dysentery. Hence, if we eliminate the abnormal epidemic of measles, the number of deaths in the camp for the month was 44, or only 83 per cent. of the population, which, bearing in mind all the unfavourable circumstances, cannot be considered excessive. During the week ending September 6th, there was a considerable falling off in the number of the sick, chiefly observable among the children, due, no doubt, to the epidemic of measles having begun to wear itself out. There were returned as sick 52 men, 93 women, and 264 children. The deaths from September 1st to the 10th inclusive, were :—Five men, five women, and 48 children. The majority of them died of measles, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

I visited a great number of tents in this camp, and was struck by the number of clean, tidy, and well furnished tents I came across. There was no overcrowding anywhere in the tents, except, perhaps, in some of the Boer tent-and-wagon arrangement, which I would like to see prohibited in these camps. Some of the tents were, as usual, dirty and uncared for, a fit reflection of the inmates themselves; but in a larger number there was evidence of comfort, order, and cleanliness, which in many of the camps I have looked for in vain.

KENDAL FRANKS.

Reports on the Working of the Refugee Camps in the Transvaal.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, September 20th, 1901.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. C.-in-C./4,614, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the working of the Refugee Camps in the Transvaal for the month of August, 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

KITCHENER, General,

Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

Pretoria,

September 19th, 1901.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

Herewith I beg to submit the following documents relating to the Burgher Camps for the period August 1st to 31st, 1901, and reports, as under:—

1. Financial Statement for July.
2. Statistical Return for month of July for all Burgher Camps.
3. Fortnightly Statistical Returns supplied to Army Headquarters.
4. Circulars to Superintendents:—

- No. 67. Instructions to Marriage Officers.
- „ 73. General Instructions to Superintendents.
- „ 74a. *Re* Vaccination.

5. Dr. Kendal Franks' Reports:—

- (1) On Barberton.
- (2) On Balmoral.
- (3) On Belfast.
- (4) On Middelburg.

6. W. M. Brown's Report on Vereeniging.
7. Reports of Pretoria Government Relief Committee.
8. Superintendents Reports for the month, including Medical Report for each camp.

The suggestions contained in the reports of Dr. Kendal Franks on the camps at Barberton, Belfast, Middelburg, and Balmoral will be acted on wherever possible—especially in regard to the Middelburg Camp. The staff of the Superintendent has already been strengthened, and preparations are being made for the change of camping ground. Mr. Gardiner, the Superintendent, is not considered by this office as incompetent, but circumstances with which you are familiar have militated against his getting his camp to the same state of efficiency as some other camps have attained to. Amongst these adverse circumstances I may mention:—*The site of the camp*, the nature of the surface in and about Middelburg not lending itself to the purposes of a camp so well as is the case in most other localities. *The class of people* in some sections of this camp are of the very worst type of Boer, hailing from the poorest and most fever-stricken districts of the Transvaal, and commonly known amongst their fellow countrymen as “Mapochers.” It is no simple matter to get these people to abide by the rules, and maintain the discipline, of well-regulated societies. *The size of the camp*, owing to the lack of suitable spots for camps, grew almost unwieldy. In the course of a few weeks during May and June the camp grew from a roll of 1,200 souls to something over 7,000. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining accommodation for these people, and the Superintendent may well be excused if he was at his wits’ end to meet his responsibilities, and I am confident he will soon bring his camp into line with others more favourably circumstanced.

With reference to the death rate, arrangements are being made for more detailed statistics to be collected and returned to the Medical Officer of Health (Transvaal), with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the infantile mortality amongst the Boers under normal conditions. It is well known to old residents amongst the Boers that infantile mortality on the farms is very great, but no system of registration has been kept whereby this is capable of demonstration. The Superintendent at Irene, Mr. Esselen, who has a very large experience of Boer life, states that it is chiefly amongst the new arrivals that sickness appears. This statement is corroborated by Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., the medical officer of Barberton Camp, and by all Superintendents. All medical officers, as well as the Superintendents of camps, agree in stating that the superstitious belief in the efficacy of quack medicines and concoctions held by almost all Boers is responsible for a large number of fatal terminations to cases of illness, whilst the absence of any knowledge of the art of nursing amongst mothers and those responsible for the care of the young children; and the obstinate resistance to the acceptance of the teachings of medical officers and trained nurses, renders all attempts at reducing the death rate in cases of epidemic most arduous and disappointing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. K. TUCKER,

General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JULY.

Pretoria,
September 16th, 1901.

To the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith statement of expenditure of the Burgher Camps Department for the month of July (Schedule A). I also send statement of the receipts and expenditure of the department up to July 31st (Schedule B).

The average number of people rationed daily during the month of July is 62,328, the cost per head per day, inclusive of administration expenses, is 4·248*d.*

Items 1 to 22 on Schedule A show the expenses of the Burgher Camps Department as administered by its own officials.

Item 23 shows the cost of the Burgher Camp at Mafeking. The number of people rationed daily at Mafeking is 2,176, at a cost per head per day of 1*s.* 5·795*d.*

The amount of £34,199 18*s.* 4*d.* expended in July exceeds that of June by £5,573 19*s.* 6*d.*; the increase is due to the greater number of people provided for, a small increase in the ration scale, and to the provision of clothing to the destitute.

Item 30.—Public works, £299 13*s.* 3*d.*, is made up of £215 15*s.*, expended on street cleansing and maintenance at Middelburg, and £83 18*s.* 3*d.* at Potchefstroom.

In the Schedule B an amount of £56,729 14*s.* is shown as due to sundry merchants. The merchants were, with a few exceptions, paid in August.

The stores in hand at the end of July are valued at £36,244 0*s.* 4*d.* This amount at the end of June stood at £17,970 18*s.* 8*d.* The large increase is due to the accumulation of reserves.

Yours, &c.,
W. M. BROWN,
Financial Controller.

SCHEDULE A.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF BURGER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1901.

Camp.	Date.	Number of Rations issued.		Stores issued.	Medical Com-forts issued.		Wages to Refugees.		Clothing distributed.	Other charges.	Staff pay.	Total.
		Adults.	Children.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Barberton Camp ..	July 1 to 31	28,468	26,433	530 9 5	59 11 7	198 17 3	—	—	—	94 12 6	119 9 8	1,003 0 5
2. Belfast Camp ..	"	18,368	16,611	284 0 3	85 1 10	141 3 0	34 2 3	29 1 6	138 15 6	—	138 15 6	707 4 4
3. Middelburg Camp ..	"	188,738	107,658	3,164 8 5	179 13 6	781 2 6	435 10 0	60 6 2	306 4 11	23 1 2	306 4 11	4,927 5 6
4. Balmoral Camp ..	July 11 to 31	—	—	—	—	15 7 6	—	—	59 2 0	84 14 0	59 2 0	97 10 8
5. Irene Camp..	July 1 to 31	86,139	57,424	1,230 14 3	256 5 9	498 15 6	321 15 9	23 1 2	291 4 3	473 8 0	291 4 3	2,683 9 6
6. Johannesburg Camp ..	"	65,604	52,857	908 9 0	185 1 7	246 18 6	165 0 0	—	271 8 3	493 19 9	271 8 3	2,250 5 4
7. Johannesburg Town ..	"	97,419	90,174	1,103 3 3	93 5 5	35 9 0	—	—	306 5 0	11 1 6	306 5 0	2,032 2 5
8. Vereeniging Camp..	"	16,358	15,547	198 2 6	23 12 5	91 9 7	—	—	145 3 8	31 17 6	145 3 8	469 9 8
9. Klerksdorp Camp ..	"	48,258	51,800	699 11 1	51 2 10	147 12 5	133 13 7	—	168 1 0	—	168 1 0	1,098 4 10
10. Potchefstroom Camp ..	"	129,697	{ 98,652 }	1,853 10 9	82 11 9	506 6 7	—	—	221 12 6	—	221 12 6	2,797 15 2
11. Krugersdorp Camp ..	"	59,447	48,968	695 6 3	35 6 5	308 6 6	—	—	120 11 8	—	120 11 8	1,154 10 10
12. Heidelberg Camp ..	"	32,949	27,222	406 9 0	49 18 7	159 16 9	0 7 6	188 5 5	161 4 4	63 1 0	161 4 4	966 1 7
13. Standerton Camp ..	"	97,857	54,922	1,217 16 4	138 9 2	565 5 2	1 2 0	63 1 0	167 7 6	141 11 5	167 7 6	2,153 1 2
14. Volksrust Camp ..	"	106,897	85,981	1,455 18 2	90 4 4	171 0 3	2 9 6	45 9 9	136 1 8	26 1 3	136 1 8	1,997 5 4
15. Pietersburg Camp..	"	62,634	43,120	902 1 3	53 2 10	284 6 6	4 2 9	—	186 2 2	—	186 2 2	1,497 3 9
16. Nylstroom Camp ..	"	20,144	21,725	203 19 5	102 14 3	253 14 0	3 15 0	24 3 0	169 16 8	152 4 3	169 16 8	734 7 1
17. Relief Committee, Pretoria ..	"	49,467	58,207	1,781 8 6	19 16 1	91 10 0	—	—	86 0 0	—	86 0 0	2,006 12 7
18. Head Office, Pretoria ..	"	—	—	—	—	64 7 6	—	—	540 9 10	—	540 9 10	757 1 7
19. Railway Carriage on Stores ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,413 1 3
20. Railway Fares of Refugees ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198 1 0
21. Shortage (stores lost in transit) ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177 18 10
22. Stationery Account ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 5 6
23. Mafeking Camp ..	July 1 to 31	1,058,444	878,743	16,635 7 10	1,505 18 4	4,556 8 6	1,127 19 7	1,916 16 11	3,590 0 7	—	3,590 0 7	34,199 18 4
24. Vryheid Camp ..	"	67,456	—	4,478 13 5	118 7 3	142 2 0	74 15 6	30 14 8	157 3 3	—	157 3 3	5,001 16 1
25. Waterval, North ..	"	3,670	1,308	31 19 11	0 5 6	—	—	1 10 0	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	38 15 5
26. Lydenburg Relief ..	"	62	31	0 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 7
27. Boksburg Relief ..	"	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	—	7 15 0	—	7 15 0	10 10 0
28. Utrecht Relief ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0
29. Rustenburg Relief..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	7 10 0	7 10 0
30. Public Works ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 13 6	—	10 13 6	10 13 6
31. Pretoria Rest Camp, Medical Attendance, and Special Relief }	Jan., 1901 July, 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299 13 3
Total ..	"	—	—	21,146 13 9	1,627 6 1	4,698 10 6	1,202 15 1	1,964 1 7	3,778 2 4	—	3,778 2 4	39,733 1 2

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR AUGUST.

TOTAL LIST OF INMATES, SICK, AND DEATHS IN BURGER CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

Camp.	Census, August 31st, 1901.				Average Daily Sick.				Per cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton ..	1,988	295	744	899	114	4	23	87	5.88	75	1	5	69
Balmoral ..	1,660	210	651	799	29	2	7	20	1.74	16	—	3	13
Belfast..	1,407	213	525	669	43	1	9	33	3.05	25	—	2	23
Heidelberg ..	2,222	467	764	991	26	2	6	18	21.02	81	2	7	72
Irene ..	4,655	1,050	1,679	1,926	285	33	90	162	6.12	57	4	8	45
Johannesburg ..	3,505	714	1,285	1,506	20	—	2	18	0.57	82	—	8	74
Klerksdorp ..	4,588	503	1,733	2,352	83	1	12	70	1.8	179	5	20	154
Kruggersdorp ..	4,853	841	1,844	2,168	99	5	16	78	2.03	125	3	12	110
Middelburg ..	6,523	1,240	2,459	2,824	769	136	346	257	11.78	119	8	29	82
Mafeking ..	4,676	819	1,710	2,147	73	9	28	36	1.56	31	4	11	16
Nylstroom ..	1,475	218	536	721	146	10	23	113	9.89	111	3	14	94
Pietersburg ..	3,713	995	1,251	1,467	523	105	138	280	14.08	184	16	19	149
Potchefstroom..	7,355	1,141	2,712	3,502	108	5	37	66	1.46	64	9	17	38
Standerton ..	3,297	622	1,215	1,460	29	2	11	16	0.87	30	6	8	16
Vereeniging ..	976	179	326	471	169	10	18	141	17.3	50	4	10	36
Volksrust ..	5,271	707	2,341	2,223	604	62	133	409	11.45	248	18	31	199
Lydenburg ..	42	8	16	18	3	2	—	1	7.14	—	—	—	—
Waterval North ..	8	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid ..	197	15	104	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria Relief ..	2,000	157	725	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesburg Relief ..	5,139	412	2,022	2,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	65,500	10,808	24,645	30,047	3,123	389	899	1,835	4.76.	1,477	83	204	1,190

FORTNIGHTLY STATISTICAL RETURNS SUPPLIED TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Pretoria,
September 11th, 1901.

The Assistant to the Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Herewith I attach corrected returns for the fortnight ending August 30th. These include statistics from Balmoral and Mafeking, which were omitted in the last returns.

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 15th, 1901.

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	5	10	3
Belfast	3	6	1
Balmoral	3	1	1
Heidelberg	8	15	12
Irene	8	12	3
Johannesburg	6	12	3
Klerksdorp	8	45	13
Krugersdorp	11	16	3
Middelburg	9	26	9
Mafeking	3	4	—
Nylstroom	9	20	15
Pietersburg	14	49	28
Potchefstroom	7	5	10
Standerton	—	4	2
Vereeniging	1	1	4
Volksrust	7	33	25
Total	102	259	132

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 15th, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, July 31st	9,665	20,012	24,462	54,139
„ August 15th	9,662	20,588	25,240	55,490

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government relief:—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	176	891	1,365	2,432
Johannesburg	488	2,187	2,780	5,455

Deaths in Burgher Camps for two weeks only :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
39	87	418	544

During the past two weeks 70 children have been born in the various Burgher Camps, and of these 14 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births, in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 15th, 1901.

NATIVES.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, July 31st	517	309	598	1,424
„ August 15th	551	400	560	1,511

Deaths for two weeks	Total	17
Births	„	15

In Refugee Camps under control of Native Labour Depot :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,278	3,639	8,822	14,739

Add refugees at Klerksdorp not yet registered ...	2,000
	<u>16,739</u>

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 30th, 1901.

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	6	34	11
Balmoral	3	2	3
Beifast	2	8	3
Heidelberg.. ..	10	21	4
Irene	7	11	5
Johannesburg	12	23	9
Klerksdorp.. ..	8	60	14
Krugerdsorp	13	50	13
Middelburg	9	21	8
Mafeking (1st to 31st)	7	3	4
Nylstroom	7	34	9
Pietersburg	13	33	13
Potchefstroom	3	8	5
Standerton	3	3	3
Vereeniging	5	17	9
Volksrust	19	85	39
Total	127	413	152

General Superintendent

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps,
Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 30th, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, August 15th	9,662	20,588	25,240	55,490
„ „ 30th	10,496	22,036	25,983	58,515

In addition to the above, the following are in receipt of Government relief:—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	157	725	1,118	2,000
Johannesburg	412	2,022	2,705	5,139

Deaths in Burgher Camps for three weeks (10th to 30th):—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
52	145	884	1,081

NOTE.—The last return was for two weeks ending August 9th.

During the past two weeks 120 children have been born in Burgher Camps, and of these 20 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps,
Transvaal, for Two Weeks ending August 30th, 1901.

NATIVES.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, August 15th	551	400	560	1,511
„ „ 30th	695	394	740	1,829

Deaths for two weeks	Total	20
Births „ „	„	1

No returns have been received from the Army Labour Depôt for the past fortnight.

General Superintendent.

CIRCULARS TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

CIRCULAR No. 67.

Pretoria,
August, 1901.

Instructions to be Observed by Marriage Officers.

(The Marriage Act of the Transvaal is No. 3 of 1871.)

1. No marriage must take place unless banns have been previously published in church, or posted on door of Resident Magistrate's office for three consecutive Sundays in district where *both* parties reside, or if they reside in different districts, in both such districts. Parties must produce certificate of banns from minister.

2. Parties may also marry by special licence. For this, obtain from them a declaration under oath as to truth of answers given in annexed form marked "A." Upon this the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration will grant a special licence which costs £10 10s. (viz., £7 10s. stamps on licence, and a fee of £3 hereinafter mentioned).

3. Persons not resident in this Colony for at least one year must not be married, unless they produce certificate from some competent official or minister of their last place of residence that there is no objection to their marriage. In all cases get declaration that they have been here one year; and what further information you consider material; annexed Form A will serve the purpose, alter "without" banns to "after" banns. The marriage must be solemnised within three months after last calling of banns or date of special licence.

4. Do not marry—

- (1) Persons already married.
- (2) Persons who are related to one another in one of the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. These degrees include :—(a) All persons in the ascending and descending line *ad infinitum*, and collaterally until and including the third degree, consequently uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, whether by blood or by marriage. (b) First cousins, the parents of one of whom are related to the parents of the other by blood, as brothers and sisters.
- (3) Unless publication of banns has taken place or special licence produced.
- (4) Widows or widowers without proof that their minor children's inheritances are secured. The required proof is a certificate from the Orphan Master.
- (5) A widower within three months of decease of his wife.
- (5A) A widow within 300 days after death of her husband.
(Unless the Government grant special dispensation in cases 5 and 5A.)
- (6) Minors without consent of parents or guardian.

5. If the inquiry be satisfactory, find whether parties wish to be married before you or before minister appointed by Government.

6. (a) If before you only, hours are between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Two witnesses necessary.

Then put each party the following question in Dutch and English :—

"Do you, A. B., declare solemnly that, as far as you are aware, no obstacle whatever exists to your intended marriage with C. D. here present, and that you call upon all present to witness that you acknowledge C. D. as your lawful wife." (He must reply "Yes.")

(7925).

2 S 2

Then put same question to the woman, substituting "husband" for "wife."

Then let them take each other's right hand, and you say to them:—

"I declare that A. B. and C. D. here present are lawfully united in the state of matrimony in the eye of the civil law."

Then the parties and two witnesses and you must sign the original register, and a duplicate register book correctly filled in. Parties must pay the fee of £3.

You then give them, if they require same, a loose copy of the register duly signed by you (cost 2s. 6d., revenue stamp).

You send the one register to the Secretary to the Administration, the other (book) you keep in your possession.

(b) If parties wish wedding in church before person appointed as marriage officer by the Administration, then after satisfying yourself that no objection exists to marriage, give them certificate to minister as per annexure B (don't forget to receive £3 fee). Take this certificate to minister who marries them. He must afterwards forward duplicate sheet duly signed by him and the parties and two witnesses to the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

7. The head office, upon advice from you, will pay the sum of £3 above mentioned to the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration in revenue stamps. These stamps will be affixed to the duplicate marriage register which you send to the Secretary of the Administration (*vide* para. 6), or which is sent by the minister (in case he marries them) to the Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

8. Certificates of marriages can only be issued on payment of 2s. 6d. A 2s. 6d. revenue stamp must be affixed to the certificate and cancelled by the marriage officer.

NOTE.—(1) Stamps must be requisitioned from head office when required
(2) When in doubt how to act, refer the matter to head office.

General Superintendent.

CIRCULAR No. 73.

Pretoria,

August 28th, 1901.

The following rules are not new to Superintendents, and have been in operation in the burgher camps for a considerable time. The Military Governor hopes, by giving embodiment to them in the present form, to add weight and importance to them, and so assist Superintendents in enforcing the due observance of them:—

In view of the fact that summer is rapidly approaching, and the possibility of an epidemic of enteric fever arising unless precautions are taken to guard against it, special attention must be paid to the sanitation of the camps, and all rules relating to this must be rigidly enforced.

As conditions vary at different camps, no special rule can be laid down. Superintendents and medical officers are entrusted with the important business of making the best arrangements possible under local conditions for the sanitation of the camps.

The Military Governor directs that the following suggestions should be carried out:—

1. *Rules*.—Sanitary rules must be drawn up and strictly enforced.
2. *Tents*.—Overcrowding should be prevented. There should not be more than five in a bell tent, and not more than 20 people in a marquee, as a general rule. If necessary, extra tents may be issued to large families.

As soon as a tent becomes vacant it should be fumigated with sulphur, and then struck and packed away—thus exposing the ground, and so causing it to be aired and made healthy for future use.

The interior of the tents should be aired daily by rolling up the sides. All tents should be struck at least once a fortnight, in order to air the ground.

Foremen or camp overseers should be appointed, whose duty it should be to see that rules in regard to tents and sanitation are observed. Cleanliness in the tents and surroundings must be enforced.

As a protection against the rush of water during the heavy rains, a low wall—say two bricks high—might be made round the inside of the tents, in addition to the outside furrow. The making of these green bricks would afford occupation to some of the burghers in the camps.

3. *Washing*.—No clothing should be washed in the camp. Where natural facilities do not exist, tubs and washing tables should be provided on the outskirts of the camp.

4. *Bedding*.—All bedding and clothing not actually in use should be frequently put in the sun and aired. Where practicable, clothes-lines should be stretched between the rows of tents, as it is not always convenient nor advisable to spread clothing on the ground.

5. *Rubbish*.—A fatigue party should be formed every day from among able-bodied burghers; this party should be under a foreman, and should go through the camp clearing up all tins, paper, bones, and other rubbish. All combustible materials should be burnt, while the remainder should be thrown on the rubbish heaps, to be carried away. Receptacles should be placed at intervals down the rows of the tents, into which dish water and kitchen slops might be emptied. Paraffin tins, oil drums, or anything similar, would do, and these should be cleared at frequent intervals.

6. *Discipline*.—Discipline must be maintained. As it is a difficult matter to punish women and children for minor contraventions of the camp rules, the case might be met by making a barbed wire enclosure in a conspicuous position in the camp, where the culprits could be incarcerated for a few hours each day. A shelter should be erected in this, to protect the occupants from the weather. The mere knowledge of the fate awaiting them would probably act as a deterrent to evildoers.

Persons guilty of repeated breaches of camp regulations should be cautioned; and if still recalcitrant, should be sent to the coast when opportunity offers.

7. *Veldschoens*.—Shoemakers' tools have been ordered, and also bark for curing leather. When these tools arrive some of the more able men should be set to make veldschoens for women and girls. It is not necessary to supply them to boys, as they are accustomed to go barefoot, and the men should be able to earn sufficient to buy the materials and make their own veldschoens.

8. *Hospital*.—Indents for hospital accessories should be made out at an early date. Where not already ordered, hospital beds with wire wove mattresses should be requisitioned for.

A marquee should be set apart for maternity cases. The necessary requisites for these cases are under order.

9. *Medical Comforts*.—Must on no account be allowed to run out of stock. There must be no stint in the distribution of medical comforts to the sick and convalescent, old and infirm people, and young children. When necessary, stimulants may be freely given under doctor's orders. There must always be an adequate supply of *milk*, which should be liberally supplied to children and deserving people, as well as the sick and convalescent.

Lime juice should be indented for as an antidote to scurvy in case of an outbreak of this disease.

Butter and jam are luxuries, and do not come in the authorised list of medical comforts, but may be issued to patients on the doctor's order.

The use of Dutch medicines by the refugees without the medical officer's consent should be discouraged. The indiscriminate use of these mixtures is known to have been the cause of several deaths among the refugees.

10. *Hospital Probationers*.—Should receive full rations, and, whenever possible, green vegetables should be supplied to them. These girls work hard, and it is necessary that their health and strength should be sustained.

11. *Water*.—All water for drinking purposes should be boiled in tanks mounted over properly constructed furnaces.

12. *Destructor*.—Care should be taken that all excreta of hospital patients are properly burnt in the destructor, and then buried at a distance from the camp.

13. *Fuel*.—Sufficient fuel—both wood and coal—should be supplied to the inmates of the camp in order to enable them to properly cook their food, but waste should be stringently guarded against. Wood can only be supplied for kindling purposes.

All fireplaces between the tents should be properly protected from the wind, to guard against the possibility of the tents being destroyed by fire. Superintendents should assist the people as far as practicable to erect these shelters.

14. *Vehicular Traffic*.—Vehicular traffic should, as far as possible, be confined to the streets. Dustbins, slop tubs, &c., should be collected for removal adjacent to the roadway.

15. *Arrivals*.—As new-comers often bring in cases of diseases, they should be located apart for a time, so that the medical officer may make an inspection and ascertain their general state of health.

16. *Recreation*.—Children should not be allowed to play in the vicinity of latrines and urinals. Suitable recreation ground should, if possible, be found for them, and both sexes should be encouraged to engage in sports and pastimes.

17. *Bathing*.—Conveniences should be provided to enable the inmates of the camp to bathe as frequently as possible. Personal cleanliness should be encouraged in every way, whilst those of filthy habits should be constantly reminded of the benefits of cleanliness.

In order to enable them to comply with the requirements of cleanliness soap should be issued whenever necessary. A reasonable quantity would be 3 ozs. of soap per week to an adult, and to children proportionately.

General Superintendent.

CIRCULAR No. 74A.

Pretoria,
September 3rd, 1901

The Superintendent,

Re *Vaccination.*

Superintendents of burgher camps will please inform their medical officers that they may apply to the Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal for a supply of vaccine lymph.

It is not considered expedient at the present time to make vaccination compulsory, but Superintendents and medical officers should endeavour to bring about a general vaccination or revaccination of the inmates of burgher camps by pointing out to those concerned the benefits arising from vaccination, and so obtain their voluntary consent.

General Superintendent.

REPORTS BY DR. KENDAL FRANKS.

BARBERTON.

August 27th, 1901.

I inspected this camp, accompanied by Dr. W. M. Russell, P.M.O., of the Rand Rifles, on August 27th, 1901. Barberton is the most beautifully situated town I have yet seen in the Transvaal. It lies close to the Swaziland border in a large undulating elliptical area, surrounded on the east, south, and west by high hills, almost mountains, and by a lower range of kopjes at a distance on the north. The camp is situated to the south-west of the town on high ground, sloping gradually to the south and west. It is beautifully pitched, the tents being laid out with the utmost regularity, and there is a general appearance of order and cleanliness throughout the whole camp which is deserving of commendation. The Superintendent is Mr. B. Graumann, to whom, I am informed, the credit of making the camp what it is is entirely due. He is assisted by the storekeeper, Mr. Sheppard. Under the Superintendent is a camp foreman, a burgher called Thompson, and a camp timekeeper, whose duties are to time the burghers who work in the camp and see that their work is properly done. The foreman has four burgher police, or day guards, under him to look after the order and cleanliness of the camp. There are also 10 night guards, all burghers.

The camp at Barberton was started on February 1st, 1901, and at present contains 1,969 refugees. Of these 291 are men, 756 women, and 922 children. The camp is composed of 249 bell tents, averaging between four and five inmates each; 10 sail-covered tents, which accommodate about 15 people each, and five more are being erected; 62 marquees with an average of 12 inhabitants each. This portion of the camp is pitched on the Agricultural Show Ground, under the shelter of Mount Abbott. On the right beyond the marquees is the building belonging to the Agricultural Society's Ground, which is now being used as a school. The huts are superior to any sail-covered tents I have seen in any other camp, and wide streets pass between each row of tents. The camp is really composed of two portions, the older started February 1st, and the second on the Agricultural Society's Ground on July 2nd, where there was an influx of refugees. These two are, however, continuous. The whole camp is surrounded by barbed wire, and the inhabitants are only allowed into the town at discretion of the Superintendent on special permits from the G.O.C. or the District Commissioner. Round the camp, immediately outside the wire fence, are bins for dust and ashes, and barrels for slops. The people can empty their refuse into these over the fence without leaving the camp. The refugees are obliged to keep their tents clean inside, and to sweep for a certain distance outside around their tents. They carry away the sweepings and empty them into the dust-bins. The sanitary authorities in the town, assisted by a sanitary cart supplied by the Superintendent, conveys all the slops and contents of the dust-bins to the proper place of deposit. The latrines are all on the outskirts of the camp within the wire fence. The Superintendent and his subordinates look after these to see they are clean and properly used. I inspected several of them and they were models of cleanliness, but the

Superintendent gave me a graphic account of the difficulties he had to surmount in order to educate the people to their use.

There is as yet no camp matron, but one is expected shortly from Pretoria. The supervision of the tents and their inmates is for the present entrusted to four burgher women from the camp. Their duty is to visit the tents, and to see that they and their inmates are kept clean. They have orders also to see that the flaps of the tents are raised every forenoon, and to report any case of sickness they may find in the camp. Any report they have to make is made to the Superintendent or the doctor. Should refugees not conform to the regulations, the next issue of rations is reduced. This has only to be enforced once in the case of new-comers, after which there is no further trouble.

The rations issued in this camp are the same as in the other camps. Owing to their greater proximity to the seaport Lorenzo Marques, they have for the past three weeks been able to issue the supplementary rice rations. I inquired of the Superintendent what he thought about the issue of flour, telling him that I had heard that the people were able to save some out of their rations in one or two camps. His opinion is that the quantity issued is quite right, and that if in any camp the people are able to economise some, there need be some irregularity in the issue. Four ounces of soap for adults and 2 ounces for children is issued weekly.

They have a method of issuing rations in this camp which is, I think, excellent. I have seen it in no other camp, and I think it is worthy of imitation. The rations for the week are all measured out and put into linen or calico bags, one for each article—sugar, coffee, flour, salt, rice. As the people come for their rations, these bags are handed to them through the window. There are two sets of bags, and the people are obliged to bring back one set of bags, washed and clean and folded, before they receive the duplicate bags with their rations. It certainly looked a great improvement upon other camps to see the storekeeper's office with these spotlessly clean bags filled with the rations arranged on shelves round the room, with a pile of other clean white bags waiting to be filled.

The meat supplied by the A.S.C. is mutton of the same quality as is supplied to the troops. It is of necessity poor, thin meat. The average weight of the sheep used is 15 lbs. The amount issued is the same as elsewhere.

The schoolhouse is the building already referred to, belonging to the Agricultural Society's show grounds. This is also used as a church. The schoolroom is a well-lighted and lofty room, measuring 85 feet long by 45 feet wide. Good forms and desks are arranged down both sides of the room. These desks and forms, as well as blackboards and cupboards, have all been made by the burghers in the camp. The schoolmaster is Mr. Marun. I did not see him, but I understand that he is quite satisfactory. At first the attendance at school was about 400, but latterly the numbers have fallen to 178 on account of the epidemic of measles. Many of the children are sick, and many are kept at home by their parents for fear of infection. I saw, however, a good many children in the schoolroom. They looked in very good condition, and unusually clean. They were fairly well clothed, but many of them had no boots or shoes. As the climate of Barberton is much warmer than in the camps on the high veldt, this absence of boots and shoes is probably more from convenience than from want.

The hospital is situated on high ground above and to the north of the camp, and outside its boundaries. It is under the charge of Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., who has brought his experience to bear, and has shown much ability and energy in making this a very good hospital. It is divided into two parts, one a general hospital, consisting of six E.P. tents or marquees; two more are to be added shortly, one for general cases, and one for a maternity tent. The other is a temporary hospital, in order to isolate the cases of measles. It consists of a house with two rooms, three sail-covered tents, and two marquees. Another house close by is used as a dispensary, a kitchen, and a storehouse for the whole hospital, besides furnishing quarters for the matron, her assistants, and the dispenser.

The matron of the hospital is Mrs. Meyer. Under her, in the general hospital, are three probationers selected from among the refugees in the camp, and two male nurses.

In the temporary hospital there is an under-matron, who is assisted by one probationer over each sail-covered hut and marquee.

In each marquee in the general hospital there are seven beds, all with wire-wove mattresses. Six of these are for patients, and one for the probationer in charge. There are 22 patients in the general hospital, of which 14 were suffering from pneumonia, four bronchitis, eight malaria, one asthma, and one a burnt foot.

In the temporary hospital there were 100 cases of measles, of whom three were adults. The children are for the most part nursed by their mothers, under the direction of the probationers and supervision of the under-matron. The sail-covered huts are 30 feet long by 18 feet wide. Down one side of the hut are arranged the bedsteads of those who have them to bring in. Down the other side Colonel Robinson has arranged a platform of laths, raised about 18 inches from the ground, upon which the people put their bedding, and on which they looked quite comfortable. In one of the marquees there was a family consisting of a mother and eight children; two of these were still sick with measles, the other six were all convalescent. In the other marquee there were two families, consisting of two mothers and 11 children; the children all had measles. Bedding is supplied to those who either have it not or who have insufficient.

The rule in this camp is that all sick who are not well enough to be up and about and attend the dispensary as outpatients must go into hospital. I think this is a most excellent rule, and I should like to see it enforced in all the camps. The consequence is that all cases, mostly quite trivial and light cases, are returned as sick in the camp. The criterion of the health of the camp must be taken from the hospital statistics. The first case of measles in Barberton arrived at the railway station on June 26th, the case was promptly isolated, and the child died on July 11th. Subsequently other cases came pouring in as the refugees arrived, and an epidemic broke out in the camp about July 16th. Previous to this, from February 16th to July 16th, a period of five months, there were only 14 deaths in the camp. But then up to the end of June there were never more than 870 refugees in the camp. In July and August there were over 1,900. The measles epidemic among this increased population has largely increased the number of deaths. Thus, from August 1st to 27th, inclusive, there have been 64 deaths. Of these, 30 were due to measles, and 14 resulted from pneumonia and bronchitis following on measles. Hence, exclusive of measles, there were 20 deaths in this period, four were due to tabes mesenterica, returned as marasmus, four to tuberculosis, seven to diarrhoea, and five to other causes. That means, had measles not broken out, a death rate of a little over 1 per cent. of the population in the camp during the month; considering what a fatal disease measles in South Africa is, the number of deaths in this camp in proportion to the number of sick is not high. Thus, there were—

In the week ending August 9th, 105 sick and 11 deaths.

"	"	"	16th, 141	"	11	"
"	"	"	23rd, 151	"	23	"

The matron of the hospital told me that she lost her only girl, aged 14, after 10 hours' illness, during an epidemic of measles which broke out in Dundee (Natal) about eight years ago. In the neighbourhood surrounding Dundee, which is sparsely populated, 163 girls, between the ages of 12 and 14, died, and the other ages lost in proportion. In one family of eight children, the eldest aged 16, they were all swept away by measles in 10 days. I mention these cases occurring out here because in the British Isles measles is generally looked upon as such a mild disease, which it is better children should take and have done with, that it must be surprising that it should cause so heavy a mortality as we have seen it cause in the burgher camps. But to those who are acquainted with the disease in South Africa the mortality is in no way a matter for surprise.

In the beginning of this report I mentioned that Dr. W. M. Russell had accompanied me on my inspection of this camp. He also visited with me the other camps which lie along this eastern line of railway, namely, Balmoral, Middelburg, and Belfast. I have since received a letter from him which I think I will, too, embody in this report. He writes:—

"It was a great pleasure to me to have been privileged to accompany you on your tour of inspection of the burgher refugee camps in the Eastern District of the Transvaal, all the more so as I was previously over the same ground from Pretoria to Komati Poort with the 11th Division under General Pole-Carew, and at the request of my brigadier visited and prescribed for nearly all the families in the farms as we marched past them.

"It may interest you to learn that in all four camps I inspected with you I found the inmates, without exception, better fed and looked after than they were in their own houses, and, what is more, far cleaner in their personal habits; for, as you know, the Boers, as a race, are extremely averse to the use of soap. It was a matter of great surprise to me to note how happy and contented they were in their surroundings, and also to see that they seemed really grateful for what has been done for them.—Yours very truly,
W. M. RUSSELL."

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

BALMORAL.

August 21st, 1901.

I visited and inspected this camp on August 21st, 1901. It is very well situated on gently rising ground to the south of the railway station. The Superintendent is Mr. E. R. Harvey. He is generally called the "Commandant," a term more readily understood by the Boer refugees than the "Superintendent." He is assisted by the storekeeper, Mr. J. Irving. At the approach to the camp is a bell tent, which constitutes the Superintendent's office; behind it to the right is a large marquee, used for stores (*see photograph*).

This is quite a young camp. It was inaugurated on July 25th, but it could hardly be said to have begun work as a camp until August 1st. It has thus been about three weeks in existence. It is gratifying to see how much work has been done, and well done, in this short period. There are at present in this camp 1,571 people, consisting of 194 men, 625 women, and 752 children.

The camp is at present divided by a broad street into two districts. One district contains the refugees from the Balmoral district and is called Balmoral camp. The other receives the refugees from Lydenburg district, and is called Lydenburg camp. Other subsidiary camps will be formed shortly. It is expected that refugees from Ermelo district will form an Ermelo camp.

The Balmoral and Lydenburg camps at present in existence are extremely well pitched; the tents are in straight lines with a distance of 34 feet between each tent from pole to pole. The streets are comfortably wide, 102 feet, and there is a general air of cleanliness and tidiness about the camp which is commendable.

The camp consists of one large canvas shelter. Half of this is used as a bedroom by Dr. Lee, the other half is the doctor's consulting room.

Four marquees, E. P. tents, form the hospital; 10 marquees are at present occupied by refugees, but these will be added to the hospital as occasion may require. Two large marquees used for stores. One marquee, used at present as a workshop, will ultimately be required for stores also; 370 bell tents, accommodating on an average four people each.

There is no camp matron, but I understand one is daily expected to arrive from Pretoria. There are four women selected from among the burgher refugees in the camp called burgher visiting women. Two belong to each camp. Their duty is to visit the tents for two hours every forenoon and two hours every afternoon. They wear no distinctive uniform or badge. It is supposed that it is not known in the camp that these women visit officially, and that therefore they will the better be able to detect cases of illness in the tents. This is a vain expectation. It is impossible that it should not soon become known, especially among such a suspicious race, who and what they are. A distinctive badge and official status will ensure them a ready entrance

into every tent, and will greatly aid these women in the discharge of their duty. Their business is to find out in each tent what is needed, and to inform the Superintendent. They have to see that the tents are kept clean, and that the flaps of the tents are raised an hour daily between breakfast and dinner. This latter is not sufficiently enforced. The people clear their tents of the contents about twice a week, in order to enable them to prepare the floor. This is done by smearing it with cow-dung, as they are accustomed to do in their own houses. This makes a fair flooring to the tent. These visiting burgher women report to the Superintendent. He finds no difficulty in enforcing his orders. He seems an excellent organiser, and kind and firm with the people; the result is he is obeyed without demur.

Any cases of sickness are reported to hospital orderly, who reports to the doctor, who visits them and sends them to the hospital if he considers it necessary. The method adopted here is this:—The doctor states in writing to the Superintendent that such and such a case should go into the hospital, the latter gives the order to the burgher commandant of that division of the camp, and he sees that the patient is removed at once. There is never any difficulty or trouble about it. The order is given without discussion, and obeyed. If there were any “palavering,” said the Superintendent, “we should have a lot of trouble. I know the Dutch.” So there is no palavering, and no trouble.

The Superintendent has appointed a burgher as Camp Commandant over each division of the camp. At present there are two such. Their duty is to see that the streets and surroundings of the tents are kept clean. Under them are four burgher policemen, two for each division, who have to see that all rubbish and sweepings are removed. The work seems to be well done. There is no barbed wire round the camp. The railway station and camp are protected by a circle of blockhouses, beyond which no one is allowed to pass. The refugees are allowed considerable liberty; they can wander about anywhere they choose, but not beyond the limits of the blockhouses. The military lines round the station are protected by barbed wire; beyond this the soldiers are not permitted to go, but as the only water supply for the camp is within the circle of barbed wire, the refugees are obliged to enter the military lines in order to draw water. A hundred yards of piping laid down would bring the water close to the camp and within easy reach, and would enable the authorities to put a stop to the refugees passing through the military lines, which I do not think is desirable.

The sanitary arrangements in the camp are satisfactory. The camp as yet does not possess a sanitary cart, but for the present the military have lent their cart to the camp, so as to have all their buckets emptied every morning.

The hospital is placed on the side of a kopje above the camp, and is about 300 yards distant from the nearest tent in the camp. It consists of two parts:—The *General Hospital*, consisting of three marquees. This is not in use at present, as the beds have not yet arrived. The *Contagion Camp*, consisting of one marquee and six bell tents. A most commendable attempt is being made in this camp to check the spread of measles in the camp by a system of isolation. As soon as a case of measles is discovered the whole family is removed to the contagion camp and placed in one of the bell tents, whilst the patient is put into the marquee for treatment. They are not allowed to hold any communication with the main camp until all fear of infection is passed, when they and their clothes are all disinfected, and they are sent back to their former quarters. This contagion camp is about to be enlarged, and then it will be surrounded by a barbed wire fence to keep off intruders. At present should a visitor, against orders, visit the contagion camp, the visitor is obliged to remain there, hence visitors do not go to this camp.

As the nurses have not yet arrived the measles cases in the contagion hospital are attended to by their mothers, under the direction of the doctor. It is proposed, as soon as the nurses arrive, to put one nurse in charge of this hospital, who will not be allowed to enter the general camp. There are at present 11 families in this contagion camp. In one of the bell tents I found an instructive case. There was a family in it, consisting of the mother and four children. The first case of measles in this family occurred in the general

camp, and was concealed; that child died. Then another took the disease. This case was discovered, and the family were removed to the contagion camp and attended by the doctor; they are now convalescent. I believe, owing to the system adopted here, that there will probably be a smaller death rate among the measles cases than in the other camps.

There is very little sickness in this camp. In the contagion camp there are 17 cases in the 11 families, five of whom are convalescent. In the Balmoral division there are 35 cases, six of which are ear trouble following measles, one phthisis, one enteric, two pneumonia, and the rest are chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, heart disease (three cases), and other such ailments. In the Lydenburg division there are no cases of serious illness. Since this camp was started practically on August 1st there have been nine deaths—two from acute bronchitis, two marasmus, two measles, one choleraic diarrhoea, one premature birth, and one abscess of the brain.

The rations in this camp are practically the same as in the other camps. The flour mostly comes from Australia. The sugar is yellow granulated cane sugar from Natal. The coffee is Rio. Coffee beans are about to be issued instead of the roasted and ground coffee, as the people prefer to roast it themselves. They believe they can thus protect themselves against fraud. The people here complain that they get too much flour and too little sugar. The meat here, as elsewhere, is very poor; hence double rations are usually issued. The people continually complain of the quality of the meat, but the Superintendent says that several burghers in the camp had cattle of their own, and that the complaints will continue until the last of these animals has been sold to the Government.

In the hospital and in the contagion camp the milk used is Milkmaid Brand. This is diluted with 30 parts of water for infants and for the sick. This, in my opinion, is too weak; it should be diluted with 14 parts of water for infants and the sick; for older children and convalescents it should be diluted with seven parts of water.

There is an ample supply of medical comforts and drugs.

No church or school has yet been established. All arrangements have been made to start these as soon as the necessary materials arrive from Pretoria.

On the whole, though this camp is in its infancy, it has been well begun. The Superintendent and the doctor both seem very capable, energetic, and intelligent men. The organisation of the camp promises well for its future. Many things are lacking owing to the difficulties of transport, but with the materials at their disposal the authorities at the camp have, I believe, done all that was possible.

The people in the tents and the condition in which they live resembled very much what I have seen in other camps. For instance, there were two tents side by side which I visited. In the first tent there were English-speaking burghers engaged upon making a stove—a most ingenious contrivance—out of corrugated iron. The flaps of the tents were all fastened up, and the bedding was rolled up for the day. The interior of the tent was very clean and tidy. The people seemed very interested in their occupation, and explained the construction of the stove to us. They seemed quite contented and happy. In the next tent there was a child ill with pneumonia. Everything was untidy and dirty, and the air in the tent was stuffy and evil smelling. The child, for a wonder, was in a nightgown instead of its ordinary clothes. I examined its chest, the skin was grimy with dirt. The sickness in the tent would excuse the flaps being down and the want of ventilation, but nothing but dirty habits and ignorance would explain the filthy condition of tent and its inmates. They seemed not to understand what cleanliness is, and to care less.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

BELFAST.

August 24th, 1901.

I visited this camp on August 24th, 1901. The town of Belfast is composed of a few widely-scattered houses, picturesquely situated on the slopes of small hills, hardly high enough to be dignified with the name of kopjes. It is distant about two miles from the railway station. In the middle of the town is a large clear space sloping downwards towards the north, upon which one division of the camp, composed of 60 tents, is pitched. Somewhat to the west of this is another good vacant site, upon which the second division of the camp is located; this consists of 50 bell tents. More to the north-west again is a large, healthy area, with the late Landrost's Court on one side and the gaul on the other, where it is proposed to pitch a third division of the camp as soon as possible. There are 1,399 refugees in Belfast, of which 239 occupy the tents in No. 1 Camp, of which 203 occupy the tents in No. 2 Camp, and the remainder, 957, are accommodated in the houses and stores in the town. Of these 1,399 refugees, 210 are men, 517 women, and 672 children. The town and camp are surrounded by blockhouses; the people have perfect freedom within the circle of these blockhouses and move about where they like. The town and camp are out of bounds to the military, and a strict watch is kept that no soldier makes his way within the circle of blockhouses. There are no police, burgher or military, employed in the camp, and they apparently are not needed.

All the officers connected with the camp seem to me to be as capable, energetic, and thoroughgoing as any I have yet met, and there seems to be a most excellent spirit permeating this camp between the people and the several officers. The Superintendent, the doctor, the schoolmaster, and the matron of the hospital seem to have gained, not only the confidence but the affection of the refugees in this town, albeit the discipline is as strict as any I have met with in any of the camps.

The Superintendent is Mr. David Murray. The camp was started on June 4th, and the manner in which the camp was laid out and the tents pitched is deserving of the highest praise. In camp No. 1 the tents are pitched with mathematical accuracy, and the openings of the tents are so arranged that no one tent can look into another. The distance between the tents is 13 yards from pole to pole; each tent is surrounded by a trench. From this trench two narrow trenches run obliquely downwards and outwards to join a larger trench which runs parallel to the street from the top to the bottom of the camp. This is so well laid out that it seems as if it would be impossible for water to flood the tents in the heaviest rain even. The streets, which are of a good width and quite straight, were quite clean, as were also the surroundings of the tents. Owing to the want of transport, however, a good deal of the soil, which had been dug out of the trenches, had not yet been carted away. The Superintendent speaks in the highest terms of the assistance he has received from the storekeeper, Mr. Manning.

There is as yet no camp matron here. Mrs. Du Pries, a Dutch lady, whose husband is still on commando, is acting for the present as camp matron, and visits the tents. The people report to her cases of illness; she makes a list and goes round with the doctor. This has worked fairly well up to the present, because the camp has been small; but for many reasons it would be better for a regularly appointed camp matron, experienced and properly trained, to take charge of the entire camp, with probationers under her.

There is an inspector over the camp, Mr. Coetzee. He is a lay preacher, and has much influence with Boers in camp. He visits the houses and tents to see that they are kept clean and in order. It is proposed to adopt a system here which the Superintendent says has proved most effective in Barberton. If it is reported to the Superintendent that a tent or its inmates are not clean, the names of the delinquents are to be posted in the rations tent, where all, when they go for their supplies, can see it. The force of the public opinion has been proved to be sufficient to cause a reformation. It is the duty also of the inspector to look after the latrines; this has proved one of the most difficult duties to perform in the camp, in

spite of the fact that the refugees here are middle-class people, and come from well-to-do dorps. The women show no delicacy of feeling in this matter.

The water supply for this camp is derived from wells. There are four wells in camp No. 1 and three in camp No. 2; the water seems very good, but samples have been sent to Pretoria for analysis, and the results have not yet been received. There are no cases of enteric in the hospital or outside it, and very little sickness in the camp.

The rations here are the same as in the other camps. The supplementary ration of rice has been issued during the past fortnight, the rice having been brought up from Delagoa Bay.

The milk here is good. One tin of Milkmaid and two of Ideal are used to make nine bottles. Every child up to three, and old people, get a bottle per day.

There are three large public ovens in this camp, where the people can bake their own bread. These have been very much appreciated by the refugees.

14 lbs. of wood and 14 lbs. of coal are issued per week to every inmate of the camp, children included. Very little biltong is made in the camp, and under no circumstances is it allowed to be hung up in the tents or houses, as I have observed it elsewhere.

It is a well-known custom with the Boers to keep coffins ready for use in their houses, a wise precaution considering the hot climate and the isolated condition of many of the farmhouses. Two old Boers who came into camp brought their coffins with them and propped them up against the outside of their tents. They were removed to a place of safety by order of the Superintendent.

I think it is owing to the personal influence of the Superintendent that in this camp there has been no difficulty in getting the Boer men to work. Indeed, the supply exceeds the demand, and consequently the Superintendent has been obliged to give them employment in rotation. No pressure or coercive measures have been necessary.

The building in the town which was formerly the Transvaal Hotel has been converted into a hospital. The officer in charge of the hospital and of the camp is Dr. Wroughton, R.A.M.C. He is also in charge of the military stationed at Belfast Station. He has taken very great interest in the hospital in the camp, and has brought it to a great state of efficiency. I think, however, that there is too much work for him to attend to the camp as well. I would recommend that a civil medical officer be sent here to live in and take charge of the camp, but that the hospital, where Dr. Wroughton has done such good work, be left in his charge as heretofore. The rooms in the hospital make excellent wards. There are 35 beds, all supplied with wire wove mattresses. Dr. Wroughton has borrowed some of these from the military hospital, where they were not being used, to relieve the pressure in the camp hospital. There were 34 patients in the hospital when I visited it, many of them being measles. Some of the very small children were put two in a bed, one at each end.

The matron of the hospital is Sister Herbst, under her are two trained nurses, one for day work and one for night. One of these, Sister Lambart, who has had much experience as a district nurse in the slums of Sydney and Melbourne, the Superintendent considers would make a most excellent camp matron. He is very anxious that another nurse should be sent up from Pretoria to work in the hospital to take Sister Lambart's place, so that the latter should be set free to undertake the duty of camp matron. I think this would be a wise step to take.

Under the trained nurses are four probationers, girls selected from the camp. Three are for day work and one for night. They are given a uniform, viz., a dress and apron, to be worn on duty only, and are paid at the rate of £2 10s. a month until they have learned their duties and become efficient, when their pay is raised to 2s. 6d. a day.

The number of sick in hospital when I visited it was 34, the average number for each week in July was 20, and for each week in August was 30, this increase being entirely due to the epidemic of measles. The total number of deaths in the hospital has been five; four occurred in July, and one from

pneumonia, one from bronchitis, one from measles, and one from membranous croup. Only one death occurred in August up to the 23rd from an extensive burn. Altogether 75 patients have been admitted to the hospital.

Prior to July 26th no distinction was made in the returns between the sick in the hospital and the sick in the camp. Since that date the average number of sick, that is, those requiring medical attendance, in camp has been 11. The number of deaths in the camp during July was eight, the number in August, 18; of these 18, 10 were due to measles, complicated by bronchic pneumonia, or by hæmorrhage, and only four to other causes. I think these returns show very satisfactory condition of this camp.

The school in the camp at Belfast deserves special mention. It is under the management of the schoolmaster, Mr. Munro. The late Landrost's Court has been converted into a schoolhouse, for which it is admirably suited, and Mr. Munro's experience and energy here made the class-rooms all that could be desired. The number of scholars on the books is 325, and the daily average attendance is 200. At first there was some difficulty in getting the children into the school, owing to the suspicions arising in the parents' minds. Mr. Munro's method of combating this is characteristic. He instituted a rehearsal of the week's work in a large room outside, which he uses as a drill hall. To this rehearsal the parents were all invited, as well as their friends. When they saw how happy the children were and the progress they were making all opposition soon died away.

Under Mr. Munro there are five teachers, one male and four female, of these two are Dutch and three English colonials. Mr. Munro himself is a Scotchman. He has also started classes for technical instruction. In order to teach the children gardening he has enclosed and prepared a large piece of ground, which he is about to divide into small allotments as gardens for the older children who may wish to learn. The children are all drilled and put through calisthenic exercises. Two football clubs have been formed among the boys. They have also a lawn-tennis club.

In carrying out all these plans Mr. Murray and Mr. Munro have acknowledged to me, evidently with deep gratitude, the very great assistance they have received from Major Bulam, the Commandant at Belfast. He has taken the greatest interest in all concerning the children. It was he who supplied the boys with footballs and the girls with skipping ropes, and in a hundred other ways has won the affection and gratitude of all in the camp. Lieutenant Patterson, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, has also rendered much assistance while stationed at Belfast. He devoted part of every morning to teaching the head English class. I had an opportunity of looking through some of the "English compositions" written by these scholars, and in them some of their feeling regarding the school, Mr. Munro, and Mr. Patterson are expressed. I have been allowed to keep some of the originals. One of them reads:—

"Our school, our School; that word is enchanting; when we are in school, it is the best days of our life, with exception when we get punishment, but if that is not the case, we know from no sadness in school. We have three teachers and four mistresses. 'But by which of these teachers, you learn the best,' you perhaps ask. 'Well may I say what I think, respectable teachers? yes?' I hope I shall not offend one of the teachers with my feeling, and, in case I do that, I ask them lowly for excuse. Well, perhaps I am wrong, but I think Mr. Patterson.

"I am very thankful for the kindness that the teachers showing me every day, and I say with a voice that come out of my heart, Long live our teachers.—P. J. MALAN."

Another, signing herself Isie Malan, says:—

"I will try to learn English that I can say to the Kakky, handsup; I am twelve years old. This is my first English writing."

Another composition on "Our School at Belfast" reads:—

"Our school is a very nice school, I like to be taught in him. We had two teachers and four mistresses. Mr. Minnero is the Head Teacher. I am learning by Mr. Malan, and Mr. Patterson always hear our reading lesson.

Now I want to tell you how Mr. Minnero is, he is a small man, he has a grey mustache and grey hair, on his head is no hair, and he is well a funny teacher, and makes us always happy. Our School is now in good order. We drill always in the afternoon it is very nice to drill, I think if you know how nice it is, you will wish that you can drill also with us. I am learning knitting, but I think I can knit as well as the Mistress that it learns it to me, my pair of stockings which I knitted, is finished to-day. August 1, 1901.—C. W. DIPPENAAR."

All the others are in the same strain, and show that the school here is a great success, and is exerting a useful influence upon the Dutch children. When Mr. Patterson left, the boys and girls wrote him a letter, which they all signed, regretting his leaving and hoping he would live to be an old man.

[(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.]

MIDDELBURG.

August 22nd and 23rd, 1901.

I visited this camp, and spent the whole afternoon of August 22nd and the whole day of the 23rd in inspecting it. There are 6,924 refugees here. Of these 71 families, consisting of 352 individuals, live in houses in the town, and 6,572 people in the camp.

The people in the town draw rations from the camp, they are under the jurisdiction of the magistrate, and the district surgeon, Dr. Spencer, has medical charge of them.

Of the 6,924 refugees, 1,280 are men, 2,565 are women, and 3,079 children.

The Superintendent is Mr. C. R. Gardiner. He is assisted by the store-keeper, Mr. A. M. Morton, and three clerks. The camp was started in December, 1900.

The camp is subdivided into smaller camps with distinctive names. These are :—(1) Middelburg Camp, (2) Belfast Camp, (3) Ermelo Camp, (4) Roosenekal Camp, (5) Pretoria Camp No. 1, (6) Pretoria Camp No. 2, (7) Carolina Camp, (8) Vermaak Camp, (9) Joubert Camp.

These distinctions are purely nominal, and have no reference whatever to the districts from which the people come. It seems that each camp derived its name from the first comers, but subsequent arrivals were located in the districts most immediately convenient, without any order or any reference to the places from which they came.

Over each camp is a Burgher Commandant directly responsible to the Superintendent, and under him are corporals, varying in number in each camp from one to four. These are also burghers. When a camp is first being started the work of pitching and arranging tents, of digging trenches and making streets requires more men to do the work than needed when the camp is finally established. Thus I find in the Middelburg Camp two corporals; in Belfast, one; in Ermelo, four; in Roosenekal Sections 1 and 2, seven corporals; in Pretoria Nos. 1 and 2, eight corporals; in Carolina, four; in Vermaak, two; and in Joubert, one.

Their duty is to see generally to the cleanliness and order of the streets, and of the surroundings of the tents. The inmates of each tent are supposed to sweep up all rubbish and ashes round their own tent, and to deposit it on the dust heap common to a group of tents. Dust carts are supposed to go round the tents continually removing those dust heaps and depositing their contents into holes in the ground in the neighbourhood of the camp, where they are covered up. These holes are mostly found near the watercourse, and I was informed that they were used as receptacles for water, in which the natives used to wash clothes. They were found to be breeding places for mosquitos, and the Superintendent adopted this method of doing away with them.

The Superintendent has three Scotch carts and two wagons for this scavenging work. He states that the wagons are inconvenient for the purpose, and wished that they were replaced by three more Scotch carts. The difficulty entirely consists in the irregular way in which the camp is pitched. The streets, if they can be called streets, are too narrow, the tents are too close together and too irregular to allow of wagons passing with ease between them. In some of the crowded streets I found tents pitched in the middle of the street. Of course with this want of order and arrangement, the wagon, which would otherwise be the most serviceable conveyance for the rubbish, is here of little use. Consequently I found dust heaps which I was told had been accumulating for three or four days, but which looked nearly a week old, obstructing the lanes and alleys of the camp in every direction.

There are no burgher police in this camp. Fourteen military police, including a corporal in charge, patrol the camp continually. Their duty is to prevent nuisances, and to arrest any soldier who may come into camp without authority. I spent 11 hours going about the camp, and did not once meet one of these police. Moreover, I came upon evidences of nuisances all over the camp, mostly in the neighbourhood of the tents. I cannot understand why burgher police, who have proved so successful in the other camps, should not be employed here.

The Superintendent informed me that the rule in the camp, except in cases of illness, was that the flaps of the tents should be raised every morning at 10 a.m. and kept raised until 4 p.m. The rule had to be considerably relaxed during the measles epidemic. Though I carefully looked through the camp for evidence of this rule, I only saw one or two tents where the flaps were raised. There was no provision for airing the bedclothes and bedding.

The camp, as a whole, consists of:—

- 169 E. P. tents.
- 1,488 bell tents.
- 26 large marquees.
- 23 medium marquees.
- 8 hospital E. P. tents.

The rations in this camp are on the same scale as, and the quality is identical with, that supplied to the other camps. As regards the issue of flour, every child over six counts as an adult, and draws 7 lbs. per week. The Superintendent considers that the issue of flour is excessive, as he noticed that, when some refugees who had been sent from Middelburg to the camp at Balmoral, many of the women carried away bags of flour with them, which they had saved from the rations. I found that at Belfast many of the women saved up the flour also. The Superintendent there inquired the cause, because, as he said, the flour was issued to them to consume. Several of the women told him that when they were allowed to return to their farms they would have nothing to live on until they were able to reap a harvest, and therefore they were economising the flour issued to them now, so as to have some in hand for the future. This is a different view of the case from that of the Superintendent at Middelburg. I find here that the rice for the supplementary issue has not yet arrived, but there is mealie meal. The Superintendent issues this *not* as a supplementary ration, but *in lieu* of a corresponding amount of flour, should the recipient ask for it, as he considers the issue of flour excessive. Soap is issued as part of the ration to each family weekly; 15 to 20 lbs. of wood, which is very scarce, and 200 lbs. of coal are also issued to each family once a week.

The milk supply is very fair (14 tins of Milkmaid brand are added to 40 bottles of boiled water, something less than one tin for three bottles), and is issued to the same people as in other camps. A soup kitchen of a rather elementary kind has been established in each of the divisional camps, and is under the direction of the camp commandant. This is not a good arrangement; the issue of milk and of soup should be under the supervision of the nursing sisters, and distributed by probationers, as is done in other camps. The meat in this camp has always been supplied by a local butcher at contract

prices, ranging from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., because the Superintendent informs me the Army Service Corps were unable to supply a sufficiency of captured stock. The quality of the meat, he says, has been excellent. I was unable to judge of this myself. Beef is more frequently issued than mutton.

I cannot commend either the situation of this camp, or the manner in which it is pitched. It at present occupies a very large area, practically flat, which will be most unhealthy in a wet season. Round the camp, on two sides, is rising ground within accessible distance, and within easy reach of water. The ground to the left of the dam has unfortunately been used to bury dead cattle and camp refuse, while more lately a cemetery has been formed there. This would render it an unsuitable site for the camp, but no such objections hold as regards the rising ground to the right of the dam, Carcase Hill I believe it is called, and I strongly recommend that before the rainy season sets in, the whole of the camp at Middelburg be removed in this direction.

I cannot but condemn the manner in which this camp has been laid out. No system has been shown in the pitching of the tents. In some parts they are irregularly crowded together. In others a few tents seem to have been dumped down upon the veldt without any apparent reason. I was told as a reason for this irregularity that when a family had been accommodated in a tent in one place, if they discovered friends in another, they were in the habit of taking up their tent and re-pitching it close to their friends, and this apparently without let, hindrance, or remonstrance on the part of the Superintendent or his subordinates.

The administration in this camp seems equally lax. I have already mentioned the condition of the so-called streets, and of the environment of the tents. The inside of the tents and the inmates seem equally dirty and uncared for; except in a case of sickness there seems to be no provision for the visiting of the tents or for looking after the cleanliness of the inhabitants, and the result is such as might have been anticipated. I was glad, however, to find some admirable workshops in the camps, where some of the men were busily and usefully employed.

There is one matron for both the hospital and the camp, Sister McClay. She comes from Australia, is an active and capable woman, and a first-rate matron. She has six sisters under her. To one of these, Sister Wallace, she handed over the entire management of the hospital, with Sister Fry and Sister Machen to assist her. The matron, with three sisters (one of whom is at present on holiday) to assist her, supervises the entire camp. These three sisters take turn about to do a week's night duty in the hospital, so that the matron has never more than two sisters at a time to visit the people in the camp, and at present has only one. Considering the size of the camp at Middelburg I think another sister is much needed.

There are 12 probationers employed in the hospital and four in the camps. These are all selected from among the Boer girls in the camp. They are very slow and difficult to train. They do not take kindly to hard or disagreeable work, and are not particular in the matter of cleanliness, hence, though they draw army rations and are paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, they are continually changing. This ineptitude is scarcely to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the ignorance in regard to all things relating to health and sanitation in which they have been brought up. It is obvious to all those who have had any experience of these camps that not only the probationers but the people generally must in future benefit by the education and discipline in these matters which a residence in these camps affords them, but the probationers benefit to an exceptional extent. In return for the work they do in helping to look after their own people they receive the same rations as the nursing sisters in our military hospitals, they are paid at the rate of over £45 per year, and they are given an elementary training in nursing of the sick for which many at home have to pay out of their own pockets.

Their duty in this camp is to find out cases of sickness and to report to the sister in charge, the sister then visits these cases with the probationers. If she considers the cases require medical advice she accompanies the doctor on his rounds and calls his attention to them. If he considers it necessary he sends them to hospital. In the earlier days of the camp the people used to resist going to hospital, and on one occasion one of the sisters was struck.

But that has improved and removal to hospital is now taken as a matter of course, although each removal is still accompanied by the "last farewells" of numerous friends.

The hospital stands out as the redeeming feature in this camp. It consists of eight marquees or E.P. tents, which contain six to 10 beds each, one bell tent, and two square tents pitched at a distance from the E.P. tents for isolation cases, one medium-sized marquee used as an operation theatre, one large marquee allotted to the hospital probationers (*see photograph*).

When I visited the hospital there were in all 56 beds and there were 50 patients. These patients were suffering from the ordinary diseases found in every hospital. There were no cases of enteric in the camp. The hospital is very well pitched, there is very good air space between the tents, and the whole is surrounded by a barbed wire fence, so as to control the visitors who may come to the hospital from the camp. The interior of the marquees is a picture of what such hospital tents should be. The beds are comfortable and well arranged, without any overcrowding, and everything in and about the tents was neat and clean. I think the doctors and the nursing staff deserve great credit for creating this centre of cleanliness and order in the midst of such disorder and dirt. The sisters do not reside within the charmed circle, surrounded by barbed wire, of the hospital precincts. They are housed in three small cottages in a row, not far from the hospital. As I hold that nursing sisters, who devote all their time and energies to the service of others, should always be well cared for by those responsible for their well-being, I visited these cottages and inspected the sisters' quarters. I was surprised and indignant with what I saw. The cottages were all of the same pattern. In the first a narrow passage from the hall door separated two rooms; one, on the right hand side, was the matron's, and very poorly furnished; the other, on the left, was the dispensary. A door at the end of the passage opened into the sisters' dining room. A door on the left opened directly off the dining room into a bedroom occupied by one of the dispensers. This gentleman, having a strong objection to fresh air, keeps the window always shut, and a kerosene stove is kept burning to keep up the temperature. Consequently this room ventilates itself by pouring the foul and heated air into the sisters' dining room. I may mention that there are two dispensers, one a Hollander, and the other a Dane. These dispensers mess with the sisters. This arrangement is absolutely wrong, and should not be allowed.

In the second cottage, the front room to the right is allotted to Sister Wallace, who has charge of the hospital. The only furniture in this room is a bedstead. A dressing table has been improvised out of an empty coffee case. The washhand stand is formed of three biscuit boxes. When she returns from a long day in the hospital, she can sit down in her own room on another biscuit box. There were no curtains or blinds to the window. Mrs. Mast, the wife of one of the doctors, has lent her curtains and a chair out of her house. The room opposite to hers is the doctor's consulting room. The consulting hours begin at 7.30 a.m. From 6 a.m. the people begin to arrive. They crowd around on the stoep. Some stare through Sister Wallace's window, or sit on the window sill and expectorate freely. The matron, who accompanied me on my tour of inspection here, was greatly distressed that no better provision was made for her head nurse, whom she was afraid of losing. The two back rooms in this house were occupied by a refugee family. A small room opening off one of these latter rooms, corresponding to the pantry in the other houses, was the bedroom of one of the other sisters; that is, she had to pass through the room occupied by the refugee family every time she wished to enter or leave her own room.

The third cottage was occupied by the other four sisters. The rooms were furnished in the poorest manner.

I consider that the first cottage should be used as a dispensary: one room as the doctor's consulting room, and the others as quarters for the dispensers. These should not be permitted to mess with the sisters.

The other two cottages should be handed over for the exclusive use of the matron and the sisters. Quarters should be found elsewhere for the refugee family.

These cottages should be furnished with some regard to the comfort of the nursing staff.

The present arrangement is not only bad, it is stupid. It is of a piece with many departments in this camp, where order and supervision are conspicuous by their absence.

There has been a great deal of sickness in this camp, most of which has been due to a very severe epidemic of measles which raged through the camp during July and still continues. This accounts almost entirely for the high death rate. Thus in July there were 416 deaths in the camp. Of these no less than 347 were due to measles, seven only were due to enteric, and the remainder were from various causes. That is, exclusive of measles, there were 69 deaths in a camp of 6,924 people—not quite 1 per cent. It would seem that the malignancy of the epidemic was declining, or the people were becoming more sensible and better educated in the care of the sick, because, though there is no reduction in the number of sick in the camp, there is a very marked decrease in the number of deaths. Thus in the week ending July 18th there were 794 cases of sickness in the camp—that is, 158 men, 325 women, and 311 children. There were during that week 107 deaths: 92 from measles, one from enteric, and 14 from other causes. During the corresponding week in August, *i.e.*, ending the 22nd, there were 873 cases of sickness, *i.e.*, 138 men, 397 women, 338 children, whilst the number of deaths was reduced to 30, nine of which were due to measles, two to enteric, and 19 to other causes. In the previous week, ending August 15th, a similar condition was found. There were 799 cases of sickness, and only 23 deaths. I think this remarkable reduction in the ratio of the deaths to the number of sick must be attributed to the measles assuming a much milder form, much like the type of the disease to which we are accustomed at home, because in going through this camp I saw no evidence to show that the people had in any way improved in their knowledge or their treatment of the ailments of their own sick ones. I came across much evidence, on the contrary, to show that their depths of ignorance in those matters are almost unfathomable by the ordinary educated mind. I visited, for instance, a girl called Margaret Du Plessis, in Tent 101 in the Belfast division of the camp at Middelburg, with Dr. Spencer, the Senior Medical Officer. She was suffering from renal dropsy, supposed to be due to a chill when convalescing from enteric fever. She was about 18 years of age. From her hips down to her feet she was wrapped up in a poultice made of horse dung, which her mother, who was present, explained was taking the swelling down from her face.

I saw a girl called Katrina Viljoen in the hospital convalescing from enteric. One day her mother came in to see her, and brought her some dried peaches, which the child ate, with the result that she very nearly died. Sister Wallace told me that about a month previously a Mrs. Grobler and her son, aged nine, were both in hospital suffering from enteric. A friend from the camp came to visit her, carrying something under her apron. The sister asked what it was. The woman produced a bottle containing a brown-looking fluid, which she said was very good to relieve thirst. The sister asked what it was, and the woman, without any hesitation, told her it was horse dung cooked in water and strained. "It is very good," she said; "you can taste it if you like." The invitation was not accepted, and the woman was sent away immediately, very indignant that her remedy was not appreciated.

A similar infusion made with goat's dung is a very favourite drink given by the Boers to bring out the rash in measles. The matron has seen it several times employed in this camp. It is not to be wondered at if there were more sickness in the camp than there actually is. The tents which I visited were nearly all dirty and untidy, and the inhabitants showed no appreciation of personal cleanliness. I think much more might be done in the way of supervision to improve matters in this respect. I think it ought to be quite feasible to select a good class of girl, who might be instructed in personal cleanliness and in tidiness, to visit *every* tent in the camps, and to enforce the use of soap and water. At present there are only four probationers for camp work; that number is insufficient for such a large camp. The real difficulty lies in this, that the present supervision of the whole camp is defective. There is no discipline, no order, no control to be found. The work may be too much for one man; from what I have seen in the other camps it should not be so; but a camp like this requires a man of exceptional administrative ability and energy.

(Signed) KENDAL FRANKS.

W. M. BROWN'S REPORT ON VEREENIGING.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging.

The camp is situated on the Transvaal bank of the Vaal River, where the plain begins to slope down to the river. It is distant from the river bed about half a mile, and from Vereeniging Station about a mile. The refugees number at present :—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	181
Women	...	...	...	...	...	328
Children	...	...	...	...	...	467

The camp officials are :—

Superintendent	...	...	Mr. Burton Tucker.
Storekeeper...	...	...	Mr. Bates.
Clerk	...	...	Mr. Rogerson.
Matron	...	...	Mrs. Stilwell.
Chaplain	...	...	Rev. Mr. Burger.
Doctor	...	...	Dr. Marshall.
Dispenser	...	...	Mr. Lee.
Hospital matron	...	...	Nurse Parker.
Nurses	...	...	Sister Hannah and Sister Moore.

The camp is divided into two portions ; the larger, or main camp, is formed by 11 rows of bell tents, and each row contains from 12 to 16 tents ; in all, there are 154 tents. The second portion consists of some 25 tents, separated from the main camp at a distance of 200 yards. This small camp is known as the Burgher Camp, and here live the families of some 25 men who have enrolled for service as burgher scouts.

The tents in the larger camp are pitched closely together in lines ; there is a space of about 30 feet, which forms a thoroughfare between each of the lines running down the slope. At the top of the bank the store tents, the school building, the Superintendent's office and quarters are located. The stores are kept in three large tents ; in one of these tents counters are fitted up, and it is used as an issue store. The stores are guarded at night by policemen, who sleep in each of the three tents.

At the bottom end of the camp the latrines are situated. The lines of tents cannot be lengthened, because a short distance below the bottom tents the ground flattens and is marshy. There is space, however, for a few more lines if wanted. The tents are not placed in rows with precision, but the spaces or streets are clearly marked ; in the spaces the camp fires are made. Many of the people have improvised kitchens, with shelters made of packing cases and sod walls. Between the lines buckets are provided to take all slops and refuse. The refugees have been ordered to raise the bottom walls of the tents daily, and it is a regulation that each tent shall be struck once in every fortnight, the furniture and belongings moved, the site of the tent thoroughly cleaned, and then the tent is repitched.

The sanitary conveniences consist of two latrines ; each latrine is served with 12 pails ; disinfectants are used freely every day. The pails are emptied every night, and also the slop pails between the lines. The working of the sanitary service of the camp is combined with that of the village, and is under the direction of the Assistant District Commissioner. The Burgher Camp's Department contributes to the general cost £6 per month, and has also provided a sanitary cart.

Water-Supply.—The supply of water is drawn from a spring on the Orange River Colony side of the river. The water is carted to the camp

and stored in the carts engaged in the work, and in a 400-gallon tank, which is built over a furnace; from this tank hot water is on tap all day.

Meat Supply.—The camp has been fortunate in its supply of meat, as the Superintendent has been able to draw stock from passing convoys; thus all through the winter they have been, and even to-day are able to get a satisfactory supply. A properly-fitted butcher's shop is lent to the camp by Mr. Bass, a merchant, whose premises are very close to the camp. Mr. Bass has been trading in the neighbourhood, and the most of the refugees are well known to him; he has been kind enough to give the camp his butcher's store, and also a new stove for the hospital, and an American organ for the school and church.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of 12 marquees, eight are pitched and in use at present. They are pitched on the plain, a distance from the camp of about 400 yards; besides the marquees there are six bell tents for the hospital staff quarters, and a small kitchen built of wood and galvanised iron. The hospital ground is fenced in with barbed wire. At present there are 32 patients, mostly enteric cases. Officials have much difficulty in getting the patients moved into the hospital; during my visits two were moved compulsorily. The people have been granted every opportunity of seeing patients in the hospital and seeing how well they are treated, but this has not proved sufficient to overcome their aversion to handing over the care of their children to the medical officer and trained nurses, although they acknowledge that they know the treatment in the hospital is better than they can give themselves.

The dispensing is done in one of the marquees. Last month the measles epidemic was raging in the camp, but it is now almost stamped out. The mortality was very high during last month. The medical officer who has been in charge of the camp until August 27th was Dr. Evans; this gentleman is now sick and unfit for duty. I am told he is suffering from a malady that is self-inflicted and that he is not a very good man for the post. Acting under your instructions I engaged Dr. Marshall, who is the doctor for the Vereeniging Estates Company, to take over the duties. Dr. Marshall has got the consent of the Vereeniging Estates Company to take over the work and will reside in the camp. He is, however, to continue his duties as medical officer to the mines at the same time, but this does not take up much of his time.

Milk Distribution.—The milk is prepared for distribution by mixing one tin of condensed milk to three bottles of water; it is mixed and boiled in Soyer's stoves; a pint is allowed daily to each child.

School.—The school is held in an iron building and a large marquee. The school staff are:—

Headmaster	...	...	...	...	A. C. Evans.
Assistants	...	...	...	...	{ Miss v. d. Westhuizen. Miss Venter. Miss Stilwell. Miss Stilwell, Jun.

There are 237 children on the roll; the average daily attendance has been for July, 147; for August, 70. The big fall off in the attendance is due to the epidemic of measles which ran through the camp in August. The attendance is now improving day by day, and is 90 per day so far for September. The children in the school look clean and happy. The master states they are making satisfactory progress, and that they evince much interest in the English lessons; he demonstrated this to me by calling on two of the younger pupils to read from a lesson book and translate the English into Taal. This they did without any hesitation, and with evident pride in their ability to do so, and clearly proved that they understood the English. The schoolmaster related an incident which transpired in the camp last week as follows:—An old burgher with six children attending school said to him in conversation quite seriously that since his children had been to school they were so cleanly and changed in their habits that he himself was obliged to wash his face and hands before meals to be in countenance with them.

There are 319 children in camp whose ages are between six and 16, so

that an improvement in the attendance at school ought to be effected. Night school is also held.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Captain Bentinck, takes a keen and kindly interest in the school and in all work of the camp generally, and his help has been very valuable and much appreciated by the camp officials. The refugees regard him as a kind friend, and he has gained complete confidence.

Baths.—A bathing house has been erected on the river banks below the camp; this is not in working order as yet owing to the pump which has been supplied not being strong enough to raise the water the required height. The matter is being remedied and the baths should soon be at work.

Policing.—Six men are employed in the police work of the camp, and a very efficient guard is maintained to insure that none of the troops, or indeed any person whatsoever who is not authorised, can enter the camp.

Employment.—The Superintendent has found employment for some of the refugees in making reins out of ox-hides and also in making khartels, and continued to do so.

Clothing has been distributed in camp, and there is not a single case in the whole camp of destitution. The people are a well-to-do class, and they are undoubtedly content with their present lot. Nearly all the men in the camp have already taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. BROWN

Pretoria,
September 12th, 1901.

PRETORIA GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR JULY, 1901.

During the month the number of reliefs has been reduced by 166 families, viz:—211 men, 240 women, 397 children—representing 694 persons. A few persons have been struck off relief, three families sent to different camps, and the balance of 152 families, representing 30 men, 198 women, 335 children, total 563 persons, have elected to support themselves. Of this number of 563 persons a few have obtained work and so become self-supporting, but the bulk have taken themselves off relief in order to avoid being sent to Burgher Camps.

All cases of sickness discovered by the inspectors have been found to be under medical treatment.

The deaths among recipients of relief in town are 22, as against 27 for June.

The reduction in numbers under relief and the cost of feeding will be seen by reference to Annexure A.

The relief store continues to work satisfactorily. It was discovered that coal was being sold after being obtained from the relief stores, and the distribution of coal has now been better regulated, the result being a diminution of about one-half the quantity hitherto used.

The Staff consists of:—

	£	s.	d.
21 Whites, at a monthly cost of	166	5	0
10 Natives, at a monthly cost of	22	10	0

(Signed) F. LANCE,
Executive Member of Relief Committee.

Pretoria,
August 23rd, 1901.

ANNEXURE A.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
Week ending—					
July 6th	259	1,151	1,775	3,185	27,070
" 13th	238	1,107	1,719	3,064	23,401
" 20th	212	980	1,518	2,710	23,855
Eleven days ending—					
July 31st	211	964	1,480	2,655	34,051
					108,377

Weekly average number of persons 2,904.

Nominal value of tokens £2,709 8s. 6d.

Emergency rations issued to Rest Camp and elsewhere ..	Adults.	Children.
Daily average of rations	9,663	7,894
	312	255

Actual cost of relief in food (reckoned at coast prices) as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Town for tokens	938	10	11
Rations	103	17	1

Meat and coal—

Town for tokens	522	16	10
Rations	216	3	8
Medical comforts.. ..	19	16	1

£1,801 4 7

REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

The numbers drawing relief have again been reduced by 181 families, representing 60 men, 268 women, 426 children—754 persons. Of these the Staff Officer for Refugees reports sending to Burgher Camps 13 families, representing 1 man, 20 women, 35 children; the balance of 168 families, consisting of 59 men, 248 women, 391 children—698 persons—have discontinued drawing relief.

Particulars of the reductions in numbers under relief, and the cost of feeding, will be seen by reference to Annexure A.

The deaths among recipients of relief in town are 15, as against 22 for July. In addition six deaths have occurred at the Rest Camp. This camp, situated at Van der Hoven's Drift, was taken over by the Relief Committee on August 27th. A report on this will be sent in next month.

The staff at the Relief Committee has been reduced from 21 to 16 Whites and from 10 to 9 Natives.

FRED LANCE,
Executive Member of Relief Committee.

Pretoria,
September 19th, 1901.

ANNEXURE A.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
Three days ending—					
August 3rd	186	930	1,418	2,534	12,689
Week ending—					
August 10th	176	891	1,365	2,432	21,827
„ 17th	165	789	1,204	2,158	19,430
„ 24th	150	719	1,117	1,989	17,589
„ 31st	157	725	1,118	2,000	17,267
					88,800

Average number of persons 2,222.

Nominal value of tokens £2,220.

	Adults.	Children.
Rations issued to Van der Hoven's Drift and elsewhere ..	5,036	4,978
Daily average of rations	162	160

Actual cost of relief in food (reckoned at coast prices) as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Town for tokens	700	6	6
Rations	45	9	6

Meat and coal—

Town for tokens	421	3	6
Rations	126	13	4
Medical comforts	14	11	9

£1,308 4 7

REPORTS ON BURGHER CAMPS.

BARBERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	266	758	970			
Arrivals	49	24	22			
Births	—	—	6			
				315	782	998
Departures	19	33	30			
Deaths	1	5	69			
				20	38	99
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	295	744	899

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	3	24	78
" " 16th, 1901	5	32	104
" " 23rd, 1901	6	24	121
" " 30th, 1901	4	16	92

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	8
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	58
" 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
" 40 years and 50 years	1	1	—
50 years and over	—	2	—
Total	1	5	69

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	37	Enteric	—	Marasmus	2
Diarrhoea	9	Whooping cough	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Other diseases	10
Pneumonia and bronchitis	17				

(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Camp Superintendent.

(2925)

2 X 2

Burgher Camp, Barberton,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit my report on the working of this camp for the month of August as follows :—

Arrivals.—Ninety-five new-comers were received into camp during the month. Their state of health on the whole was satisfactory, and they appeared to be fairly well supplied with clothing and the requirements for camp life.

Parole Men.—A number of these were allowed to join the town guard, and are giving satisfaction.

Water.—The supply of water continues ample for all requirements, the late rains having prevented any decrease. Eight 400-gallon tanks have been erected in the camp for the convenience of refugees. As the water has to be pumped from these tanks there will be little waste.

Drains.—Several drains have been dug through the camp for the purpose of carrying off the water during the heavy rains, which may be expected at an early date.

Food.—The provisions supplied continue to be of exceptionally good quality.

Sickness.—I am pleased to report that the health of the camp is improving. Though there are still a number of cases of measles, the epidemic appears to be subsiding, and the number of new cases sent to hospital is very small.

Treatment of Sick.—The camp is daily inspected by the matrons and frequently by the doctor. Cases of serious illness are at once removed to the hospital, where every attention possible is shown the patients.

Hospital Accommodation and Staff.—This comprises two brick buildings, two marquees, six E. P. tents, two bell tents, and five sail-cover houses. The staff consists of the medical officer, dispenser, matron, two male nurses, and 11 female nurses. Other nurses can always be obtained from among the inmates of the camp when necessary.

Medical Comforts.—The usual medical comforts were issued, such as brandy, wine, arrowroot, maizena, sago, jellies, soups, meat extracts, Quaker oats, rice, biscuits, pearl barley, &c. Milk is issued liberally to the sick, old and infirm, convalescents, and young children.

Dr. Kendal Franks.—This gentleman inspected the camp during the month, and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the general arrangements for the comfort of the refugees.

Matron's Quarters.—The canvas house sent up has now been erected. It was very low, but has now been heightened, and proves a very comfortable dwelling.

Poynton's.—This firm's representative and a portion of their building material arrived during the month, and I hope the store will be opened early in September.

Clothing.—150 blankets and a quantity of clothing, comprising calico, dress material, flannelette, prints, children's clothes, boots, &c., have been issued, and the people are now much more comfortable. In addition, a Mrs. Bester was good enough to collect from the townspeople the sum of £45 18s. with which she purchased dress materials, &c., for distribution. Other ladies have also brought useful gifts for the inmates of the camp.

Public Worship.—The building used for public worship is large and well ventilated, and situated in the camp grounds. The officiating clergymen are the Revs. Armitage and Meara.

School.—The pavilion in the show ground is used as a school, and will accommodate between 400 and 500 scholars. It is well fitted up with desks, forms, blackboards, &c., made by the refugees. During the month the daily attendance has averaged 200.

The staff consists of head teacher and 11 assistants, but some of the latter are now under notice to leave.

Sanitary Arrangements.—In this connection the town sanitary department is satisfactorily meeting our requirements, but I hope to considerably

lessen the cost for September. Every facility possible is afforded the inmates for the purpose of keeping their tents and surroundings clean and tidy. At short distances along the fences dust bins and barrels are placed for the reception of rubbish and slops, while the latrine accommodation is ample.

In a central position bath rooms and washhouses are erected, and a drain carries off all waste water.

Conclusion.—As regards discipline and general cleanliness, I consider the camp to be in a highly satisfactory state. This has been attained by the judicious exercise of kindness and firmness, and the inmates are beginning to realise that their own health and comfort can best be served by complying with the rules of the camp.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

SANITARY REPORT FOR AUGUST.

1. I regret that my anticipations of a heavy death rate have been more than justified. It is again the new-comers who have suffered so heavily, only three or four of the original occupants of the camp having died.

The number of admissions for measles, viz., 299, and the 37 deaths, by no means represents the total number of cases. I am certain that the occurrence of measles in families has been concealed with much frequency, and that the majority of the deaths attributed to bronchitis, pneumonia, and diarrhoea was really due to concealed measles.

The epidemic is now subsiding steadily; but the death rate for the first half of the current month will probably be high owing to there being a number of very serious cases left in hospital. I trust, however, that with the subsidence of the epidemic and the advent of a more equable temperature, the mortality of this camp will soon sink to the normal low rate.

2. The sanitation of the camp during the month has been most satisfactory.

(Signed) S. C. B. ROBINSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Barberton, R.A.M.C.
September 3rd, 1901.

BALMORAL.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	—	—	—			
Arrivals	223	697	830			
Births	—	—	6			
				223	697	836
Departures	13	43	24			
Deaths	—	3	13			
				13	46	37
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	210	651	799

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 8th, 1901	—	—	—
" " 9th, 1901	—	—	—
" " 16th, 1901	—	4	16
" " 23rd, 1901	—	5	19
" " 30th, 1901	—	5	19

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	7
" 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
" 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	—	3	13

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	3	Whooping cough	—	Premature birth	1
Diarrhœa	1	Influenza	—	Abscess of brain	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	4	Syncope	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	3	Heart disease	1	Cardiac debility	1
Enteric	—				

(Signed) E. R. HARVEY,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Balmoral,
August, 1901.

I arrived here on July 25th, but as the camp was only in its initial stage by the 31st, no returns or reports were sent in for that month.

Immediately on arrival I took steps to lay out the camp in readiness for the refugees, who were already on the way. The site chosen by the authorities was that of an old military camp, and was strewn with refuse, but this is being gradually removed, and I hope before long to have everything in order. Owing to the lack of transport it is very difficult to get the rubbish removed as quickly as it should be, but the military authorities are assisting in every way.

Climate.—The climate of Balmoral appears to be very healthy and the condition of the people who came from Middelburg has considerably improved. Very severe sandstorms are occasionally experienced, and these cause a great deal of discomfort while they last, but there will be less of these when the rains begin and the cleansing of the camp is completed. The prevailing diseases are measles and whooping cough, and the children are the principal sufferers. A quarantine camp has been formed for each of these complaints, and any family infected is immediately removed there.

Food.—With the exception of the meat, the food supplied during the month has been of very good quality, and the refugees have made no complaints. The meat, however, is very poor, but the O. C. supplies informs me he is expecting a large number of sheep and cattle for killing purposes in a few days, so I hope there will be an improvement. It is, however, impossible to expect good meat under existing circumstances at this time of the year, and the troops fare no better than the refugees.

Hospital.—Marquees afford the necessary accommodation, and patients receive every attention at the hands of the staff, which consists of the medical officer, matron, dispenser, and four girl probationers.

Medical Comforts.—Arrowroot, brandy, wine, biscuits, pearl barley, sago, soup, meat extracts, jellies, &c., are issued to the sick and convalescent. Children and others have a daily supply of milk issued to them in addition to soup, which is made at the hospital kitchen.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are in the hands of the military pending the arrival of our own plant. Although there is very little room for complaint at present, I hope to make a few improvements in this department in the near future.

Camp Matron.—The camp matron is expected daily, and will be of great assistance in issuing blankets and clothing, &c., to the refugees. A supply is expected to arrive in a few days.

Water.—A plentiful supply of excellent water is obtained from a spring in close proximity to the camp.

I enclose the doctor's report.

(Signed) E. R. HARVEY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Balmoral,
September 30th, 1901.

To the Superintendent.

Sir,

I am pleased to be able to report favourably upon the sanitation and health of the burghers in this camp.

Although the arrangements for sanitation were, at the beginning of the month, entirely inadequate, the camp was kept free from sickness emanating from insanitary conditions.

The camp and latrines are now kept in a good state of cleanliness, which means a very great deal, considering the habits of the majority of the burghers.

The epidemic of measles, which we have now, I hope, got entirely under control, and whooping cough, which I am sorry to say is becoming too prevalent, were both due to importations from Middelburg. When persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases are sent from one camp to another I consider the receiving officer should be notified of the fact, so that arrangement may be made for isolating them until they can be properly examined.

The rain storm of Sunday last, the 1st ult., was responsible for a great number of the children (especially those recovered from measles) contracting severe colds. The most prevalent disorder now in camp amongst the children is diarrhoea, and although the water is very good (as far as I can judge, it is free from organic matter), I hold it responsible for the outbreak of diarrhoea.

Deaths since starting of camp	...	...	...	...	16
Births	"	"	"	...	6

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAM LEE,
Medical Officer.

BELFAST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	182	449	588			
Arrivals	44	90	121			
Births	—	—	5			
				226	539	709
Departures	13	12	17			
Deaths	—	2	23			
				13	14	40
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	213	525	669

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	—	6	27
„ „ 9th, 1901	—	9	32
„ „ 16th, 1901	2	8	38
„ „ 23rd, 1901	1	12	32
„ „ 30th, 1901	1	11	38

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	4
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	18
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	2	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	—	—	—
Total	—	2	23

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	2	Enteric	—	Heart disease	—
Measles and broncho-		Whooping cough	—	Excessive burns	1
pneumonia	8	Influenza	—	Tuberculosis meningitis	1
Diarrhoea	—	Marasmus	—	Acute enteritis	1
Dysentery	—	Pernicious anæmia	1	Premature birth	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	10				

(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Belfast,
September 5th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY REPORT, AUGUST.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that the camp is going on in a very satisfactory manner; the different departments are in full working order, and the people are generally satisfied.

We have had an increase in numbers of 31 men, 76 women, 86 children.

Natives.—17 men, 17 women, 20 children.

Rations.—The quality of the rations during the past month have been of the same high standard as reported in my last. I have had no murmur of discontent, and the people speak very highly of the quality of food supplied. During the month I have been able to issue rice and mealie meal alternately. In the absence of vegetables this has been highly appreciated. I have also caused raw coffee to be issued on the same lines; the people preferring to roast their own, they look upon this as a luxury, at the same time, whilst roasting, it acts as a splendid disinfectant amongst the tents.

The Weather.—Owing to the severity of the weather at the beginning of the month an extra issue of wood had to be made. We are still having very cold winds with occasional sharp frosts; the rain we so much hoped for still holds off, but the few showers we had have had a good effect on the country generally, and improved the health of the camp.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been 25: 2 women, 23 children.

Prevailing diseases have been *measles* and *broncho-pneumonia*. By the insistent sudden changes of temperature, the children recovering from measles are the principal sufferers.

Sick.—The people recognise fully the importance of reporting all cases of sickness, as by this means they receive foods and comforts which, if they hid the cases away, they would not get. We have prepared for them all sorts of milk foods, and they are only too eager for their little ones to receive such. The number of patients so treated is over 100 per day. We are gradually breaking down their prejudices in this direction. I have a special agency at work to inquire into cases that need attention, and in almost every case the medicines prescribed are administered by an experienced person.

Camp Visitation.—In the absence of a camp matron great credit is due to the assistance the hospital nurses have rendered in bringing deserving cases to my notice. Mrs. Colville has now arrived to take up the duties of camp matron, and is now busily engaged in visiting from house to house and tent to tent, to find out the weak and aged and sick, and to see that they are warmly clad and that hospital comforts are administered. During the month I have received a parcel of flannelette and warm clothing from Madam Bal, of Pretoria, and 50 dozen scarves from a "*Major in the British Army*." These I have caused to be distributed to the most needy and deserving cases. With the prospects of further contributions, I am expecting to relieve most of the distress existent during the ensuing month.

Hospital.—I am happy to report that this department continues to grow in popularity; there is no lack of applicants for admission, and the people are recognising its true worth. I have not once had occasion to use pressure in persuading the people to bring in their sick ones to be nursed. The mortality is exceedingly low, and this is having a telling effect generally. The discipline maintained is firm but mild, and, to overcome their perhaps natural prejudices, mothers are, in many instances, admitted and allowed to remain with their children during the critical stages of their illness. This system I find has had a most beneficial effect, and does in a sense advertise the institution. Out of all the children that have been admitted they have only had three deaths, and these were practically hopeless cases on admission.

I cannot lay too much stress on the devotion and attention to duty of the matron and her assistants to every case which has come under their care.

Medical Comforts.—These are being issued freely on order from medical officer or camp matron. In all cases reported wants are inquired into and assistance given immediately. The new camp matron will investigate and issue, and I hope by my next report to be able to give a good account of her work.

Milk.—The total number of bottles issued during the month has been 6,500; this is to children and old people, and does not include milk issued to the hospital. During the month it was tested by Dr. Kendal Franks on his official visit to the camp, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the quality.

Blankets.—Our blanket issue has not been so heavy, most of the families got well supplied during last month, but in all cases of sickness or age these are freely issued.

Public Worship.—Since my last report the military authorities, through the O.C. of the division, have granted the use of the English Church; this permission has given the greatest satisfaction. Church is held in the morning and school in the afternoon; the numbers attending are well maintained. The Rev. Du Toit has arrived to take up his duties as Camp Minister, and is preparing a plan for holding the services regularly, and, if possible, holding meetings during the week. Since his arrival he has been busily engaged visiting and getting at the feelings of his parishioners. I am looking forward to his work being fruitful in many ways.

School.—I am happy to say that this institution continues to increase in popularity, the standard of efficiency is well maintained, and the interest taken in the school by the parents is very marked. The staff is the same as in my last report, as are the subjects taught. There has been an increase in the number attending of 45, making the total attending 250. The *résumé* of the week's work on the Friday afternoons is very popular, each one vying with the other to see who has done the best work. On these occasions the parents attend and are much interested in the work of their children.

Sanitation.—We are well in hand with this department, and the people are beginning to realise the benefits accruing from the observance of the ordinary laws governing health. It will take some time to initiate them into all that we could wish, but from the improvement made during the past month I am very hopeful that they will observe the rules laid down to the letter.

Condition of People Arriving.—During the month the arrivals have been for the most part transfers from other camps, and mostly families who were resident in Belfast before the outbreak of hostilities, and are apparently well to do.

Poynton's Store.—This continues to be well patronised, dress goods and clothing being for the most part purchased. They have a difficulty in getting up supplies, and what is allowed up is disposed of very readily.

General.—By kind permission of Major Bulman, the O.C. Belfast, the men under his charge gave an entertainment to the inhabitants last Saturday afternoon, and was very well patronised and much enjoyed. This proves the cordial feeling existing between the military and the burghers.

The camp was visited by Dr. Kendal Franks, who appeared well pleased with the camp. His suggestions will have my best attention.

The staff are very earnest in their duties, and the absence of complaints leads me to believe that they are doing everything possible to make the people happy and comfortable.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) DAVID MURRAY,
Superintendent.

HEIDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	441	654	901			
Arrivals	44	142	169			
Births	—	—	10			
				485	796	1,080
Departures	16	25	17			
Deaths	2	7	72			
				18	82	89
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	467	764	991

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	2	5	15
" " 16th, 1901	2	4	20
" " 23rd, 1901	3	4	14
" " 30th, 1901	2	8	25

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	16
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	5
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	51
" 12 years and 40 years	1	6	—
" 40 years and 50 years	—	—	—
50 years and over	1	1	—
Total	2	7	72

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	57	Whooping cough	2	Diphtheria	4
Diarrhoea	—	Influenza	—	Gastro-meningitis	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Cancer, stomach	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	10	Heart disease	1	Convulsions	4
Enteric	1				

(Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Heidelberg,
September 5th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY REPORT, AUGUST.

Sir,

The *Hospital Accommodation* consists at present of 49 beds, but in a few days there will be 56 beds.

The *Hospital Staff* is comprised of one doctor, one matron, one assistant, 14 probationers, one cook and assistant, two washerwomen, one orderly, one native sanitary boy, one water carrier, and extra assistance when necessary.

During the month medical comforts have been issued as follows :—

Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	46 bottles.
Port wine	...	...	...	...	...	14 „
Pearl barley	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	...	9 „
Quaker oats	...	...	...	...	...	60 „
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	14 „
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3,840 „
Fresh milk	...	...	...	...	...	398½ bottles.
Extract meat	...	...	...	...	...	171 2-oz.
Benger's food	...	...	...	...	...	72 tins.
Pan rice	...	...	...	...	...	224 lbs.

Wages.—The wages paid to refugees in camp for the month of August amounted to £185.

School.—There is school accommodation for between 400 and 500 children.

School Staff.—The school staff consists of one head teacher and seven assistants, and the attendance at the end of the month was 339.

Relief.—During August the following goods have been issued under the head of relief per Messrs. Poynton Brothers :—

Graudrill	...	...	...	...	...	79 yards.
Print	...	...	...	...	...	105 „
Flannelette	...	...	...	...	...	140 „
Linen	...	...	...	...	...	12 „
Hat	...	...	...	...	...	1 „
Coats	...	...	...	...	...	2 „
Kaffir pots	...	...	...	...	...	11 „
Saucepans	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
Boots	...	...	...	...	...	28 pairs.
Trousers	...	...	...	...	...	20 „
Shirts	...	...	...	...	...	5 „
Cashmere	...	...	...	...	...	5 yards.

I have also issued five military blankets. There has also been issued during August by the Sub-Committee *Netherlandsch Bystands Fonds* as follows :—

Boots	...	...	...	...	...	1,031 pairs.
Suits	...	...	...	...	...	79 „
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	191 „
Flannelette	...	...	...	...	...	1,185 yards.
Cotton tape	...	...	...	...	...	67 yards.
Calico	...	...	...	...	...	288 „
Dress stuff	...	...	...	...	...	515 „
Print	...	...	...	...	...	1,142 „
Galatea	...	...	...	...	...	826 „

Camp Matron.—A shelter has been erected for a camp matron who is to arrive in two or three days, and who will assist in the tent-to-tent visitation and report any persons deserving of clothing.

Up to the present a staff of camp police, numbering 12, have reported any illness, or those that were in want of clothing, and which have been attended to.

Church.—There is one extra large marquee situated in the middle of the camps which is set aside for public worship, and there are several spiritual advisers who hold service.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are in good order, and the camp is kept very clean. There are nine separate latrines containing 74 buckets, which are attended to thoroughly by the town sanitary contractor.

Camp.—This camp is divided into three different portions, with a distance of from 200 to 400 yards between each camp.

Water.—The water supply is good, and is drawn from springs only.

Washing tables sufficient for all three camps have been erected now for some time.

Coffins.—All coffins for those dying in camp are supplied and made free of charge.

I have paid the sum of £11 5s. for burial fees for the month of August.

New-comers.—The people coming in to surrender from outlying farms are in a pitiful state as regards clothing and boots, and have all to be supplied with wearing apparel and blankets.

Poynton's.—Poynton Brothers' store is of valuable assistance and a great convenience generally.

The climate is healthy, and we have had excellent weather.

Supplies have been coming forward regularly and are of the best quality, also coal and firewood.

Yours faithfully,

... (Signed) A. A. ALLISON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Heidelberg,
September 6th, 1901.

General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

Sir,

During the month of August, if one excepts the sickness due to measles, the general health of the camp has been fairly satisfactory.

This epidemic of measles has not been of itself a virulent one, but owing to the ignorance and inattention of the parents there have been a number of deaths from pneumonia and other sequelæ.

In all there were 728 cases of measles during last month, and of these 38 died, being about 7·9 per cent. The cause of death in these cases was as follows :—

A. Pneumonia ...	...	...	35 deaths.	
B. Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	8	„
C. Heart dilatation	...	...	8	„
D. Cancrum oris, or nonia	...	...	2	„
E. Diarrhœa	...	...	4	„ induced probably by parents' treatment.
F. Fulminant measles...	...	...	1 death	
Total	...	...	58	

When one takes into account the difficulties of overcoming ignorant prejudice, the fact that 36 of these deaths occurred in children under three years, and also the fact that a very large proportion of the children suffered

from an early diarrhœa, induced by the parents' measures, adopted for the prevention of the disease and carried out before bringing the children under one's notice, it is seen that is by no means a high death-rate, and one can only be surprised that so many of the children recover. The two cases of cancrum oris arose in children very much neglected, and I consider that they were largely due to the carelessness and diet of the parents in treating what would in all probability have been simple cases of ulcers in the mouth.

Middle ear disease has been a very frequent complication of the epidemic, and when I say that we have had to undertake the washing out of these cases, you will understand that to dose a large number of cases is quite sufficient work to occupy the whole day.

I am glad to be able to report that we have had no further outbreak of cancrum oris.

The other cases of mortality were :—

A. Heart disease	...	...	...	1 death.
B. Convulsions	...	...	...	4 deaths, all under 1 month.
C. Chronic diarrhœa	...	...	...	5 „
D. Pneumonia	...	...	...	4 „
E. Diphtheria	...	...	...	1 death.
F. Cerebral thrombosis	...	...	...	1 „
G. Tubercular meningitis	...	...	...	1 „
H. Bronchitis	...	...	...	2 deaths.
I. General tuberculosis	...	...	...	1 death.
J. Cancer of stomach	...	...	...	1 „
K. Enteric fever	...	...	...	1 „
L. Gastritis	...	...	...	1 „
M. Whooping cough	...	...	...	2 deaths.
Total	...	...	...	25

The total number of deaths has been 83 for August.

The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants has been about 37·3.

There have been three cases of diphtheria, with one death, the other two are progressing favourably.

Three cases of typhoid have been treated in the hospital, with one death.

Medical Arrangements—Hospital.—A hospital of 56 beds is now nearly compleied, and it has been furnished with a kitchen, dispensary, washing and disinfecting shed, and operating marquee, most of the beds being now in full use and order.

A tent has been erected in each camp, where outpatients are seen and treated between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m., after these hours the sick are visited in their tents, and serious or neglected cases removed to hospital. Medical comforts and milk are freely issued to the sick and needy, and where required stimulants also.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition has improved during last month, and is fairly satisfactory.

Water Supply.—I do not consider that the water supply is at all satisfactory, and have submitted a scheme for approval, the adoption of which will, I hope, meet all objections.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. G. RALSTON,
Medical Officer.

IRENE.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	1,103	1,546	1,764			
Arrivals	91	306	397			
Births	—	—	13			
				1,194	1,852	2,174
Departures	141	164	203			
Deaths	4	8	45			
				145	172	248
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,049	1,680	1,926

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	25	63	120
" " 16th, 1901	32	103	155
" " 23rd, 1901	20	68	108
" " 30th, 1901	21	47	107

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	14
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	30
" 12 years and 40 years	1	6	—
" 40 years and 50 years	2	2	—
50 years and over	1	—	—
Total	4	8	45

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	17	Whooping cough	—	Malaria	1
Diarrhoea	1	Influenza	—	Miscarriage	1
Dysentery	3	Marasmus	1	Nephritis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	25	Heart disease	—	Laryngitis	1
Enteric	—	Convulsions	5	Meningitis	1

(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Irene,
September 5th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Sir,

I beg herewith to submit my monthly report for August.

On the whole the working of the camp for the month of August has been satisfactory.

Sickness has become less, and the old inmates of the camp are looking much better. It is chiefly amongst the new arrivals that sickness appears from the fifth to the ninth day after their arrival in camp, and I feel certain that if the rule laid down by the Military Governor could be enforced, namely, that no tents that have been occupied and vacated are to be reoccupied unless they have first been thoroughly disinfected and packed away for some weeks, and the floors cleaned and left exposed to the sun for some time, there would be far less sickness in camp. The enforcement of this rule would entail extra labour and expense, as I should want more tents, or rather a surplus stock of tents. The difficulty in getting sufficient tent accommodation is still very great.

Educational Matters.—I have accommodation and school material, desks, and forms for 600 pupils.

The number of pupils on roll on August 2nd was 408, and on August 30th the number was 481. The average attendance was 87 per cent. The number of teachers for August ten, of which six are non-refugees and four are refugees.

As my experience during the past month on the general condition of the camp was much more extensive than during July, and the education of the children is to my mind of the very first importance, I relate some incidents as found by me.

In looking up some parents of the children playing and loafing about the camp, and who were not attending school, I had some very interesting experiences. In my last report I mentioned that I had placed at the disposal of the women of the camp a marquee for singing classes, religious meetings, and working classes. In looking into this marquee one day last week, I found a Dutch school in full swing; no less than three classes presided over by three Dutch girls, not one of whom I consider competent to teach in a day school. Although I had not forbidden Dutch teaching in camp, all the men in camp had been informed that a Dutch school could not be allowed in camp, except with the consent of the Government; but, notwithstanding this, school was commenced without my knowledge and consent. I relate this incident to point out the glaring impudence or lawlessness of these people, and how necessary it is to imprint on their minds, during their life in the burgher camps, that they must bow to discipline and will have to respect law and order, and that there will be no more back-door influences or escapes.

Another incident:—The chief corporal of my Burgher Police one day asked me whether I had any objection to a young lady teaching the very small children who could not attend public school, and were *too small* to be received in the school, the ABC in her own private tent. I offered no objection, but said I would inspect the ABC classes when time allowed. For nearly 10 days I tried daily to find this infants' class in working order during the hours that were mentioned to me, but every time on my approach the children were dismissed, and, not finding any attendance, I one morning sat down on the form in the tent and sent for the owner and the teacher. The young lady who gave the lessons was sent for, and she stated to me that she was only 12 years old, and that she had 16 pupils, and that the eldest was a boy of 12 years old.

Another incident:—Application was made to me for relief (clothing) by the relatives of a young man. I sent a messenger to call the young man. The messenger returned saying he (the young man) was still busy in school. When I noticed the Government School children leaving the marquees I sent

the messenger again to call him, whereupon the messenger replied: "No, sir; this man does not go to school, but keeps a school in the camp." I sent for him then and there. On arrival in my office, I asked him the reason why he had not come when I sent for him the first time. He seemed quite indignant. I then told him to sit down and write me a note explaining why he had not come when called, and found he could neither write nor spell Dutch or English, and could barely read. I took him outside and showed him a piece of ground round about the school marquees, and asked him, if he wished for employment, to get some children together and come and clear that space of the stones, to save the school children's boots. He has not put in an appearance, and on looking him up a few days ago I found him lying on the bed in his tent.

In an interview with two gentlemen from the Educational Department some days ago, I tried to explain how necessary it was to teach a little discipline to young children, and there is only one more incident worthy of mention, and it is this, that while I was compiling the nominal lists of the families of those whose husbands were still on commando, a large number of these women threatened to withdraw their children from the Government School, saying, "It would be useless to let the children attend school any longer now that they were going to be sent away." This shows that the mothers consider they *show* and do us a *great* favour to send their children to school.

Stores.—The stocks that we are receiving are of good quality except the milk, a quantity of which (about 100 tins up to now) was found to be damaged and unfit for use. Since the 9th instant a weekly ration of rice has been issued to all the inmates of the camp, which has been much appreciated. While on this subject I should like to draw your attention to the amount of thieving and pilfering of goods in transit which is taking place on the railway. My storekeeper reports that this appears to be on the increase, and that scarcely a consignment from the coast arrives intact.

Meat Supply.—The meat issued to the inmates of the camp during the month has been very good, with the exception of the last issue, when we were compelled to fall back on some sheep which were very poor. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding our right to draw cattle for slaughter purposes at any time when required from passing convoys, we ran out of stock for fresh meat supply, and had to issue corned beef in part on one day, and again in full on another day. Previous to this we had several issues of fresh beef, which we got by drawing 65 head of cattle from a passing convoy. These cattle were in a fair condition, and the issue of this meat was very much appreciated after the long spell of mutton.

Water Supply.—This was tampered with one day this week, and we were very much put out when the overseer reported that the tanks were empty and the furrow was dry. The following day the supply was in order, and the matter is explained by Mr. Erasmus, who is the owner of the farm whence the water comes. It appears that he sent a servant to lead water into some of his lands, and this servant either led or turned off the wrong stream, or instead of taking part of the stream he turned off the whole.

Free Distribution of Clothing and Blankets.—The returns for this department are not to hand yet. The issue for the month has not been a great one, but the continual stream of applicants for all kinds of necessities convinces me that there will be a heavy call this month. Mrs. Esselen arrived in camp last Saturday, and has commenced duty as matron, and will commence distributing as soon as she has completed visiting the tents. I have had the canvas shelter put up which has been placed at her disposal, and will render her every assistance in her difficult task.

Sanitation.—On the whole I think I can report a slight improvement, although this department is a continual source of worry and anxiety. The inmates will not listen to reason and understand that it is in their own interest that sanitary regulations are made and enforced. They are so very lazy and indolent, and will find any kind of excuse when they are caught breaking the regulation. Brooms are scarce.

By kind permission of Mr. v. d. Byl, of the Irene Estate, I have, on several occasions, sent a trolley to fetch a load of green wood and branches, which I have distributed to be made into brooms. Some use it for a day or two, but as soon as it begins to dry they are only too glad of the excuse to

been it. It is requisitioning for some smooth wire for the purpose of providing the inmates with something to hang and dry their clothes upon, and also for airing purposes. These wire lengths can be tied to the tent poles, and will be very serviceable, useful, and appreciated.

Latest Proclamation.—These have been posted up on my notice board, but in every instance have been removed from the board the first or second night. Since the list has been compiled, giving the names and particulars of those women and children whose husbands are still on commando, the women of those still on commando have considerably quieted down, and, generally speaking, a better tone seems to prevail in camp.

Chaplain.—The Rev. Pienaar has, since his arrival in camp, been busy at all hours of the day, and his presence in camp has caused a better tone and feeling to become noticeable between the different sections in the camp.

I attach hereto the medical officer's report, and remain,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. F. ESSELEN,
Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp, Irene,
September 6th, 1901.*

The Superintendent,
Irene Burgher Camp.

Sir,

I beg to submit to you the following report for the month of August.

The death rate has fallen to 67 for the month—a very satisfactory decrease. This is encouraging as showing not only that there are less cases of illness, but also that experience has taught many in camp that the advice given them by the medical officers and nurses is more valuable than their own superstitions and traditions. It is most difficult to get into their heads that cleanliness and ordinary common-sense rules of hygiene are necessary to the successful treatment of all disease.

For the month of August seven or eight cases of pneumonia died in which diet given against my orders was chiefly responsible for the fatal issues.

There is no excuse, water and soap always being obtainable. Those that have money will spend it on all kinds of rubbish and tell you they have no soap. Their morals are about as clean as their skins.

Chest complaints are very rife; this is difficult to explain as the temperature is more even, although the heat by day in the tents is very great. A great nuisance that still exists is the pouring down the throats of those who are ill quantities of all kinds of "middels and druppels," even though Poynton's Store is not allowed to sell them. They obtain these nostrums through the agency of friends who are permitted to visit them from Pretoria. On the 4th I saw a child and prescribed, on the 5th the mother carried the child to the dispensary; Dr. Wotherspoon prescribed. This morning, the 6th, she called in Dr. Neethling, he rightly refused to go. She was giving the child the medicines alternately which Dr. Wotherspoon and myself prescribed. Had Dr. Neethling prescribed, the unfortunate child would have been taking the medicines prescribed by the three of us all at the same time. The most famous quack in camp is "Dr." Pretorius, a cripple, whose qualification is that he was an attendant in one of the Boer ambulances. He parades a great red cross on his coat sleeve and another on his hat.

The general sanitary condition of the camp is better than it was six weeks ago, and cleaner people, or rather less dirty people, are taking the place of those who have been sent to Nylstroom and Pietersburg.

With the hot weather coming on I expect typhoid to increase. I have had the camp refuse deposited further away from the camp. It is put into trenches dug in lands and immediately covered over with 6 to 12 inches of earth. Flies are increasing, and as long as the dirty habits of the people exist so long have we favourable spots for flies to breed.

I am arranging for the water tanks to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned, and will have the water used for camp purposes tested again.

I hear no complaints about the food and, generally speaking, all the inmates of the camp appear to be happy and contented.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. S. WOODROFFE,
Medical Officer.

JOHANNESBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp. August 1st, 1901 ..	731	1,329	1,606			
Arrivals	42	67	86			
Births	—	—	4			
				773	1,396	1,696
Departures	59	103	116			
Deaths	—	8	74			
				59	111	190
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	714	1,285	1,506

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	—	2	14
" " 16th, 1901	—	4	35
" " 23rd, 1901	—	1	15
" " 30th, 1901	—	1	15

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	18
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	55
" 12 years and 40 years	—	6	—
" 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	—	8	74

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	52	Enteric	3	Heart disease	—
Diarrhoea	1	Whooping cough	8	Convulsions	4
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Acute nephritis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	9	Marasmus	3	Old age	1

(Signed)

A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp,
Johannesburg.*

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

In accordance with your circular, No. 43, and the supplement attached thereto, I beg to report as follows :—

Medical comforts were issued during the month, viz. :

Milk	1,000 tins.
Milk	816 bottles.
Meat extract	146 ozs.
Brandy	75 „
Arrowroot	190 lbs.
Soap	2,491 bars.
Candles	207 packets.
Butter, cocoa, tea, oatmeal, and other sundries.	

I have distributed during the month :

Blankets	69
Melton cloth	824 yards.
Lining... ..	467 „
Cashmere	28 „
... ..	553 „
Calico	390 „
Flannelette	1,019 „
Zephyr... ..	100 „
Nainsook	60 „
Cotton... ..	199 reels.
Boots and shoes	92 pairs.
Ladies' hose	39 „
Trousers	7 „
Coats	3
Shirts	6
Under shirts	5
Socks	4 pairs.

Amounting to £307 9s. 8d.

In addition to three small parcels of clothing, more was received through the agency of Mr. Van Oudtshoorn, and were distributed amongst inmates of the camp.

The Sunday school is now being managed entirely by inmates of the camp, and shows an average attendance of about seven hundred (700).

The various ministers of the Dutch and German Churches are permitted to hold divine service as frequently as they desire to do so.

The school accommodation is the same as previously reported.

The teaching staff consists of one supervisor and eight teachers, of whom seven are refugees.

Number of children on roll, 635 ; average attendance, 525.

The work of sanitation goes on satisfactorily, and the arrangements are ample for the requirements of the people.

Food Supply.—The supply has been ample and the quality good, with the exception of meat, which is still poor.

During the month I commenced to issue the additional ration of rice, viz., 1 lb. per head to each soul in camp.

The ration of flour now being issued is, in very many cases, more than the families can consume, and one man at least during the month informed the Assistant Superintendent that he did not want the usual weekly allowance (which would have been 63 lbs.), as he had sufficient accumulation to carry him over the week.

The water continues good, and is ample for all requirements.

Seeing that an epidemic of scarlet fever is prevalent in the town, it is a matter of great congratulation that it has not been introduced into the camp. This is attributable to the strict quarantine regulations which I have enforced.

I enclose the usual medical report.

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg,
September 5th, 1901.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

During the month the Committee met four times, and dealt with 430 applications, representing 700 souls.

Forty-four new applications, representing 64 daily rations, were granted.

Three new applications, representing 12 daily rations, were granted, on condition applicants went to Racecourse.

Twelve new applications, representing 44 daily rations, were refused.

Reductions, representing 289 daily rations, were made off 289 old tickets.

One hundred and eleven old tickets, representing 267 daily rations, were stopped.

Eight tickets, representing 24 daily rations, were voluntarily surrendered.

The nett reduction is 516 daily rations.

Owing to the restrictions imposed as a safeguard against the introduction of scarlet fever to the Racecourse Camp, only two families, representing six souls, were transferred to the camp.

Funerals have been supplied for two women, and coffins only for one man, two women, nine children.

From the goods imported by the German Committee there has been distributed to indigents in town :—

Boots ...	...	...	...	...	...	391 pairs.
Stockings ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718 pairs.
Flannelette ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,887 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Calico and silesia ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,483 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Prints ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,826 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

as per detail list attached.

I enclose usual medical reports for the period under review.

The average number drawing rations has been :—

Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	476
Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,134
Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,762

(Signed) A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Racecourse,
Johannesburg,
September 1st, 1901.

To the Superintendent.
Sir,

There is little out of the ordinary to be recorded in connection with my department during the last month.

The general health of the refugees has been excellent, but infantile mortality is again somewhat high, owing to measles. Out of the total of eighty-two (82) deaths for the month, measles is responsible for fifty-two (52). I am drawing your attention to this subject to emphasise the dangers of being visited by epidemics of infantile diseases, and urge you to maintain the strict quarantine in which this camp is now placed.

Scarlet fever is very rife, I am informed, in Vrededorp, and no efforts should be spared in the way of quarantine to keep that disease out of this. Scarlet fever is a more fatal and troublesome disease than measles, and much to be dreaded.

Clothing is now being served out to the men, as well as the women and children, and there is a large stock of medical comforts on hand.

The people are very much more contented, and the general tone of the camp is better, since the members of the Dutch Church Committee have ceased visiting us.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) HERBERT CROOK,
Medical Officer

DR. FRASER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

August, 1901.

Deaths—August 3, Martha Pienaar, 35—phthisis.
 „ 7, Thomas v. Rensburg, 20 months—broncho-pneumonia.
 „ 10, Elizabeth Algrwyn, 2—bronchitis.
 „ 14, Hendrik Lubbe, 10 months—gastro-enteritis.
 „ 21, H. B. Kruger, 33—abscess of ears,
 „ 26, Norman de Villiers, 2 months—marasmus.
 „ 28, Charles J. Berrange, 3 months—gastro-enteritis,
 „ 31, Magdalena Boshoff, 53—ear disease.

Serious cases—about 120.

Total number of attendances—938.

Prevailing diseases during the month—measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, pneumonia.

(Signed) W. D. FRASER,
Medical Officer.

Johannesburg,

September 2nd, 1901.

The Superintendent of the
Imperial Relief,
Johannesburg.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that I attended during the month of August 98 patients at their homes in different parts of the town. The prevailing diseases were measles, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, dysentery, and diphtheria, influenza, mumps, and pneumonia. I attended 31 cases of measles, 9 cases of influenza, 5 cases of pneumonia, 5 cases of scarlet fever, 8 cases of dysentery, a case of mumps, 4 cases of malaria, 1 case of chicken pox, and 23 cases of little children's complaints.

At the office I prescribed for 814 persons, and the total number of persons attended by me during the month amounts to 912.

Two death cases came under my notice. In one of them pneumonia was the cause of death, in the other case heart disease and senile decay.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) DR. N. SCHEINISSEN.

KLERKSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	385	1,299	1,868			
Arrivals	141	484	670			
Births	—	—	13			
				526	1,783	2,551
Departures	18	30	45			
Deaths	5	20	154			
				23	50	199
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	503	1,733	2,352

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	8	32	210
" " 9th, 1901	6	22	140
" " 16th, 1901	4	28	160
" " 23rd, 1901	4	35	185

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	18
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	134
" 12 years and 40 years	3	15	—
" 40 years and 50 years	—	2	—
50 years and over	2	3	—
Total	5	20	154

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Convulsions	2	Whooping cough	—	Measles and convulsions	2
Measles	61	Meningitis	4	Heart disease	1
Diarrhoea	—	Influenza	—	Peritonitis	2
Dysentery	2	Puerperal fever	2	Debility	1
Pneumonia and measles	88	Marasmus	—	Bronchitis	1
Measles and bronchitis	1	Pneumonia	10	Chronic Bright's disease	1
Enteric	1				

(Signed) A. W. HOWARD,
Camp Superintendent

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,

September 4th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

REPORT FOR MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31ST, 1901.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit the following report for August :—

Food Stuffs.—A regular supply of flour, sugar, and coffee is now coming along, enabling a surplus to be held in case of unexpected families coming in. The quality is excellent, certainly better than most of the refugees are accustomed to, and evidently the quantity is more than sufficient of flour, seeing that attempts have been made to dispose of surplus stock. Meat, although not in prime condition, is fairly good, and I believe decidedly better than obtainable in most camps.

Weather.—A marked change has taken place in the weather since last report. The temperature has become milder. Dust storms are now frequent, and are likely to continue for some months.

Sanitation.—Although the size of the camp has increased considerably and it might, in consequence, have been reasonably expected that sanitary matters would cause more trouble, such is not the case. Latrines are now attended to twice daily, which will increase expense, but the benefits derived from this system will outweigh the extra expenditure.

Trenching.—The camp is now being thoroughly trenched to be in readiness for the heavy fall of rain which generally takes place towards the end of October.

Ash.—To prevent scattering the ash on the outskirts of the camp, enclosures of corrugated iron are placed at convenient distances as depositing sites, and these places are emptied daily when transport is available.

Extension of Ground.—The Commandant very kindly caused to be moved the wire entanglements 200 yards south to allow more tents to be pitched to accommodate recent arrivals.

Hospital.—The addition to hospital equipment is a great boon; the bedsteads are of first class quality, with wire-wove mattresses. In many cases the patients are unwilling to leave such comfortable quarters.

Camp Matron and Nursiny Staff.—The camp matron has commenced work and is doing well. The nursing staff was organised some weeks ago, but little was done, as until the arrival of the matron, there was no directing head, now a change has taken place and much good is done in assisting the sick and others requiring help.

Soup Kitchen.—These are now in order, fixed with two 20-gallon pots, and one 31-gallon, two of which are used for soup, and the third for mixing condensed milk.

Relief.—In addition to clothing received from Mrs. Harris, a splendid assortment has been sent here by the Cape Town Relief Committee. Not only is the quantity large, but the quality is likewise good. A considerable quantity of leather is amongst the goods, which will be much appreciated.

Schools.—A total of 580 children attend school. Boys, 288; girls, 292.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. W. HOWARD.
Superintendent

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp,
September 1st, 1901.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

With the increased number of refugees and the presence of a very severe epidemic of measles, the number of sick and the death rate during the month have been far in excess of previous months.

The epidemic has been of great severity, fatal complications setting in in many cases and accounting for the abnormal death rate.

Occurring amongst families numbering over 4,500, and living in camp and so exposed to inclement weather and the extremes of temperature in the 24 hours, a high death rate was to be expected, notwithstanding that careful attention to the comforts of the sick and hygienic measures had been as far as possible carried out. It is, however, to be noted that the number of cases of this disease in town is proportionately greater than, and the death rate as high as, in camp.

Enteric Fever.—Eight cases have occurred during the month, two in town and the remainder in camp. As many as could be accommodated were removed to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—Three cases occurred during the month. A marquee has been placed on a suitable part of the camp grounds for the isolation of those cases.

General Health of the Camp.—Excepting the presence of the measles epidemic and the few cases of enteric and scarlet fever mentioned, the health of the camp generally has during the month been very good.

The Sanitary Condition of the Camp has been excellently attended to during the month, and extra vigilance given to this important matter with the growth of the camp.

Medical Comforts.—There is an abundant supply of milk, and this has been distributed in sufficient quantity amongst the sick and children. A system of distribution of this article in diluted form will be started as soon as suitable boilers have been erected. Other medical comforts, as barley, arrowroot, rice, are short.

The Rations issued continue to be wholesome and of good quality. No complaints have been received during the month regarding the same.

The Water Supply is still sufficient in quantity to meet all requirements, and is of good quality.

I am pleased to report that an assistant compounder to this camp has materially relieved the pressure of work, and medicines are now delivered to patients as under ordinary circumstances.

Deaths :—

Children, under one month	...	...	...	...	2
" one month to one year	...	...	...	...	18
" one year to 12 years	...	...	...	...	134
Men, 12 years to 40 years	...	...	...	...	3
Women, 12 years to 40 years	...	...	...	...	15
Men, 40 years to 50 years	...	...	...	...	—
Women, 40 years to 50 years	...	...	...	...	2
Men, 50 and over	...	...	...	...	2
Women, 50 and over	...	...	...	...	3
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	179

Causes of Death :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	61
" —pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	88
" —puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
" —convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	2
" —bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	179

The Number of Patients Treated in Hospital :—

Remaining in hospital July 31st	...	...	...	12
Admitted during month of August	...	...	...	18
Discharged	...	...	...	12
Died during month of August	...	...	...	5
Remaining on August 31st	...	...	...	13

Diseases Treated :—

Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chronic Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles—broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ —pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(Signed) H. SCOTT RUSSELL,
Medical Officer.

KRUGERSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901	682	1,563	1,907			
Arrivals	182	343	450			
Births	—	—	8			
				864	1,906	2,365
Departures	20	50	87			
Deaths	3	12	110			
				23	62	197
In Camp, August 31st, 1901	—	—	—	841	1,844	2,168

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	—	—	39
„ „ 9th, 1901	—	3	23
„ „ 16th, 1901	8	7	57
„ „ 23rd, 1901	2	42	69
„ „ 30th, 1901	16	31	200

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	22
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	86
„ 12 years and 40 years	3	10	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	3	12	110

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	58	Enteric	—	Heart disease, inanition, and senile decay ..	5
Diarrhoea	—	Whooping cough ..	9	Convulsions	7
Dysentery	—	Influenza	3	Tuberculosis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	40	Marasmus	2		

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Krugersdorp,
September 4th, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

I beg herewith to forward my report for August.

The camp has now increased to such dimensions that 1,027 tents are in use. The bell tents have an average of five persons, and the Indian tents six people.

Hospital.—The hospital has been enlarged by the erection of four more marquees, completely fitted up; this brings the total to eight marquees. A greater number of people have been treated in hospital during the last month, and the result has been most satisfactory. Everything has been done that is possible in the tents, but the same attention cannot be bestowed as when cases are treated in hospital.

In the tents sick people are treated by a staff of Dutch girls under the direct supervision of a trained nurse. The medical officer visits daily all serious cases.

The death rate has considerably increased during the month owing to a violent epidemic of measles.

Visiting Committee.—A local committee visit the camp thrice weekly, for the purpose of assisting the nurses in finding out cases of illness, as the people do all in their power to conceal cases.

Hospital Accommodation.—There is now hospital accommodation for 60 patients, and more marquees and furniture have been ordered in view of the approaching summer. The present staff consists of a medical officer, dispenser, matron, and eight probationers, taken from the Dutch girls in camp.

Medical Comforts.—Medical comforts as follows have been issued during the month :—Milk, 46 cases; oatmeal, 52 lbs.; maizena, 126 lbs.; biscuits, 60 lbs.; pearl barley, 211 lbs.; tapioca, 27 lbs.; farinaceous foods, 96 tins; candles, 175 lbs.; bovril, 14 dozen; brandy, 42 bottles; port wine, 30 bottles; tea, 75 lbs.; 1,550 lbs. soap was also issued.

Blankets.—130 blankets have been issued during the month, making a grand total of 850 blankets issued in four months.

A free issue of clothing, &c., to the amount of £410, has been made to the most needy, and 100 camp kettles have also been issued to those requiring same, the total of kettles now issued being 340.

Church.—A tent, 150 feet by 70 feet, and capable of holding some 600 people, is utilised as a place of worship and day school, besides a canvas shelter adjoining, which has been erected lately, and is used as a school and place of worship.

The spiritual advisers are members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the head is the Dutch Reformed minister from the adjoining town of Krugersdorp. Services are held regularly, and every facility given the people to attend.

School.—The school is conducted in the church tent, and there is a daily attendance of over 200 children. The English language is taught.

Latrines.—Latrines are built, and the sanitary arrangements are carried out by the Krugersdorp Sanitary Board. The ordinary pails are used and disinfectants freely distributed; clearances made twice daily.

Hygienic rules are carried out only on compulsion, as a general rule, and inspectors are employed to see that the residents in camp obey instructions.

The people arriving in camp are almost, without exception, well provided with household effects, and are very comfortably off.

The soup kitchen is much appreciated, and between 30 and 40 gallons of soup are daily distributed to sick and old.

Baths.—Bell tents have been erected for bath-houses, and are much appreciated by the people. A large oven has been built for the purpose of baking bread for those unable to do so.

The number of washing dams has been increased by six to meet the requirements of the people.

There has been no stint in the issue of rations. Supplies have come forward regularly. Wood and coal there is abundance of, sufficient for all requirements.

The people seem happy and well contented, and pleased with their treatment.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp,
September 5th, 1901.

The Chief Superintendent,
Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I have to inform you that the serious epidemic of measles does not appear at present to be abating. The rapidity with which cases of pneumonia die when left in their tents is distressing. I take all cases into hospital where possible, but many infants die (and swell the death rate) who are at their mother's breast. Many of these infants are thus nursed up to two years of age, whereas it is well known that mother's milk is nearly valueless after nine months. I attended many of these people when in houses at Burghersdorp, a suburb of Krugersdorp; the death rate amongst them at that time (five months ago) was, in my opinion, quite as great as in camp. I am making every preparation to cope with enteric fever when it makes its appearance, and am about to train men for orderly work in the men's tents. I am quite convinced that the larger and better the hospital accommodation, the lower will be the death rate. The water supply of the camp continues good, but great care will be required to guard all the supplies. A disinfector will be built at once, but I do not approve of boiling enteric stools, and in a camp such as this would be very offensive. I consider the sanitary arrangements as near perfect as possible. A building is really necessary now for operations and medical stores (hospital sheets, &c.).

The nurses in the hospital work well under their matron, Mrs. Harnett. I hope to get the camp nurses into better working order when I have medical assistance, but at present the strain is very heavy. Mr. Hanman still gives me great assistance with dispensing and certain clerical work. No resident dispenser would give more time.

Nurse Hudson does not give me entire satisfaction; she has little tact with the camp nurses; but I am willing to make further trial when I can give more time. She certainly is working with some energy.

The general harmony between the Superintendent and myself and Sister Harnett is quite satisfactory.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. A. AYMARD.

MIDDELBURG

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	1,470	2,884	3,397			
Arrivals	65	120	111			
Births	—	—	33			
				1,535	3,004	3,541
Departures	287	516	635			
Deaths	8	29	82			
				295	545	717
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,240	2,459	2,824

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	102	274	261
" " 9th, 1901	156	369	237
" " 16th, 1901	158	345	296
" " 23rd, 1901	138	397	338
" " 30th, 1901	128	344	303

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	10
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	8
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	64
" 12 years and 40 years	4	24	—
" 40 years and 50 years	—	3	—
50 years and over	4	2	—
Total	8	29	82

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	52	Enteric	10	Marasmus	3
Diarrhoea	14	Whooping cough	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery	1	Influenza	4	Other causes	21
Pneumonia and bronchitis	14				

(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg,
September 4th, 1901

REPORT FOR AUGUST,

I am pleased to report a big falling off in the death rate for this month, the numbers being 123, as against 413 for July. This is due principally to the abatement in the measles epidemic. With the exception of Joubert's Camp, the ninth and last one formed, measles appears to have run its course, and we may now expect the death rate to be normal.

During the month increased hospital accommodation has been provided. It was found necessary to enlarge the hospital enclosure, and there is now ample room to erect other marquees which I have ready, should they be required.

The medical and hospital staff have been very hard worked during the month. The young Boer girls working as probationers, whilst willing enough when called upon to do anything, do not take as kindly and readily to the work as the English girl, consequently the two trained sisters are worked harder than they would be if they could depend more on the probationers.

The Sick Committee, consisting of members from the various camps, have done good work during the month. Several of them, however, have resigned, alleging as their reason for so doing that they are unable to agree with certain members of the committee; the real reason being that they are tired of the work, many of them considering that they should be paid 2s. 6d. per day for their services. There is the greatest disinclination on the part of the majority of these people to help each other, whilst some, again, have been at work for months without a question of pay.

Three men who performed most of the burial services during June, July, and August, as may be imagined, worked very hard, and only one man asked for payment for services so rendered, but subsequently informed me he regretted having done so.

As will be seen from the report of the medical officer, there are a good many cases of enteric in camp, and everything possible is being done to cope with the complaint and prevent it spreading.

Shifting the old camps to new ground adjoining the Ermelo Camp, which was shifted in July, will help greatly in keeping down this disease. I had hoped to remove two of the outlying camps (Vermaak's and Joubert's) early in the month, but was unable to do so, owing to the measles outbreak there, but as those camps are now almost free I have commenced shifting them. The fact of having nine camps scattered about instead of having two or three big camps close together has greatly increased the cost of maintaining them, and it also follows that there cannot be efficient supervision where camps are so scattered. In the new camp where I propose shifting Vermaak's, Joubert's, portion of Pretoria, and portion of Carolina Camps, there are no wells. These are being sunk, and one is almost down to water level.

Sanitary Accommodation.—This is now ample. The sanitary service is well performed by natives (four) and our own cart, worked, as all our transport wagons in camp are, by burgher oxen, free of cost to Government. The enormous quantity of night soil, however, has necessitated keeping a gang of six natives and a white man continually at work making fresh pits and covering up those which are partly filled.

In the matter of clothing, the greater part of the people are now fairly well supplied. I am therefore not issuing orders on Poynton's except in very urgent cases. With regard to boots and shoes, as the Town Relief Committee, who have had the distribution of the goods supplied by the Netherlands Funds Committee, have quite recently received from Cape Town (Mrs. Koopmans de Wet, Secretary), amongst other articles, sufficient leather to make about 400 pairs boots, I have decided not to issue orders for shoes or boots until this leather is worked up, by which time I hope to have the leather now in process of tanning ready for making shoes. This will mean a big reduction in Poynton's monthly account, and, as I have previously pointed out, the boots will be more durable than the shop article.

During the month Lord Kitchener's last proclamation has been well distributed in camp. Many of the people refuse to believe that the farms of those who do not surrender by the 15th instant will be confiscated and sold, alleging that England would never resort to such harsh measures, &c. I have induced several of the women to go out, telling them that the proclamation will be carried out to the letter. So far, as a result of the proclamation, there have been very few surrenders, especially when one considers the size and extent of this district, and the nearness to town of several commandoes. Some of the women who obtained permits to go out with a view to induce their men to surrender, inform me that the leading Boers, amongst them Ben Viljoen, fearing the result and outcome of the proclamation amongst the rank and file, have now refused to allow the women to pass through to the commandoes.

It will be noticed that the death returns of the medical officer and this office show a discrepancy of four. This is accounted for by the fact that there are four deaths amongst refugees in town, who were not supplied with death certificates by our medical officer, but by the doctor attending them in town. They were, however, registered in this office, but I have told the registrar here not to enter these in future in our register, as it only causes confusion.

During the month this camp has been well supplied with stores and fuel.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

C. R. Gardner, Esq.,
Superintendent.

*Burgher Camp,
Middelburg.*

HEALTH REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1901.

The past month has been a very busy one for your medical and nursing staff. There have been a large number of minor ailments treated at the out-patient department as a result of the epidemic of measles. Pneumonia, coughs, and colds, debility, and rheumatic affections have predominated. The weekly sick report will have prepared you for the number of sick seen and prescribed for this month, viz., 3,500, including 31 natives.

In considering this large amount of sickness in your camp during this month, the death rate of 123, I think, reflects credit upon the endeavours of your nursing staff in particular, who, I can say, have all worked very hard. Your nursing sisters have to do a great deal of very responsible work in the camp, and for this reason I would urge you to represent this most strongly to the General Superintendent in Pretoria, so that *none* but those of hospital training may be sent us in future; only the medical men under whom they work know the responsibility such untrained people can be at a busy time when all must do the best they can.

The epidemic of enteric fever which is at present going through the camp seems to have crept in with the new-comers, but the source is being seriously discussed by Dr. Morehead and myself. At present we are satisfied that it is not connected with the drinking water in the wells you have sunk, in any way, but we think that the water-furrow carrying water into the town from the dam, past your camp, as it is exposed to contamination for some two miles before reaching camp, should be railed in with barbed wire, and a strict watch kept to prevent, as far as possible, the refugees from drawing water from it for any purpose.

All your medical officers are enforcing the rule that any, even suspicious, case of typhoid fever must go to the hospital at once to be treated, so that we have hopes of keeping the disease well in hand in your camp.

Measles still exists to a small extent amongst the new-comers to camp, but the weather being very much milder the death rate amongst the total number is far lower, although still accounting for the larger number of deaths.

There have, however, been some hundreds of refugees in the outlying camp, who were the last to arrive here; they were as usual weak, thin, and with constitutions broken down, and unfit to meet the epidemic that they brought in with them, and suffered in proportion. These were kept isolated in Vermaak's and Joubert's Camps, where this month the death rate has been highest. Here also the measles has nearly disappeared, and they will soon be in a condition fit to be brought into the general camp.

Speaking generally, the health of your camp has very much improved, the inmates as a rule, especially the children, now look well-nourished and healthy; games of all kinds, especially football, is played in every available space in the camp by the scores of young people and children, and an atmosphere of contentment, of well-being, and even cheerfulness, obtains now to a greater extent than at any previous time. And allow me to once more impress upon you the value of women of refinement as nursing sisters in your camp; to them the care of these people is an interest, not hard work and drudgery, the people themselves are most quick to recognise the finer feelings of a lady, difficulties are forgotten and a confidence takes their place, which goes far to produce the contentment and feeling of being looked after, which staves off sickness. To such nursing sisters we shall owe the success in our camps I feel sure, and though I am aware of the difficulties of obtaining such people, I think no stone should be left unturned to secure them, and when here make them as comfortable and cheerful as is possible, providing recreation for them which will relieve their work and prevent it ever becoming drudgery to them.

Summary of Medical Work in Camp during August.

Out-patients seen and prescribed for	...	...	...	3,500
In-patients treated in hospital	...	...	...	131
Deaths	{ in the camp, 99	...	...	} 123
	{ in hospital, 24	...	...

The rather high percentage of deaths from enteric fever in your camp is due to some of the following difficulties:—

The very ignorant prejudice the people have against hospital treatment, where they say "fever cases are starved," and their ignorance of all the advantages in nursing, dieting, &c., which this offers. This prejudice, I am glad to say, has in many cases dropped away from people who have had experience of it here, and we are already experiencing far less difficulty and resistance in bringing sick people into hospital. But cases still constantly occur where those suffering from enteric fever in the early stage are carefully kept in the background, and a denial given to the visiting probationers that anybody is sick, thus sacrificing lives now and then which early hospital treatment would certainly save. Sometimes from ignorance of sickness generally young people keep about too long when they or those responsible for them ought to seek medical advice early. In illustration of this, a boy of 14, a week or so ago, returned ill from school, had severe vomiting and diarrhoea, and died in 48 hours very suddenly, and the intestines revealing, on *post-mortem* examination, most extensive ulceration characteristic of enteric fever.

Another difficulty is the ignorant treatment of such cases by the parents or their friends before they come into hospital, and that of always preventing parents or friends from smuggling goods to these and other sick cases when allowed to visit them in hospital.

The hospital accommodation in your camp now consists of eight E.P. tents, some six or eight smaller tents (Seapoy tents and bell tents) used for isolation purposes, and one operating marquee.

Now large marquees are being put up in the hospital to meet the present epidemic of enteric fever, so that as soon as sufficient bed stretchers, bedding, &c., come to hand, we shall be in a better position to cope with the large amount of work such an epidemic throws upon the nursing staff and the resources of a hospital.

The nursing in the hospital is under the supervision of Superintendent Sister Mackay, who has two hard-working and well-trained nurses under her but this staff cannot possibly meet the requirements of so many cases if

typhoid fever, cases of which are still coming in every day, and two more *well-trained* nurses are most urgently required. We shall certainly require more nurses in the camps also; at present two camps are without sisters owing to the pressing needs of the hospital, and more beds will also be needed; we shall then be ready for further emergencies.

A great want in the hospital, too, is a good supply of chairs—deck chairs in which convalescents can recline, for it is impossible to send back into camp convalescent cases of enteric fever until they are beyond being made ill by the stuffing process generally carried out by solicitous parents and friends immediately on their return to their tents. We have unfortunately lost two cases of enteric fever in hospital this month owing to friends smuggling dates, dried peaches, and other most injurious things into the hospital during visiting hours. Both were convalescent, but their temperature rose again, and both died from large and uncontrollable hæmorrhage from the bowels.

The kitchen at present being erected in the hospital enclosure will be a great help, and we are hoping that there will be no delay in providing it with the two stoves, pots and kettles, &c., necessary.

The great need of tables, bed tables, and screens, all of which have so long been on order, is now being supplied and rapidly pushed forward, and will be of the greatest assistance in the hospital tents.

The washing of the hospital will be done in hospital enclosure as soon as the necessaries, such as tubs, a table to wash on, and a tub on wheels to bring the water to the spot, can be supplied.

The destructor is working well, but will be replaced by an improvement suggested by Colonel Knotter when he visited Middelburg, and the plans of which will be forwarded to me.

The washing will be boiled also in the hospital grounds as soon as the arrangements you are carrying out for that purpose are completed. The trenches for the reception of the night soil, and the larger ones for burying dead animals in, are all that could be desired, are at a safe distance from the camp, and in every respect satisfactory.

(Signed) H. S. SPENCER,
Medical Officer.

MAFEKING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901	..	..	..	687	1,288	1,510			
Arrivals	..	..	..	164	440	610			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	17			
							851	1,728	2,173
Departures	..	..	..	28	7	10			
Deaths	..	..	..	4	11	16			
							32	18	26
In Camp, August 31st, 1901	..	..	..	—	—	—	819	1,710	2,147

SICK IN CAMP.

				Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	..	..	..	12	27	40
" " 9th, 1901	..	..	..	9	16	23
" " 16th, 1901	..	..	..	7	11	15
" " 23rd, 1901	..	..	..	8	35	51

DEATHS.

	Men,	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	8
" 12 years and 40 years	3	8	—
" 40 years and 50 years	1	2	—
50 years and over	—	1	—
Total	4	11	16

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	—	Whooping cough	—	Consumption	1
Diarrhoea	—	Influenza	1	Croup	1
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Stillborn	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis 18		Heart disease	1	Weakness	3
Enteric	4	Enteric catarrh	1		

(Signed) R. L. McCOWAT,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking,
August, 1901.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1901.

Climate.—Like the previous month the weather here has been anything but favourable for the people, high winds and dust storms being the order of the day, and unfortunately as yet we have not had any rain, so that many minor ailments continue which will no doubt disappear as soon as the long spell of dry weather is fairly broken.

Food Supply.—During the month the food has continued good. The supply of fresh meat from captured stock though good was during the last week of the month difficult to obtain, on account of the interruption on the railway between here and Kimberley.

Rations.—The average daily number of rations issued has been to men, women, and children, 3,500.

Arrivals.—The number of refugees received into the camp for the month is 1,280. Of these 703 arrived on the 12th inst. from Taungs, and 442 from Lichtenburg on the 26th inst. Unfortunately some of those from Taungs were suffering from measles, typhoid, and dysentery, and consequently infected the camp to such an extent that the mortality has been greatly increased, and, as the medical officer informs me, is likely to be very much more so. These people were brought here in the above condition between the hours of 10 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Departures.—During the month 45 people left the camp, some for other camp and others having obtained employment.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month is as follows :—

Men	4
Women	11
Children	16

—making a total of 31. It will be seen that 18 of these died from pneumonia and bronchitis.

Hospital.—In my last report I informed you that I intended increasing the accommodation by adding to the present ward, but as timber and canvas have not arrived from the coast, and not likely to for some time to come, I have provided for the increased requirements by putting up three additional marquees. This will give an additional six beds for women and 12 for the men, which is sufficient for the present.

On the 21st Nurses Merry and Gaudie arrived here from Cape Town and commenced duty the following day.

Clothing.—The clothing purchased locally arrived here on the 28th inst. I have also to report that Mrs. Gleeson, the Camp Matron, arrived on the 31st and will begin her duties at once. Her services are much needed here, and at a later date I hope to be able to report good progress in dealing with the clothing of the destitute.

Wood Supply.—Compared with the previous month the supply of wood has been excellent, and due greatly to obtaining special trains to bring same from Ootsi and other places north of this, which has enabled me to not only meet the requirements of the increased population but have now on hand a reserve of about 100 tons. This reserve is, however, small and, if possible, will be increased during September to 200 tons to provide for contingencies.

School Accommodation.—As in the case of the hospital, material for extension of the present building has not been available, consequently I have put up a marquee to admit of more pupils being able to attend school and take advantage of the free education offered. The school was reopened on the 19th inst. by Mr. D. S. Lombard, Schoolmaster, who is assisted by two young ladies, all of them being refugees. Enclosed herewith I send you his report for the month, which shows the average weekly attendance to be 136.5; the number of pupils on the roll being 143.

Visitors.—On the 6th inst. Mr. N. J. Scholtz, Inspector of Camps, visited this camp and left after inspecting same on the 10th.

The Ladies' Commission arrived here on the 19th and spent two days, partly in discussing camp business and partly in visiting and inspecting the same.

With regard to the visit of the former I hope that he was able to give a favourable report on the conduct of the business of the camp and on the camp itself. Referring to the latter, I trust the ladies were satisfied with their visit, as every facility was given for them to obtain a clear idea of how the people in the camp are treated, not only with regard to rations but housing, medical attendance, hospital treatment, free schooling, and other matters of detail.

(Signed) L. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

NYLSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901	..			191	539	791			
Arrivals	..	..	..	40	41	60			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	8			
Departures	..	..	..	9	32	43	231	580	859
Deaths	..	..	..	4	12	95	13	44	138
In Camp, August 31st, 1901	..			—	—	—	218	536	721

SICK IN CAMP.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	9	25	148
" " 9th, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	139
" " 16th, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	124
" " 23rd, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	12	29	92
" " 30th, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	65

DEATHS.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	7
" 1 year and 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	84
" 12 years and 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	—
" 40 years and 50 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
50 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	94

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

		No.			No.			No.
Measles and pneumonia	..	93	Enteric	..	3	Heart disease	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	1	Whooping cough	..	—	Malaria	..	1
Dysentery	..	—	Influenza	..	—	Senility	..	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	..	7	Marasmus	..	3	Puerperal fever	..	1

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom,
September 1st, 1901

To General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

There is little to add to my July report regarding arrangements for nursing the sick, hospital accommodation, medical attendance, dispensing, &c.

The camp matron, Miss Cassidy, has a staff of three probationers, and a proper system of camp visiting is daily performed. The camp matron has also distributed articles of clothing and other necessities which have been provided by this department for free issue. The epidemic of measles which has prevailed throughout the camp is now practically at an end, but a considerable number of malaria cases have been reported, and are receiving attention at the hands of the medical officer.

Medical comforts have been distributed without restriction.

Sanitation.—Every precaution is taken in these matters, and a daily system of removing rubbish, &c., is in operation.

Churches.—A Sunday school has been started by one of the deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church, and is largely attended.

Schools.—A day school is now in working order, and is attended by about 150 children. There are three teachers at present, selected from the refugees.

Poynton's store has been stocked with suitable supplies, and many of the refugees are in a position to purchase clothing and luxuries of various kinds.

Wood-cutting has given employment to a considerable number of the men in camp, at a daily wage of 2s. During the month 40 (forty) trucks of firewood were despatched to other refugee camps.

(Signed) HENRY COOKE,
Superintendent.

PIETERSBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901	..	..	..	894	1,079	1,334			
Arrivals	..	..	..	156	235	299			
Births	..	..	..	—	—	21			
							1,050	1,314	1,654
Departures	..	..	..	39	44	38			
Deaths	..	..	..	16	19	149			
							55	63	187
In Camp, August 31st, 1901	..	..	..	—	—	—	995	1,251	1,467

SICK IN CAMP.

				Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	..	..	..	122	171	407
" " 9th, 1901	..	..	..	125	163	408
" " 16th, 1901	..	..	..	99	133	263
" " 23rd, 1901	..	..	..	87	103	205
" " 30th, 1901	..	..	..	93	119	217

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	21
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	122
" 12 years and 40 years	11	16	—
" 40 years and 50 years	3	1	—
50 years and over	2	2	—
Total	16	19	149

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles—bronchitis ..	60	Congenital debility ..	6	Senile decay	2
" pneumonia ..	41	Phthisis	1	Croup	2
" croup	6	Convulsions	1	Heart disease	—
Diarrhoea	7	Whooping cough	—	Malaria	1
Measles—diarrhoea ..	8	Bronchitis—cardiac ..	—	" —debility	8
" parturition ..	1	failure	1	" —diarrhoea	5
" debility	1	Influenza—pneumonia ..	1	" —pneumonia	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	21	Dentition—convulsions	1	Gastro-enteritis	1
Measles—asthenia ..	1	Marasmus	7		

(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
August 31st, 1901.

MONTHLY REPORT.

General.—This camp is practically unchanged since last report, the accommodation being as follows:—Nine E.P. tents, 50 large marquees, 29 medium-sized marquees, and 760 bell tents, of which three marquees and 100 bell tents are not in use. A wire fence has been erected round the hospital and also round the store tents.

Water.—The water supply in Sand River continues good and sufficient, and precautions are taken against it being rendered unwholesome. The camp is supplied by wagons carrying casks; 24 loads per day are delivered into three 1,000-gallon tanks placed in convenient spots for drawing. All washing is done below the part of the river where the wagons are filled.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied regularly from the Tyne Valley Colliery, Springs, and is distributed, with wood, to all the inmates of the camp. Burgher wagons are sent out once a week to fetch wood.

Sanitary.—This department is carefully attended to by a refugee of repute, assisted by two white men and 12 natives. The latrines are cleaned twice every day, and the buckets are washed and disinfected. Fresh sand is spread on the floors of the latrines periodically. The night soil is carted away a long distance in casks on wagons, and deposited in trenches, which are covered in when necessary, and fresh ones made. Ashes and sweepings from tents are carted off daily, and deposited some distance from camp.

Food.—The supply of food has been good, and the additional issue of 1 lb. of rice and an extra pound of meat per week, which has been authorised, has been much appreciated. The meat supply has been rather lean, but great

care is taken that only healthy animals are slaughtered. Six refugees of experience are told off to examine all animals before killing, and if they consider the animal sick it is removed to the sick cattle camp. The same men examine the carcasses after killing, and should they condemn any carcass, it is at once buried.

Hospital.—Five E.P. tents are utilised for hospital purposes, in which there are 25 beds in use. The whole is in the charge of the matron, Miss K. Webb, nursing sister, Army Reserve, assisted by Miss Pomeroy, lately a nurse at the Plague Hospital, Cape Town, five probationers, one male refugee, and two coloured boys. The washing is done by two coloured girls. Quantities of soup are made daily, and distributed to sick people and others requiring nourishment.

Camp Stewardess.—Mrs. Pittendreigh, the camp stewardess, is in charge of all outside nursing, medical comforts, and clothing. The camp is divided into 12 sections, and a line matron is appointed from among the refugees for each section. It is the duty of the line matron to visit each tent in her respective section every day, to enforce cleanliness, and report cases of sickness or destitution to the camp stewardess. The camp stewardess in turn gives the medical officer a list of people requiring his attendance, and looks to their other requirements herself. In cases where whole families are laid up, a special nurse is appointed to wait on them until some are fit to attend on the others. Medical comforts are issued to those requiring same on the medical officer's order. All clothing for distribution is in the custody of the camp stewardess, and she only issues it after personally investigating cases. A great deal of material has been purchased from Messrs. Poynton Brothers, in addition to parcels received for free distribution from various sources, as the women and children here are very badly off for clothing, and usually have only what is on their backs. The following materials have been distributed during the month:—1,701 yards flannelette, 804 yards calico, 2,598½ yards prints, 73 yards galatea, 165 yards cashmere and dress materials, 836 yards cottonade, &c., for boys' clothing, 334 yards shirting, 101 pairs stockings, 596 reels cotton, 67 pairs boots, 1 suit for boy, 3 boys' jackets, 9 boys' hats and caps, 12 yards merino, 2 shirts.

Dispenser.—The dispenser attends to the doctor's prescriptions, and supervises the mixing and issuing of milk to children and invalids who have orders for it.

Treatment of Sick.—The doctor attends at his surgery every morning and examines patients. He also takes messages, and receives the report of the camp stewardess. The rest of his time is spent in visiting sick in tents and in the hospital.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees visiting in this camp, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the majority of the residents of Pietersburg are away.

Medical Comforts.—These consist of pearl barley, majzena, milk, meat extracts, brandy, port wine, arrowroot, butter, jam, tea, cornflour, Quaker oats, cocon, &c., and are issued on orders from the medical officer to those who require them. Candles are issued in the same manner to those who have sickness.

Blankets.—Great numbers of blankets have been issued to people who arrived in camp quite destitute in this respect.

Public Worship.—The Rev. D. J. Kriel conducts service in a large marquee for the Boer refugees, and Mr. Pienaar conducts service for the coloured burghers in the open air at Commandant Buys's Camp.

School.—School was started in a large marquee by Mr. J. J. Scott, assisted by two other refugees, with 120 scholars. Since then Mr. O'Malley, of the Education Department, has arrived, and two more tents have been placed at his disposal. The number attending school is now over 300. The English language is being taught and the parents are very well satisfied. With the kind assistance of the Provost-Marshal enough benches, blackboards, &c., were secured from the village to carry on with, pending the arrival of material for making more.

Poynton Brothers' Store.—The shop of Messrs. Poynton Brothers is well patronised, and every time they have a consignment of goods arrive the store is besieged by people eager to purchase. The goods mostly sought after are

clothing and luxuries, such as sweets, Chinese figs, tinned fish, preserved ginger, &c.

Live Stock.—The burghers have a great many cattle, sheep, and donkeys. These graze in the vicinity of camp, and are guarded by an armed cattle guard formed by the burghers themselves.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys with his party are camped near the main camp, and give no trouble, as they behave themselves well.

Deaths.—The number of deaths has been 16 men, 19 women, and 149 children white, and four children coloured. The epidemic of measles continued this month, and was followed by pneumonia and bronchitis. This caused many deaths in families previously affected by malaria. The medical officer's report attached hereto deals more fully with this subject.

Births.—There have been 21 births in camp during the month.

Desertion.—There have been no cases of desertion from this camp.

Marriages.—Three marriages were solemnised in camp during the month.

Registration.—There being no magistrate in Pietersburg the registration of births and deaths is done in this office.

Inspection.—Dr. Kendal Franks, Honorary Consulting Surgeon to H.B.M.'s Forces, visited this camp on 10th and 11th inst., and reported on it.

Gardening.—A wall has been made across the Sand River, and sufficient water diverted to irrigate some land adjoining camp for the purpose of making a vegetable garden. Ground has been tilled and manured, and a variety of seed has been sown to raise vegetables for camp use.

Military.—The military authorities give me every assistance and support in all matters requiring their co-operation.

Staff.—The staff are very painstaking in the discharge of their duties, and untiring in their efforts to give satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg,
August 31st, 1901.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

Climate.—The weather during the past month has been fairly good. During the first week we had rather cold nights, but in the latter portion of the month (with some few exceptions) it has been warm during the day with not very cold nights as heretofore.

Diseases Affecting the Camp.—*Malaria.*—We have very few re-attacks of malaria.

Influenza has been prevalent, but not of a very severe type.

Measles.—The epidemic of measles (as mentioned in my last report) reached its maximum at the beginning of the month, and remained so for about a week. It then gradually decreased, and at the present time we only get a few cases per diem, chiefly amongst refugees who have recently arrived, and who, living at the extreme end of the camp, were practically isolated and amongst people who have already had the disease in Irene. The cases are also of a milder type, and the deaths now recorded are chiefly those who have been convalescent and then get chest complications or diarrhoea and, being debilitated, have succumbed.

Diarrhoea.—This disease has occurred as a sequelæ of the measles and malaria, and is generally chronic in character. Diarrhoea alone has caused seven deaths, and chiefly occurred in children debilitated by some previous illness. Despite the issue of medical comforts, such as milk, maize, arrow-root, &c., for use in these cases, and the instructions given as to dieting, it is nothing unusual to find the children being fed on the same food as their parents, as well as receiving a share of any luxury going, such as sardines, sweets, &c.

Pneumonia.—During the latter part of the month we have had a large number of cases of pneumonia in adults, and, from its occurring in two members of the same family in several instances, would lead one to infer that it was of an epidemic or infectious type, more especially as at the time of its occurrence the climatic conditions were good and the extremes of temperature (so favourable to pneumonia) were not great.

Independent of the diseases above recorded the health of the camp is good, and we have no cases of illness depending on local causes, such as bad water, insanitation, &c.

The water supply remains good, and the sanitary work is well looked after.

Statistics of deaths, births, &c., have been forwarded.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	1,082	2,645	3,417			
Arrivals	68	86	121			
Births	—	—	15			
				1,150	2,731	3,553
Departures	1	2	12			
Deaths	8	17	39			
				9	19	51
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,141	2,712	3,502

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 9th, 1901	—	47	67
„ „ 16th, 1901	7	36	86
„ „ 23rd, 1901	4	21	43
„ „ 30th, 1901	7	34	56

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	9
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	28
„ 12 years and 40 years	6	14	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	3	2	—
Total	9	17	38

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	15	General decay	1	Laryngitis	1
Diarrhoea	8	Whooping cough	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery	1	Inanition	3	Croup	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	13	Influenza	1	Fever	1
Convulsions	4	Marasmus	—	Gastro catarrh	1
Enteric	12	Phthisis	2		

(Signed) J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Potchefstroom,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

The principal event of interest in this camp during the past month was the removal of the camp from the old site to the west of the town, to the new site on the east across the river. The removal was commenced on Monday the 19th, and completed yesterday, Saturday, August 31st. Only a few tents remained on the old site, and these were left by the doctor's orders on account of the illness of the occupants, but will be removed in a day or two.

The new site is on very nice sloping ground composed of gravel, an ideal spot for a camp, while the old camp was on perfectly level ground, which was in parts very marshy. The centre of this camp is 300 yards from the Mooi River, and a grand stream of water runs just below the camp. The people can cross this stream, and do their washing in the river.

This moving naturally entailed a large amount of work, as new stores, latrines, ovens, fireplaces, &c., had to be built. The bricks required for this work were made just below the camp.

The furrows for draining the place properly have nearly all been completed, and it is expected that within a week everything in the new camp will be in perfect order.

The health of the camp has much improved, most of the cases of illness occurring among the people who have lately arrived in camp. Measles, except among the new-comers, has completely disappeared.

Several days during the month tinned meat had to be issued, as the stock became so poor as to be unfit for killing. Within the last few days, however, some sheep came in that were in fairly good condition.

Since the High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 17 of 1901, a good many women have forwarded letters to their husbands asking them to come in and lay down their arms. These letters were handed to the Assistant Provost Marshal, who has done his best to get them delivered. A few men came in lately, and, according to their talk, a considerable number may be expected before the 15th instant.

They also appear to dislike the idea of their wives being sent away, and, in my opinion, this has more to do with their coming in than anything else.

Schools.—There has been a very much better attendance at the schools this last month, and we are trying to get more accommodation in the new camp. I have put up one place 66 feet by 25 feet, which will be utilised as a school during the week and on Sundays for Church services.

Chaplain.—The Rev. Steytler arrived here during the month, and holds daily services in camp, drawing large congregations.

The behaviour of my charges for the month under review has been very good. I have hardly heard a grumble, and when we take into consideration the difficulties attending the removal from one camp to another it is a most gratifying sign.

The question of clothing these people is about the only one that is causing any complaints, and the arrival of a camp matron, who will see to the distribution, is being eagerly looked forward to.

The supplies have come very well forward, and there is a very good stock on hand.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. SWART,
Superintendent.

STANDERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	591	1,115	1,290			
Arrivals	64	140	197			
Births	—	—	20			
				655	1,255	1,507
Departures	27	32	31			
Deaths	6	8	16			
				33	40	47
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	622	1,215	1,460

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	4	12	11
" " 9th, 1901	3	12	10
" " 16th, 1901	2	9	19
" " 23rd, 1901	1	12	20
" " 30th, 1901	1	8	20

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	10
" 12 years and 40 years	4	5	—
" 40 years and 50 years	—	1	—
50 years and over	2	2	—
Total	6	8	16

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

	No.		No.		No.
Measles	2	Whooping cough	2	Senile decay	2
Diarrhoea	3	Influenza	—	Gastro enteritis	1
Dysentery	1	Marasmus	—	Acute laryngitis	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	9	Heart disease	—	Malaria	1
Enteric	8				

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Standerton.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Sir,

I beg now to hand you my report on this camp for the month of August.

Arrangements for Treatment of Sick.—As stated in my last report the hospital will be removed to another and more suitable area; this move will be carried out upon the completion of the building being erected for the accommodation of the resident medical officer and his staff. A wire fence has been erected, enclosing the new hospital area, and this will, I think, be an improvement, keeping the hospital ground more secluded. The committees that have been formed for visiting the sick in their tents are doing their work as usual.

Hospital Staff.—The hospital staff now consists of Dr. Pearse, the resident medical officer; the matron, Mrs. Barratt; the dispenser, Mr. Watkins; and about 15-girl probationers, besides natives. The probationers, the matron reports, are doing their work very satisfactorily. It has not been found necessary to form any other nursing organisation up to the present time.

Medical Comforts.—These have been issued during the month as recommended by the medical officer, and consisted of milk, meat extracts, brandy, wine, arrowroot, biscuits, butter, cornflour, cocoa, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, rice, tea, Benger's food, sago, tapioca, Quaker oats, flavouring essence, &c. Besides these the following goods have been issued, sent by the Relief Committee, Cape Town:—

1 case maizena, 3 cases castor oil, 2 cases marrowfat, 14 cases soap, 5 cases dates, 8 casks rolled oats, 6 bags split peas, 8 cases milk, 1 packet jellies, 6 boxes candles, 4 bags beans, 6 bags rice, 2 cases Chamberlain's mixture cholic M., 2 cases brandy, 1 case compressed vegetables, 1 bag sugar, 1 box dried peaches, 2 small bags rice, 1 case sweet potatoes, 1 small bag peas, 1 small bag beans, 1 case oranges.

In addition to these and the ordinary medical comforts a special *daily* issue of 240 tins of condensed milk is being made, all young children in camp receiving a daily milk ration. This very liberal supply of milk to all young children as authorised by the Government will, I think, prove very beneficial, and will tend very considerably to improve the health of our infantile population.

Facilities for Public Worship.—The usual Sunday afternoon divine services have been continued during the month under the direction of the Rev. Theunissen, and the attendance has been good. With regard to a resident spiritual adviser to the refugees of this camp, I have received an application from a Rev. Mr. Esslen, at present in Natal, and this letter has been forwarded to head office for consideration. Should you approve of this gentleman's appointment to this camp, it will be, I think, beneficial to the refugees to have a resident pastor, especially to officiate at interments, all our burials being at present connected by an ordinary burgher refugee who receives no remuneration for his services.

Distribution of Clothing and Blankets, &c.—The following goods received from the Relief Committee, Cape Town, have been distributed:—2 cases drapery, 1 bag clothing, 9 cases clothing, 4 bales blankets, 1 case books, envelopes, and paper, 4 cases books, 1 bale flannelette, print, and laces, 1 bag boots and shoes, 1 bag clothing, 1 case shoemakers' tools, 1 bundle leather. In addition to this distribution, two bales of blankets have been issued by me, besides other articles of clothing to very needy people, principally those brought in by the various columns.

Condition of People Arriving in Camp.—The condition of refugees who arrived during the month was much as usual, there being, however, a few very destitute cases; these received prompt relief upon arrival in the camp.

School Accommodation.—Since my last report three large canvas shelters have been added to the four marquees for the school accommodation. The attendance during the month was good, as you will see by the head master's

report, which I have requested him to forward as usual for your perusal. I regret that the school had to be closed, for a few days only, on the strong recommendation of the resident medical officer, owing to an outbreak of measles and whooping cough among the children of the camp. The school was closed on the 21st of the month and re-opened on the 28th, and I am pleased to say this epidemic has now to a great extent subsided, owing to the energy of our medical officer and his staff.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a refugee, who is assisted by a staff of refugees and a gang of natives. In view of the approaching summer every precaution is being taken to make the sanitary condition of the camp as perfect as possible. This is a difficult matter, as the majority of the Boer refugees have not the remotest idea of hygienic rules, and in many instances they seem to think it a great hardship to be forced to observe the most simple laws of sanitation. I insist, however, upon the sanitary rules of the camp being observed as far as possible.

Transport.—Since writing my last report, our transport service has been increased by two spans of oxen and one span of mules, received from the local transport officer; although I was glad to receive this addition to our transport equipment I must report on the very bad condition of these animals, they were almost too poor to be of any service, and since their arrival several have died. Although they have been well cared for and covered with rugs at night to protect them from the cold, I fear more of them will succumb from sheer weakness, especially when the rainy season approaches.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for the refugees in this camp. I have on hand sufficient tents to accommodate about 300 more people.

Wire Fencing.—The wire fencing around the camp has now been completed, as ordered by the General Officer Commanding the District.

Stores.—The supply of stores coming forward during the month has been very good, both as to quantity and quality.

Fuel.—Coal and firewood have been coming forward regularly from time to time, and the quality supplied has been good.

Water.—This is being boiled for drinking purposes in the large tanks mentioned in my last report.

Climate.—The weather during the month has been mild. A heavy rain, the first of the season, has fallen.

Buildings.—I was pleased to receive from head office plans of wood and iron buildings to be erected in this camp; these will be a great acquisition, and are much needed, and I hope soon to receive this building material from the coast, and to commence the erection of these buildings.

In concluding my report I must not omit to make mention of the assistance and courtesy I have received at the hands of the military authorities here, and the resident magistrate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK WINFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

VEREENIGING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..				178	341	516			
Arrivals .. ..	..	..	..	6	—	—			
Births .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	1			
Departures .. ..	..	..	..	1	8	10	184	344	517
Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	4	10	36			
							5	18	46
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..				—	—	—	179	326	471

SICK IN CAMP.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	48
" " 9th, 1901 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	125
" " 16th, 1901 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	32	212
" " 23rd, 1901 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	160
" " 30th, 1901 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24	157

DEATHS.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	6
" 1 year and 12 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	29
" 12 years and 40 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	—
" 40 years and 50 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—
50 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	—
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	36

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	31	Influenza.. ..	—	(?)	1
Diarrhoea	—	Marasmus	—	Senile decay	2
Dysentery.. ..	—	Heart disease	1	Premature birth	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	7	Phtthisis	1	Fits	1
Enteric	2	Convulsions	2	Croup	1
Whooping cough.. ..	—				

(Signed) A. H. BATES,
Acting Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging,
September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report for the month as follows:—

1. On account of the measles epidemic I have found it necessary to allow cases to be treated in their own tents, in accordance with the wishes of the inmates of camp, but where the doctor has deemed it necessary such patients have been removed to hospital.

The hospital accommodation consists of six marquees, accommodating 36 patients; I have also found it necessary to enlarge the hospital kitchen, which now meets requirements.

2. There is a committee of five refugee women who have a tent-to-tent visitation, and have to report to one of the sisters all cases of sickness. She reports to the doctor and with him visits the patients.

3. The hospital staff consists of one doctor, three nurses (qualified), three probationers, two dispensers, and day and night orderlies.

4. Medical comforts were issued freely, as shown on enclosed returns.

5. I have appointed a camp matron as instructed by you, and have issued, with her assistance, during the month 230 blankets, 880 yards dress material, 59 pairs women's boots, 139 pairs children's boots, 65 yards shirting, 123 yards cashmere, 93 pairs women's stockings, 60 pairs children's stockings, 610 yards flannelette, 92 suits children's clothing, and 387 yards calico.

Most of these articles have been supplied by the Boer Relief Fund, and some from voluntary contributions here.

There is a small balance, which is being distributed with discretion to the most indigent people.

6. The schoolroom and a marquee are being used as places of worship.

7. The school accommodation consists of an iron building, 36 by 24, and one large store tent. The number on the books at the beginning of the month was 238, but the average attendance has been 60. Teachers' staff: One headmaster in charge and four lady assistants.

Night school, 34, but attendance averages 15 at present.

The paucity in attendance all through is attributable to the prevailing epidemic of measles.

8. The sanitary arrangements are the ordinary pail system, with a stool destructor for the hospital.

9. Messrs. Poynton's Store has been of great use to the inmates of the camp for their general wants.

10. The water tank boiler is working satisfactorily, and is of great convenience to the people.

I have also started milk and soup boilers. The milk is being appreciated, and I am at present distributing about 150 bottles per day, but the soup is only being taken at present by a few people.

11. The number of baking ovens for camp inmates has been increased, and these are giving every satisfaction.

12. A bathroom has been built near the river, and as summer approaches no doubt the inmates of the camp will take advantage of it.

13. The police who were employed here formerly were military men detached from their regiments through sickness and have now been recalled; I am now employing men who are inmates of the camp, and these are giving every satisfaction.

I regret the increased death rate of the camp, but this is entirely owing to the epidemic of measles, as shown from enclosed statistical returns.

I enclose Dr. Evans's report.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. H. BATES,
Acting Superintendent.

Vereeniging,
September 3rd, 1901.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Vereeniging.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward you my monthly report for August, 1901.

The general conditions of the camp are as follows:—

It has passed through a severe epidemic of measles, which I am pleased to say is now dying away.

The sanitary condition of the camp is good, and the people themselves show a tendency to keep both themselves and their tents cleaner.

The destructor was unfortunately burned out, but it has now been renewed.

There is less reluctant feeling on having to go to hospital than there was formerly, and discontent generally is less noticeable.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. EVANS, Surgeon-Captain,
Medical Officer.

VOLKSRUST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Month ending August 31st, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, August 1st, 1901 ..	702	2,347	2,413			
Arrivals	32	45	41			
Births	—	—	17			
				734	2,392	2,471
Departures	15	19	44			
Deaths	12	32	204			
				27	51	248
In Camp, August 31st, 1901 ..	—	—	—	707	2,341	2,223

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending August 2nd, 1901	37	101	191
„ „ 9th, 1901	108	202	428
„ „ 16th, 1901	55	124	420
„ „ 23rd, 1901	60	141	646

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	20
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	175
„ 12 years and 40 years	12	28	—
„ 40 years and 50 years	1	1	—
50 years and over	5	2	—
Total	18	31	199

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

—	No.	—	No.	—	No.
Measles	204	Enteric	10	Marasmus	—
Diarrhoea	5	Whooping cough	—	Heart disease	—
Dysentery.. .. .	5	Influenza.. .. .	—	Senile decay	4
Pneumonia and bronchitis	20				

(Signed) A. G. GRAHAME,
for Camp Superintendent.

Valkensrust,

September 1st, 1901.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria.

Sir,

In drawing up what is supposed to be the monthly report, I shall only deal with such changes as have been effected during my tenure of office, which dates from the 19th inst., and, in order to be as concise as possible, shall not make it exhaustive, confining myself to matters of primary importance.

1. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—On account of the great amount of sickness prevalent and the heavy mortality, I gave my attention primarily to the sanitary condition of the camp. General Bullock inspected the camp early in the week and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the general *outward* appearance. The streets and spaces between the tents are kept scrupulously clean, but I regret to state the *interior* of some of the tents is far from satisfactory, as I found on personal inspection, and many of the people are not careful in observing hygienic rules. I have drawn up a code of rules for the guidance of the refugees which have been posted up where all may read them, and I have instructed the corporals to see them carried out. If this is done it will tend greatly to ensure the health of the camp. The area of the camp has I believe only lately been extended, and before such extension took place the original area became too crowded. My predecessor was gradually thinning out the tents from the more crowded portions, but was greatly hindered by the sickness in many families. This work has been continued, and when the removals are completed, which will be the case very shortly, all unoccupied space will have been taken up, but the tents will not be too crowded.

Slop Tubs.—We are greatly in need of eight additional ones, which cannot be supplied locally, but I have already requisitioned for them.

Latrines.—I have caused three latrines to be removed from what was at one time the northern limit of the camp, to the outer edge, on account of their unpleasant proximity to some of the tents. Four additional ones have also been erected, three for the people in the new sections and one for the measles hospital. This will, I think, fully supply the requirements of the camp.

Rubbish Deposit.—I was surprised on my first visit to the site selected for this purpose to find that instead of being confined to as small a space as possible, the rubbish had been off-loaded indiscriminately, and to such an extent as to encroach within a distance of 200 yards of the outer edge of the camp. I at once gave orders that this practice be discontinued and the rubbish be deposited on the side furthest from the camp. This is now being done, and to ensure its continuance a policeman has been placed there, who will also keep women and children off the rubbish heaps. I found a quantity of meat in various stages of decomposition scattered broadcast over the *débris* heaps. This has all been collected and buried. I am told that many of the refugees, not satisfied with the quality of the meat, make a practice of throwing it on the ash heaps at night; so far it has been impossible to trace

the offenders, and night police are urgently required to put a stop to this and other filthy habits.

Water Supply.—The camp was well supplied with water, there being seven standpipes and one well, but as the people in the new sections had to go a long distance to draw water, I applied to General Bullock for an extension of the piping and three additional standpipes. My request was granted, the Royal Engineers kindly supplied the labour as well, and the work has been completed; two additional standpipes have been put up, one for each of the new sections and one for the Measles Hospital. Additional water carts are not now required.

Mortuary Tents.—The mortuary tents have hitherto been in the centre of the camp. About 10 days ago I had them removed *outside* the camp and enclosed with barbed wire. This was highly necessary, not only on account of the high death rate of late, but the women and children were continually crowding in the tents.

The Measles Hospital.—On account of the delay in the arrival of the stove and other requisites, Nurse Walsh has not been able to take up her abode in camp, and the measles patients, when developing bad symptoms, have been brought to the hospital in town. The stove having arrived a few days ago, I have had it fixed up, have erected seven marquees in the grounds enclosed for the hospital, bought locally the necessary articles, which I understand were never ordered by my predecessor. Nurse Walsh, assisted by Nurse Robertson, to-day removed their first patients from the camp into the Measles Hospital, and in a few days I hope to have everything in full working order. Nurse Walsh, in the meantime, has not been idle, but has ably assisted Drs. Hamilton and Craster when on their rounds.

Camp Matron.—I received a telegram from Durban, intimating that the camp matron, Mrs. Tate, would reach here on Sunday. I immediately employed carpenters from the camp to erect the two canvas buildings which I presume were meant for her, the other carpenters being fully occupied with other work. One, which is partitioned in two, will be for her exclusive use, the other for the supplies of her department. I may point out that this new branch will entail heavy expenditure. The distribution of clothing, &c., is now being carried out by a committee, and friction may arise. In your Circular 66 *re* Camp Matron, No. 4, reads:—"She will have *sole* charge of *all* goods for *free* distribution." Am I to understand that the services of the committee, under the management of the Rev. Knobel and others, are to be dispensed with, or, in other words, *disallowed*, except as provided by No. 8? Please advise me on this point.

Rations.—The meat supplied of late I have already advised as being of a very poor quality, but understand it to be exceptional. This week's supply was much better, but many families refused to take it (mostly those who can afford to buy), and I would be glad to see an improvement. I have been informed on good authority that His Majesty's troops are being supplied with meat of the same quality, and am perfectly aware that it is not always possible to regulate these matters in time of war. The flour, sugar, rice, and coffee are of good quality, and the quantity supplied ought to be sufficient if the people are provident, but I would wish, if possible, that the wood and coal ration be increased, as I do not think the people can possibly come out on the present allowance. They have no means, as is the case in some camps, of replenishing by collecting wood or cattle manure from outside; there is a great amount of sickness in the camp, and well-cooked food is essential to good health. If possible the ration ought to be doubled. Kindly advise by wire, as this is very important under present circumstances.

Transport, &c.—We are hardly pressed for transport, having only two wagons and two spans of horses, a cart, and pair of horses at our disposal. The A.S.C. occasionally kindly place at our disposal two wagons to assist in carting the rubbish from the camp. I have approached the A.S.C. as to supplying me with an extra riding horse, but at present they are unable to do so. As the camp is a long way from town and my presence is constantly required, both in camp and town, I must have a horse at my disposal.

Military Authorities.—I would wish to place on record the uniform courtesy and willingness of the military authorities at all times to render us every assistance.

Arrival of Refugees.—I have received numerous applications to take more families, but have been obliged to refuse them, as we have neither tents or room for more. In spite of my protest, several families, comprising 16 adults and 11 children, were forwarded from Dundee during the week, and I was obliged to requisition from the Ordnance Department for eight tents, which they kindly supplied me with. As a few families have left of late I managed to find room for them, but cannot take any more. Yesterday a family of two arrived here from Standerton without previous intimation, which is not right. The condition of these people as regards clothing, &c., was fairly good.

New Buildings.—As all the material has not yet arrived we have not made a start, and are waiting reply to our query as to whom we are to entrust the construction.

Poynton Brothers.—I made an inspection of stores and books. The purchases this month have exceeded all others, the regulations have been complied with, and a good stock is kept, although they are short of groceries now on account of the delay in forwarding.

Public Worship.—There is nothing new to report under this head.

Schools.—A good deal of expense has been incurred this month, as the carpenters have been making desks and forms. The average attendance has not been so good on account of the measles epidemic. I inspected the school near the camp for junior classes, and was pleased to find the children were making fair progress in reading and arithmetic.

Free Distribution of Clothing, &c., to the Indigent Burghers.—The report of the Committee entrusted with this work has not yet been sent in, but will be forwarded in a day or two, along with the medical officer's report and a supplementary report of my own dealing with the matters which have been omitted in this.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEO. MAX. KING.

Superintendent B.C.

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IN THE
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NOVEMBER, 1901.



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FURTHER PAPERS

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No. 1.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 5.10 p.m., September 23, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

September 23rd. No. 384. Following received from Deputy Administrator, Bloemfontein:—

Begins: 20th September, No. 641, the Ladies Commission consider it advisable that a further 40 trained nurses should be at once obtained for the Concentration Camps in Orange River Colony as they anticipate a large increase of enteric.

I should guarantee passage out and back with a salary of £10 per month and £10 for uniform; rations will be supplied.

No. 2.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 2.30 p.m., October 6, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

October 6th. No. 2. At request of Commander-in-Chief, and with concurrence of Prime Minister, I have relieved military authorities of all burgher camps Natal and taken over personal charge. Am making arrangements to accommodate another 10,000 from Transvaal so as to allow return of British refugees. I have appointed Sir Thomas Murray Superintendent under me.

No. 3.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 10.25 a.m., October 15, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

October 15. No. 1. Referring to your telegram of September 23rd, No. 384*, matron and nine nurses sail on "Nubia," October 19. Matron has salary at the rate of £12 per month. Please arrange for them to be met at Capetown. Nurses will bring uniform.

No. 4.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 2.55 p.m., October 24, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

October 24. No. 442. Military Governor of Pretoria informs me that after consultation with Ladies' Committee he wishes to obtain for Transvaal Refugee Camps fifteen matrons. Terms £10 to £15 per month with rations, tent, and tent furniture. He does not mention uniform or passages, but I presume these would be supplied as in case of Orange River Colony. He also wants ten young capable energetic Doctors, terms £1 to twenty-five shillings a day with rations, tent, and tent furniture.

No. 5.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 8.32 p.m. October 25, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 6.]

October 25, No. 2. Referring to your telegram of 24 October, No. 442†, should all fifteen be matrons, or should some be nurses? If so, propose to offer nurses £12 a month, matrons £15, in view of extra cost of living, and doctors 25 shillings a day.

No. 6.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 5.41 p.m., October 31, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

31st October. No. 454. Your telegram of 25th October, No. 2; ‡ all fifteen should be experienced matrons, capable of training nurses and organising hospital arrangements. Salary up to £15 agreed to. Engagement for both doctors and matrons for not less than twelve months, or to breaking up of camps.

* No. 1.

† No. 4.

‡ No. 5.

No. 7.

GOVERNOR: SIR H. E. MCCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 1, 1901.)

[Answered by No. 18.]

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, October 10, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 6th October I sent you a telegram,* of which the following is a copy:—

"6th October. No. 2. At the request of Commander-in-Chief, and with the concurrence of Prime Minister, I have relieved Military Authorities of all Burgher Camps in Natal and taken over personal charge. Am making arrangements for accommodating another ten thousand from Transvaal, so as to allow return of British refugees. I have appointed Sir Thomas Murray Superintendent under me." 10,000.

2. On the 21st ultimo I received a telegram from the Military Governor, Pretoria, copy enclosed, stating that the Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner were both very anxious to remove Boer refugees from the Transvaal and Orange River Colony into Natal, to make room for British refugees, now at the coast, whom it was most desirable should return to the Transvaal; and that, as the military were fully occupied, it would expedite matters if I would take a personal interest in the matter and push forward the various camps. In reply I asked for information whether the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief desired me to undertake the forming, organising, and starting of a series of camps for Boer refugees, and the handing over of them to the military for working and maintenance. The Military Governor replied on 22nd September, copy enclosed, that it was not proposed that these camps should be handed over to the military, but that they should be run on civil lines, in the same way as in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, at the expense of the Imperial Government. Military Governor to Governor, Natal, Sept. 21, 1901. Sept. 22, 1901.

3. The proposal was one which—in a Colony possessing a constitutional Government—could, I considered, only be taken up by the Governor of the Colony with the concurrence and assistance of the Prime Minister. I, therefore, sent for him and explained the situation, informing him that, whilst anxious to assist as far as I possibly could in a question which was entirely an Imperial one, I desired to avoid any appearance of an *Imperium in Imperio*, especially as I would have to ask for the assistance of officers of the Government to form the camp, though for the purpose of working the same I would propose to form a separate department under my immediate direction and paid for out of the Imperial funds. I also explained to him that I proposed to send all bills connected with the undertaking to the Army Paymaster, for payment in continuation of his present account and that the Colonial Government would be put to no expense, either directly or indirectly. Sir Albert Hime, without any hesitation, said that he thoroughly understood the position, and that the Government would be only too willing to assist by any means in their power.

4. As a General Superintendent of Burgher Camps under me, I had conceived the idea of appointing the Honourable T. K. Murray (now Sir Thomas K. Murray), a gentleman of great linguistic attainments, including Dutch and Zulu, and formerly Minister of Lands and Works. Consulting with the Prime Minister as regards this appointment, he was of opinion that I could not have selected anybody better, and I have, therefore, formed under him a small special department in a special office, with which I am connected by telephone.

5. On the 27th September I telegraphed to the Military Governor, copy enclosed; explaining what I had done, and on the following day sent a further telegram, copy enclosed, stating that I proposed to give Sir Thomas Murray two pounds per diem whilst employed, and that I would now start the work; but that I must be given discretionary power to incur expenditure. On the same day I received a telegram from the Military Governor saying that the Commander-in-Chief approved of the arrangements, which he considered excellent. Sept. 27, 1901. Sept. 28, 1901.

Sept. 30,
1901.

6. On the 29th, I informed the Military Governor that I had arranged with the Military Authorities to take over charge from the 1st October, but that I required an official letter authorising me to do so, and to incur any expenditure which I might consider necessary. I enclose copy of letter, dated 30th September, which I have received from the Commander-in-Chief in consequence of the above request. The whole of the Burgher Refugee Camps in Natal have, consequently, now been placed under my personal direction and control, with the exception of the prisoners of war camp at Ladysmith, which still remains in charge of the Military Authorities.

Governor
to High
Commissioner,
Oct. 2,
1901.

7. On the 2nd October I addressed a letter, copy enclosed, to the High Commissioner on the general subject, and pointed out that as the Colony was already suffering from over congestion, I trusted that arrangements would be made to allow the return to the Transvaal of British Refugees now temporarily resident in Natal to avoid further overcrowding.

10,000.

8. As regards the accommodation of the proposed ten thousand extra Refugees from the Transvaal, I determined, after due consideration, to concentrate the whole at Merebank, which is just outside of Durban. This site possesses the advantage of being close to the base of supplies, and off the main railway line. It is open and generally approved of by the Medical Authorities. An excellent supply of drinking water is available from the town mains, which have been placed at my disposal by the Municipal Authorities. Two distinct camps will be formed here, each for five thousand souls.

5,000.

9. A supply of tents being no longer available, I am making arrangements for the construction of rows of wood and iron buildings at a cost somewhat less than the canvas huts which have been erected at Pietermaritzburg. When the camp is no longer required these buildings can be readily sold to Indians and others desirous of such accommodation, so that the total cost will be much less than if they had been constructed of canvas, as was suggested to me by the Military Governor, Pretoria; moreover, very little canvas was to be bought for the purpose. Contracts are in course of preparation for running up the buildings as now decided upon with the utmost despatch. In the meanwhile, three hundred canvas huts are being sent me by the Military Governor from Port Elizabeth, as he informs me that the Transvaal camps are much overcrowded, and that he is most anxious to send down the overflow as soon as I am in a position to receive them.

300

10. I paid a visit to Merebank on the 8th instant, and gave sundry directions, with a view to improving the amenities of the camp, including matters of hospital equipment, sanitation, schools, and drainage.

11. I will keep you informed from time to time of any matters of interest connected with the working and management of these refugee camps.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Natal.

TELEGRAM.

September 21. M. G. 3858. Urgent. Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner both very anxious to remove Boer refugees from Transvaal and Orange River Colony into Natal to make room for our own refugees at Coast whom it is most desirable to get up. There seems some hitch about camp selected at Merebank. Lord Kitchener considers that, as the Military are fully occupied, under circumstances under your knowledge, it would expedite matters if Your Excellency would take personal interest in this matter and push formation of Merebank Camp, and, if necessary, others.

The expense will be borne by the Burgher Refugee Camps. All necessary ordnance stores will be arranged for from here on application to Chief Ordnance Officer; capable civilians could be found to act as superintendents, store keepers, compounders, &c. Doctors and nurses would also have to be found and such camps would be under civil control as is done in Transvaal with success. If this meets with your approval I will send you statement of rates of pay, scale of rations, and details of working of Transvaal camps, which would guide you as regards Natal. Lord Kitchener concurs in this, and trusts that it can be readily arranged.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to GOVERNOR.

TELEGRAM.

M.G. 3869. September 22. Your No. 3 in reply to my M.G. 3858. The Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner are both anxious to get British refugees up from the coast, and to do this it is necessary to remove a number of Boer Refugees in camps in Transvaal; some 3,000 have already left, and are accommodated in various camps in Natal. I am informed that Public Works Department have undertaken the work of formation of Merebank Camp, but this proceeds very slowly, and I am informed cannot at present take more. In the Orange River Colony the Deputy Administrator looks after the Burgher Camps; in the Transvaal I do in civil capacity; the Superintendents and Staff are all civilians, and this is found to work better than with officers and staff from Army. The Home Government have agreed that cost will be borne from Imperial funds. I therefore ask you to take personal interest in this matter, and, if possible, appoint a staff competent to carry on at Merebank, and if accommodation not sufficient there, perhaps another site could be found for a new camp. I would like to send down at least 10,000 souls. I did not propose that they should be handed over to military, but suggested they should be run on civil lines.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria.

TELEGRAM.

September 27. No. 1. I have consulted with Prime Minister on the subject of your telegram M.G. 3869. He is willing to give every support to the proposal, and by assisting me avoid an imperium in imperio. I have sent for the Honourable T. K. Murray, a gentleman of much experience, who speaks both Dutch and Zulu, and am going to offer him post of Chief Superintendent, Burgher Camps, Natal, under me. Details will then be arranged, and camps organised and started to accommodate 10,000 souls, including those at Merebank. I have explained to Prime Minister that the whole business is an Imperial one at Imperial expense. I propose to send all bills to Army Paymaster for payment, in continuation of his present account, unless there be some objection.

Enclosure 4 in No. 7.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria.

TELEGRAM.

September 28. No. 2. With reference to my telegram 27th September, No. 1, Murray is willing to act as Chief Superintendent. I propose to give him £2 per diem whilst holding position. I will now start the work. I must be given discretionary power to incur expenditure.

Enclosure 5 in No. 7.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, South Africa, to GOVERNOR.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, September 30, 1901.

Your Excellency,

With reference to telegrams which have passed between the Military Governor of Pretoria and yourself, relative to the formation and administration of burgher refugee camps in Natal, I have the honour to express my entire concurrence in the scheme whereby on and after October 1st, 1901, these camps are formed and administered by a civilian staff under directions from Your Excellency (including the camp under formation at Mere Point, Durban).

The expenses of these camps will be chargeable to Imperial funds, and will be recovered through the Army Paymaster after audit. The Military Governor, Pretoria, however, having charge of the general financial arrangements as well as the compilation of statistics and reports for the Secretary of State for War, will arrange with Your Excellency for all expenditure on similar lines to those approved of in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, which camps are administered by civilians.

This arrangement will relieve the army officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this particular duty, and enable them to rejoin their units.

I have directed the Military Governor to furnish you with a full statement and particulars for your guidance of the administration of the Transvaal camps. I am further directing my Chief Ordnance Officer to assist in every way with such ordnance stores as are available, and all Military Commandants will be instructed to render the officials placed by you in charge of camps every assistance.

The General Officer Commanding in Natal will receive a copy of this communication.

I have, &c.,

KITCHENER,

General, Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa

To His Excellency

The Governor of Natal.

Enclosure 6 in No. 7.

GOVERNOR to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, October 2, 1901.

My Lord,

In accordance with a request made by the Military Governor, Pretoria, on behalf of Your Lordship and of the Commander-in-Chief, that I should take a personal interest in the matter of Burgher Camps in Natal, and that I should make preparations for the reception of a further ten thousand souls from the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, I have the honour to inform you that I have consented to do so, and that I am concerting measures to give effect to your wishes with the least possible delay.

2. Before doing so I sent for the Prime Minister, explained to him that the matter is entirely an Imperial one, but that as a constitutional detail I did not desire to have an *imperium in imperio*, and that therefore I looked to the Government to assist me, in which case I was quite prepared to take up the executive work with a special staff under me, the whole matter being thus one appertaining to ordinary Civil Administration. I added, however, that I would ask that all bills and accounts shall continue to be sent in by me to the military authorities for payment, so as to avoid the necessity of opening a new ledger in the Colonial Treasury.

3. Sir A. Hime at once appreciated the situation, and has promised to give me every assistance. I would point out, however, that the Colony is already suffering from over congestion, and I hope, therefore, arrangements will be made to allow the return to the Transvaal of British refugees, now temporarily resident in Natal, as fast as possible, so that we may avoid further overcrowding.

I have, &c.,

HENRY MCCALLUM.

His Excellency the Right Honourable

The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.,

Johannesburg.

10,000

No. 8.

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER to MR. BRODRICK.

(Received in War Office November 1, 1901.)

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

[Forwarded.]

KITCHENER,
General,
Commanding-in-Chief, [South Africa]

Pretoria,
October 11, 1901.

Enclosure in No. 8.

MILITARY SECRETARY, Pretoria,

Monthly report on the general work of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth is forwarded herewith, in accordance with your telegram, No. K 6017, of July 12th, 1901.

A. WYNNE,
Major-General,
Commanding Cape Colony District.

The Castle, Cape Town,
2nd October, 1901.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth,
September 27th, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Medical Officer's Report for September.

The food continues to be good, and I have received no complaints, either to its quality or quantity.

On August 27th, 111 pairs of boots were given away, sent by the military authorities.

During the month, seven pairs of boots and 31 hats have been purchased from the "Canteen Account" and given away.

The school is in full working order, and the schoolmistresses seem to be doing good work.

On September 12th, a child was born in the camp.

On September 2nd, 18 families (consisting of 74 persons) left to join their husbands in Bethulie Camp.

I have, &c.,
W. H. FENNER,
Captain,
Commanding Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

To S.S.O.,
PORT ELIZABETH.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

During the month of September, 1901, there have been the following cases of illness in this camp :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
	2	35	35

There has been one birth (female) and no deaths.

No infectious disease has been present, and the sanitary state of the camp has been good. The illnesses have been mostly of a slight nature.

R. J. T. WRIGHT,
Civil Surgeon.

RETURN OF EXILES IN CAMP AT PORT ELIZABETH FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

—	Number in Camp.	Average number of sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.	Rate of mortality amongst children.	Remarks.
WHITE—						
Men	28	1	—	Boys	—	—
Women	63	17	—	Girls	1	—
Children	204	18	—			
Total... ..	295	36	—	Total	1	—
COLOURED—						
Men	—	—	—	Boys	—	—
Women	—	—	—	Girls	—	—
Children	2	—	—			
Total	2	—	—	Total	—	—

W. H. FENNER,
Captain,
Commanding Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

Port Elizabeth,
27th September, 1901.

No. 9.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 4.25 p.m., November 8, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 20.]

November 8. No. 1. Please consider whether aggregation of large numbers will not always involve excessive mortality. If so, only remedy is to break up camps into smaller units. Expense must not be allowed to stand in the way.

No. 10.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1.10 p.m., November 9, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 12.]

November 9. No. 1. For purposes of comparison with rates elsewhere, I am anxious to have the statistics as to child mortality in the concentration camps placed as far as possible on the basis of a definite classification by ages. Here the Registrar-General prepares mortality returns for under one month, under twelve months, under five years, under 10 years, and so on in periods of five years. It would be desirable to have also statistics as to the mortality in the larger towns, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, and Durban.

No. 11.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 3.15 p.m., November 9, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 9. No. 3. Twenty-nine nurses Concentration Camps, Orange River Colony, sailed on 9th November in transport "Britannic" in charge of Miss Partridge, matron. Please make arrangements for their being met on arrival.

No. 12.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 3.8 a.m., November 12, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 11. No. 476. Referring to your telegram of 9th November No. 1.* Monthly reports giving very full particulars of numbers of deaths in each several camp and ages of persons dying hitherto furnished to War Office by Commander-in-Chief for Transvaal camps. These reports will in future be furnished to you through me; but for the past I would ask you to refer to figures sent to the War Office.

As regards comparison no statistics whatever of births and deaths were kept by Transvaal Government. I have asked Governors of Cape Colony and Orange River Colony to furnish me direct with any statistics of normal death-rate especially among children which they may have. I think that figures for country districts would, if obtainable, be better guide than those of towns, as population of latter is largely British and therefore not so destitute as rural population of sanitary arrangements.

With regard to Natal towns, where good sanitary system on British lines prevails, figures would furnish no basis of comparison. I have not referred to Natal.

No. 13.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1.33 p.m., November 14, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 14. No. 1. I have now seen statistics and reports on Transvaal camps which have been communicated to War Office for months ending with August. In future, statistics for Orange River Colony camps should be drawn up on similar model to Transvaal camps showing deaths under various ages. Classification proposed in my telegram of November 9, No. 1,* had better be adopted throughout camps.

No. 14.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 16, 1901.)

SIR,

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, October 21, 1901.

REFERRING to my despatch of 10th instant† on the subject of my taking over charge of the Burgher Camps in this colony, I have the honour to forward copy of General Regulations which I have caused to be issued to the different superintendents, and which may be of interest to you, looking at the misrepresentations which are made from time to time in the public press as to the treatment received by the inmates of these camps.

I have, &c.,

HENRY MCCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 14.

Office of General Superintendent of Burgher Camps,
1 and 2, Steel, Murray & Co.'s Buildings, Timber Street,
Pietermaritzburg, October, 1901.

The rules and regulations and general instructions contained in this pamphlet are compiled and issued for the guidance of Superintendents of Burgher Camps, and are in all cases to be adhered to as closely as possible.

Should circumstances at any time arise which are not provided for under any of these regulations, the instructions of the General Superintendent should be at once sought.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the prompt sending into this office of all returns, summaries, requisitions, &c., as required by these rules is *imperative*.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BURGHER CAMPS.

REGULATIONS BY GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BURGHER CAMPS.

Some of the following rules are not new to Superintendents, and have been in operation in the Burgher Camps for a considerable time.

The General Superintendent hopes, by giving embodiment to them in the present form, to add weight and importance to them, and to assist Superintendents in enforcing the due observance of them.

In view of the fact that summer is rapidly approaching, and the possibility of an epidemic of enteric fever arising, unless precautions are taken to guard against it, special attention must be paid to the sanitation of the camps, and all rules relating to this must be rigidly enforced.

* No. 10.

† No. 7.

Superintendents and Medical Officers are entrusted with the important business of making the best arrangements possible under local conditions for the sanitation of the camps.

Rules.—The Camp Regulations must be strictly enforced.

Tents.—Overcrowding must be prevented. There should be no more than five in a bell tent, and not more than twenty persons in a marquee, as a general rule. If necessary, extra tents may be issued to large families. As soon as a tent becomes vacant it should be fumigated with sulphur, and then struck and packed away, thus exposing the ground, and so causing it to be aired and made healthy for future occupation.

The interior of the tents should be aired daily by rolling up the sides.

Foremen and Overseers should be appointed, whose duty it should be to see that rules in regard to tents and sanitation are observed.

As a protection against the rush of water during the heavy rains, a low wall—say two bricks high—might be made round the inside of the tents, in addition to the outside furrow.

The making of these green bricks would afford occupation to some of the Burghers of the camp.

Washing.—No clothing should be washed in the camp. Where natural facilities do not exist, tubs and washing tables should be provided on the outskirts of the camp.

Bedding.—All bedding and clothing not actually in use should frequently be put in the sun and aired. Where practicable clothes lines should be stretched between the rows of tents, as it is not always convenient nor advisable to spread clothing on the ground.

Rubbish.—A fatigue party should be formed every day from among able-bodied Burghers; this party should be under a foreman, and should go through the camp clearing up all tins, papers, bones, and other rubbish. All combustible materials should be burnt, while the remainder should be placed in the dust bins to be carted away.

Receptacles should be placed at intervals down the rows of the tents into which dish water and kitchen slops might be emptied. Paraffin tins, oil drums, or anything similar would do, and these should be cleared at frequent intervals.

Fuel.—Sufficient fuel—both wood and coal—should be supplied to the inmates of the camp, in order to enable them to properly cook their food, but waste should be stringently guarded against.

Wood can only be supplied for kindling purposes.

All fireplaces between the tents should be properly protected from the wind to guard against the possibility of the tents being destroyed by fire. Superintendents should assist the people, as far as practicable, to erect these shelters.

Vehicular Traffic.—Such traffic should, as far as possible, be confined to the streets.

Dust bins, slop tubs, &c., should be collected for removal adjacent to the roadway.

Recreation.—Children should not be allowed to play in the vicinity of latrines and urinals.

Suitable recreation ground should, if possible, be found for them, and both sexes should be encouraged to engage in sports and pastimes.

Bathing.—Conveniences should be provided to enable the inmates of the camp to bathe as frequently as possible. Personal cleanliness should be encouraged in every way, whilst those of filthy habits should be constantly reminded of the benefits of cleanliness.

In order to enable them to comply with the requirements of cleanliness, soap should be issued whenever necessary. A reasonable quantity would be 3 ounces of soap per week to an adult, and to children proportionately.

Hospital.—Indents for hospital accessories should be made out at an early date. Where not already ordered, hospital beds with wire-wove mattresses should be requisitioned for.

A place should be set apart for maternity cases. The necessary requisites for these cases are under order.

Medical comforts.—These must on no account be allowed to run out of stock. There must be no stint in the distribution of medical comforts to the sick and convalescent. When necessary, stimulants may be given under the Doctor's order.

There must be an adequate supply of milk, which should be supplied to children as well as the sick and convalescent.

Lime juice should be indented for as an antidote to scurvy in case of an outbreak of this disease.

Butter and jam are luxuries, and do not come in the authorised list of medical comforts, but may be issued to patients on the Doctor's advice or order.

The use of Dutch medicines by the refugees, without the medical officer's consent, should be discouraged. The indiscriminate use of these mixtures is known to have been the cause of several deaths among the refugees.

Hospital probationers.—These should receive full rations, and, when possible, green vegetables should be supplied to them.

Destructor.—Care should be taken that all excreta of hospital patients are properly burnt in the destructor, and then buried at a distance from the camp. At such of the camps where typhoid has broken out it is imperative that such steps be taken immediately for the construction of an apparatus for the destruction of typhoid stools by burning.

Should a cauldron (a large Kaffir pot will serve this purpose) or other suitable receptacle not be procurable locally, let me know as early as possible and I will have one despatched to you.

In this connection I cannot too urgently impress upon you the supreme necessity that exists for keeping your drinking water unpolluted, as at some of the camps the spread of enteric has been greatly due to want of provision or accident in this respect.

Impress upon the people in your camp the great importance of this matter.

It is directed that you are authorised to use compulsion to force sick people and children suffering from disease into Hospital at your discretion, or that of your Medical Officer.

If you require more hospital accommodation apply at once.

In view of the possibility of illness amongst the aged and very young at your camp, it is advisable for you to requisition for a supply of soft goods, such to be given to the persons above enumerated, when necessary for health, on an order from the Medical Officer.

A quantity of stuff suitable for towels, as per Hospital equipment, should also be kept in the store.

A stock of layettes for new-born infants will be kept for loan to women needing them.

These will be returned to the dépôt when finished with.

A layette will consist of articles enumerated in list herewith.

A register shall be kept of such layettes, stating date, and to whom issued, date when returned and articles missing.

CONTENTS OF LAYETTE.

3	flannelette night dresses.
3	" vests.
1	yard of flannelette for bands.
3	" " swathes.
6	" " napkins.
1	hood or cappie.
1	towel.
½ doz.	pieces of tape.
1	card of safety pins.
1	box fuller's earth.
3	long flannelette barrils.

Quotation for layette of above articles 25/-

You are required to send a separate medical return every Friday to state number of

men, women and children who are sick in your camp on *that day*, including patients in hospital.

This return is wanted for the purpose of ascertaining the general health in each camp, and, therefore, it is only cases of serious sickness arising in the camp that should be included in the return ; trifling ailments should not be recorded.

Having explained the object for which this return is wanted I expect your medical officer to compile it weekly, bearing this in mind.

Separate requisition forms should be sent to the head office for the articles required, from time to time, as classified below :—

1. For all stores issued in terms of ration scale.
2. For medical comforts.
3. For drugs.
4. For surgical materials.
5. All articles and goods used in the equipment of the camp.
6. For stationery.

Camp Matrons.—It is proposed to send to each camp an experienced lady whose duties shall be :—

To make herself acquainted with the requirements of each family in the camp.

She will organise a complete system of tent visiting.

She will assist the medical officer by reporting all cases of illness which may come to her notice. This will not supersede existing organisation for reporting cases of illness.

She will have charge of all goods for free distribution.

A convenient apartment or dépôt will be provided for the reception of all parcels and articles for free distribution from whatever source.

You will not allow the distribution of any funds to members of your camp except through you personally, and an accurate account of any disbursements is to be kept, showing to whom amounts have been paid.

This rule should apply to all articles for free distribution.

A register will be kept of all parcels and articles received, giving date of receipt and name of donor, and the manner of their disposal, giving the name of recipient, camp address, or number.

All donors who may wish to be present at the distribution of articles supplied by themselves, will be permitted by the Superintendent to assist the Camp Matron, who will see that the distribution is made to the most deserving applicants.

All distributions shall be made by the Superintendent through the Camp Matron on the order or with the knowledge of the Superintendent of the camp.

In connection with finding employment for the women of your camp it might be of assistance to you if the matron were to carefully organise from amongst the most responsible and intelligent of the well-disposed women and older girls a corps of inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit every family at least once a day. They will see that cleanliness is observed ; report any cases of illness or danger of infection to the Doctor or Matron as you may arrange.

You may supply these assistant inspectors with material to make distinctive arm badges for themselves with the letters B.C.I. signifying "Burgher Camp Inspector," and you may pay them, say, up to one shilling per diem.

The Commander-in-Chief has directed that each burgher camp shall have a police staff, composed of burghers on the roll of the respective camps, between the ages of 16 and 50.

You are, therefore, to appoint such police from able-bodied men of your camp, who should be asked to volunteer for service.

Their duties shall consist in keeping watch, some by day, and some by night, to see that no unauthorised persons enter the camp, and to prevent inmates from leaving the boundaries of the camp without the sanction of the Superintendents.

Persons found attempting to enter the camp unauthorised, or to leave surreptitiously, shall be arrested by the police, and brought to the Superintendent, who shall take the necessary steps to hand such culprits over to the proper authorities, if, in his judgment, the circumstances warrant such action.

The police shall be entitled to receive one shilling per diem, and one pound of sugar, four ounces of coffee, one pound of meat per week, in addition to the ordinary camp rations.

They will be supplied with a pair of boots after due trial of their fitness for the work.

A guard tent should be set aside for the use of men when not on duty.

You should make it known that there are corps of burgher scouts, such as Morley's Scouts, and Heidelberg Volunteers who receive 2s. 6d. per diem, with rations, or are rewarded on the share principle, viz., they get 75 per cent. of all stock captured by them, 25 per cent. going to the Government. If any suitable men in your camp are anxious to join such scouts as volunteers, you should communicate lists of the names to head office for transmission to the proper quarters.

You should encourage pursuits as far as opportunity may permit. Timber of proper kind may be indented for, for the manufacture of kartels, stools, chairs; and ox hides provided for making the seat, &c. Men may be permitted to make these for sale for their own profit on payment of the cost of the timber, but the timber will not be charged for when the articles are made by a man for his own immediate use.

Hides may be provided gratis to men wishful of making reims and strops, tanning leather, and manufacturing veldtschoens.

The appliances necessary for the above industries should be indented for through the Head Office. Hides may be obtained on application to the Supply Officer, Army Service Corps. They may sell the manufactured articles for their own benefit, but must repay, from the proceeds, the value of the articles supplied.

If the ground in your neighbourhood is suitable for growing crops of vegetables or cereals, you may grant facilities to those willing to cultivate such ground. They should be supplied with seed and implements whenever possible. The crops so raised should be the property of those who grew them, and you should recover from the proceeds of such crops the value of the seed supplied.

It is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that all men in burgher camps may find congenial employment so far as this is possible under the existing circumstances, and it should be your constant endeavour to assist those industriously inclined whenever it is in your power to do so.

In case of anyone absconding from your camp, communicate with the police and furnish me at once with particulars as follows :—

1. Name of camp.
2. Christian and surname in full.
3. Home address.
4. Town or district.
5. Age.
6. Date of entry into camp.
7. By whom sent.
8. From where.
9. Date of absconding.
10. Any further particulars.

No removals are to be made without authority from the Head Office.

In all cases where persons are allowed to leave your camp for the purpose of residing at some other place, a ticket must be issued giving the authority, whereby the person is allowed to change his residence : example :—

Bearer
to live at

proceeds to

Burgher Camp
Date

In cases where persons are leaving your camp to reside in some other camp, they should be furnished with a ticket notifying that so-and-so is *en route* from to to report to the Superintendent of the Burgher Camp at .

In cases where you may be sending batches of persons under escort, it will not be necessary to furnish individuals with tickets of identification ; and where they are travelling in parties, but without escort, it will be sufficient to give a ticket or document to one of the party enumerating the names of all in the party.

As refugees are often despatched at short notice from one camp to another, and under any circumstances should be supplied with edibles when travelling, you will keep at your camp small supplies of biscuits and corned beef rations for them to eat on the road.

To enable the department to draw up a monthly report on the working of the burgher camps, you are requested in future to forward to this office, not later than the 5th of each month, a general report of your camp for the past month.

Such report should include everything of importance or of general interest, giving details of numbers drawing rations, under the heads men, women, and children ; food supply and quality ; climate and effects ; medical officer's report on the health of the camp during the month, statistics, sanitary condition, &c.

REGULATIONS FOR SUTLERS IN THE BURGHER CAMP.

(1.) All sutlers must conform to the regulations in force in the camp with regard to sanitation.

(2.) No intoxicating liquors of any description are to be sold.

(3.) Price lists in Dutch and English must be placed in conspicuous places.

(4.) All directions of the Superintendent of the camp must be carried out.

(5.) As the camp is under Martial Law any infringement of the regulations will carry with it the penalties martial.

SUTLER'S PASS FOR BURGHER CAMP.

Mr. , Trade , has permission to erect a store in the Burgher Camp, and to sell for the month of . He has deposited £5, and also paid his fee of £1 for the current month. He must conform to all the camp rules, and for any infringement thereof is liable to forfeiture of deposit and expulsion from the camp by the Superintendent.

The following will be the procedure in the cases of deaths :—

(a) The Superintendent of the camp will report to the Head office in case of deaths, and cause.

If there is any property left it should be taken over by the Superintendent, to be held by him until he receives instructions.

Medical officer's certificate must always be obtained.

Births or marriages must also be notified to Head office.

Burials.—In case of deaths amongst the refugees the remains are to be buried in the cemetery, the only exception being as regards members of the Jewish persuasion, for whom special arrangements must be made. Funeral expenses will be paid by those who are able to do so ; and for those who are destitute the charge will be made to the civil administration, and the bills passed and sent to the Head office.

Censoring of Letters.—The Superintendent will use his discretion with regard to what letters he may think require censoring, and he will stop all such and forward them to the Press Censor.

Rations.—A correct record of all rations issued will be kept by the Superintendent of the camp, and will be divided into Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Natal, to be rendered monthly to the head office.

Issues Allowed when Required:—

Blankets, men and women, 2 each ; children, 1 each.
 Camp kettles, 1 per family.
 Pails, I.G., 1 per family.
 Wash basins, 1 per family.
 Brooms and axes, 1 to each row of tents.
 Six marquees in a row, or 12 circular tents.

Necessary clothing may be issued on the following conditions :—

A detailed list of issued should be kept, and a charge for each issue, with full particulars of recipient, and receipt signed.

Offences committed by refugees will be dealt with as follows :—

- (a) All civil offences will be dealt with by a magistrate according to the laws of Natal.
- (b) Breaches of the Camp Regulations, which cannot be dealt with by the Superintendent, must be at once reported to the military commandant of the district.

All enquiries and applications *re* refugees should be forwarded to the head office, Pietermaritzburg.

All applications to reside outside the camp must be sent to the head office, Pietermaritzburg.

A copy of the Camp Regulations should be placed on a board in each tent, and an inventory of what has been issued to each tent on the other side of the board.

No. 15.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 16, 1901.)

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg,

SIR,

October 24, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you for your information a copy of a despatch from the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony, enclosing the report of the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony, for the month ending September 30th, 1901.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

Administrator, Orange River Colony.

Enclosure in No. 15.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein,

MY LORD,

October 12, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to Your Excellency the original of the Report by the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony, for the month ending 30th September, 1901. I am glad that the Chief Superintendent is able to announce a considerable reduction in the death rate.

A copy has also been sent to the General Commanding-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

H. GOULD-ADAMS,

Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony.

His Excellency the High Commissioner,
 Johannesburg.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
October 8, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit this my report on Refugee Camps, for the month ending 30th September, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to the High Commissioner and General Commanding-in-Chief.

1. *Distribution of camps.* No additional camps have been formed during the past month. The recent camp at Orange River, taken over by the civil administration on the 1st August last, is now in a thoroughly efficient state; both the refugees and staff are comfortable. The supplies, medical comforts, &c., come forward regularly. Bath houses, washing troughs, and permanent latrines have been erected. There is an abundant supply of good drinking water procured from five wells. The analysis of the water proves it to be of excellent quality.

A list of camps, giving distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation, is shown as under.

The Secretary,
Orange River Colony Administration,
Bloemfontein.

RETURN OF STRENGTH ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve Accommodation.
Aliwal North	720	1,584	2,346	4,650	Nil
Bloemfontein	769	1,860	3,836	6,465	Nil
Brandfort	481	1,167	2,197	3,845	800
Bethulie	536	1,581	2,682	4,799	Nil
Heilbron	391	983	1,999	3,373	20
Harrismith	190	412	702	1,304	20
Kroonstad	527	1,072	1,797	3,396	250
Kimberley	578	1,149	1,994	3,721	Nil
Norvals Pont	558	1,056	1,670	3,284	70
Springfontein	397	945	1,616	2,958	Nil
Vredefort Road	254	623	1,098	1,975	100
Winburg	463	998	1,800	3,261	Nil
Orange River	128	490	904	1,522	Nil
Kromelleboog	3	3	13	19	Nil
Total	5,995	13,923	24,654	44,572	1,260

2. *Medical officers and hospital staff:—*

The distribution of medical officers and hospital staff is the same as shown in my report for the month ending 31st August, with the following exceptions:—

Dr. Pern *vice* Dr. Becker at Bloemfontein Camp. The medical staff at Brandfort has been increased by Dr. Polson, at Kimberley by Dr. Elmes, at Vredefort Road by Dr. Monkton, and at Heilbron by Dr. Spong.

3. *Death Rate.*—The death rate still continue abnormally high, but I am pleased to report a considerable improvement on last month. Measles have abated in many camps, such as Kroonstad, Aliwal North, and Bethulie, but broken out in a virulent form at Brandfort and Heilbron. Pneumonia is still rife.

Statistics show a decrease of 39·87 per mille per annum on last month's figures.

The rates of death per mille per annum from the 1st to 30th September, 1901, will be found as under :—

Camp.	Number of deaths during September.	Population on 30th September.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
Aliwal North	43	4,650	110·96
Bloemfontein	107	6,465	198·60
Brandfort	138	3,845	430·68
Bethulie	236	4,799	590·10
Harrismith	2	1,304	18·41
Heilbron	144	2,373	512·30
Kimberley... ..	53	3,396	187·27
Kroonstad	171	3,721	551·46
Norvals Pont	36	3,284	131·54
Springfontein	33	2,958	133·87
Vredefort Road	69	1,975	419·24
Winburg	30	3,261	110·39
Orange River	19	1,522	139·80
Total	1,081	44,572	272·66

This makes the total average for the month of September 272·66 per mille per annum.

I attribute this abnormally high death rate to the following causes :—

- (a.) The severe epidemic of measles, followed by other complications, whilst ceasing in many camps, has during the month broken out at Brandfort and Heilbron.
- (b.) Many refugees are brought in in a deplorable state. Of a total of deaths of 1,081 during the month, measles and complications from after effects account for 367.
- (c.) It is difficult to prevent Boer women doctoring their children with medicines concocted by themselves from herbs, &c. Some women in Heilbron this month gave their children dog's blood to drink when in a critical state ; the results, naturally, were fatal. It is difficult to watch such a vast number of people, and prevent them using their own medicines and cures. Dutch medicines are strictly prohibited in all camps.

A TABLE showing the Number of Sick weekly in each Camp, and the Number of Deaths among same will be found under :—

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, September 1 to 7, 1901.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, September 1 to 7, 1901.	Number of Sick in Hospital, September 7 to 15, 1901.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, September 7 to 15, 1901.
Aliwal North	155	Nil	22	Nil
Bloemfontein	179	10	161	7
Brandfort	60	1	62	10
Bethulie	42	3	50	9
Harrismith	12	Nil	5	1
Heilbron	18	Nil	17	2
Kimberley	44	3	52	7
Kroonstad	75	8	91	17
Norvals Pont... ..	57	3	71	7
Springfontein	44	5	44	7
Vredefort Road	15	2	34	Nil
Winburg	35	6	36	4
Orange River	17	2	6	Nil

Camp.	Number of Sick in Hospital, September 16 to 22, 1901.	Number of Deaths among Sick in Hospital, September 16 to 22, 1901.	Number of Sick in Hospital, September 23 to 30, 1901.	Number of Deaths among such Patients in Hospital, September 23 to 30, 1901.
Aliwal North	19	1	23	2
Bloemfontein	108	3	140	23
Brandfort	50	4	129	29
Bethulie	59	8	77	16
Harrismith	8	Nil	9	Nil
Heilbron	19	1	20	1
Kimberley	51	4	48	5
Kroonstad	102	9	99	17
Norvals Pont	61	4	78	4
Springfontein	50	5	64	4
Vredefort Road	53	5	43	7
Winburg	26	2	24	1
Orange River... ..	38	2	32	Nil

The total number of children who have died during the month of September is 885.

4. *Sanitation* in all Camps continues to be kept in a state of efficiency, and Superintendents never relax their efforts to keep their Camps in a thoroughly sanitary

state. Extra latrine accommodation has been provided to cope with the steady increase, and everything possible is being done for the better sanitation of the Camps.

5. *Health* is decidedly bad on the whole, but there is a slight improvement on last month's figures, and had it not been for the outbreak of epidemics in Heilbron and Brandfort there might have been still further improvement. Both Medical Officers and Nurses continue to work at a very high pressure, and I hope that the figures for next month will show a further improvement.

6. *Reports and Returns*.—No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of August was submitted.

7. *Financial*.—The net expenditure during September has been £71,920 0s. 8d., showing an average cost of 1s. 0½d. per head per diem. This total is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure £7,294 12s. 9d., paid to the credit of this department by the civil contractors, being the value of captured stock taken over by them at various camps during the month. The net expenditure on refugee camps from the 1st March to 30th September, 1901, amounts to £276,330 7s. 8d.

8. *Spiritual*.—No changes have been made during the month, but I regret to say that several Dutch reformed clergymen are leaving, owing to their having been called for by their respective congregations. However, the matter is under the supervision of the Rev. Robertson, who will do all in his power to make satisfactory arrangements.

9. *Fuel and Transport*.—Matters are improving, the Army Service Corps giving me every assistance in their power.

10. *Clothing*.—During September the sum of £1,208 18s. 6d. has been expended in providing necessary articles of clothing for destitute refugees, and a large number of blankets have been distributed.

11. *Shops* are experiencing difficulties in obtaining supplies, but I have every hope of an increased truck accommodation in the next few weeks, when matters will be on a sounder basis.

12. *Supplies*.—Continue to be of excellent quality, and both Superintendents and refugees unanimously declare their satisfaction with the supplies issued, except the issue of meat, when captured stock is given; however, the quality is now rapidly improving on account of the recent rains, the animals being able to obtain better grazing.

13. *General*.—The general state of health has improved, and I look forward to a still greater improvement this month. The incinerator at Kroonstad has been removed, which will undoubtedly, in future, minimise the risk of a high death-rate at that Camp. A large portion of the Camp has also been removed to higher ground.

I visited the Brandfort and Winburg Camps during the latter part of the month. The people were very grateful for what was being done for them, and the Camps are kept in the most cleanly and efficient state.

The Ladies Commission has visited and reported on the following Camps under the Orange River Colony Administration :—

Kimberley on the 26th August.
Norvals Pont on the 31st August.
Orange River on the 29th August.
Aliwal North on the 5th September.
Bethulie on the 7th September.
Bloemfontein on the 16th September.

I have, &c.,

A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,
Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

No. 16.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 16, 1901.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, October 24, 1901.
 I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information a despatch from the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony, forwarding a letter from the Rev. J. C. Hefer on the subject of his treatment while in the refugee camp at Vredefort Road, Orange River Colony.

I have, &c.,
 MILNER,
 Administrator, Orange River Colony.

 Enclosure in No. 16.

MY LORD, October 10, 1901.
 I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for Your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter from the Reverend J. C. Hefer, late Dutch Reformed Church Minister at Vredefort Road Refugee Camp.

The views expressed by Mr. Hefer with regard to the treatment of the Refugees may be of interest to Your Excellency in view of the fact that Mr. Hefer has refused to take the Oath of Allegiance.

I have, &c.,
 H. GOULD ADAMS,
 Deputy Administrator.

His Excellency
 The High Commissioner,
 Johannesburg.

HONOURABLE SIR, Worcester, October 3, 1901.
 THROUGH sickness in my family, and the loss by death of two of my children whilst in the Camp at Vredefort Road, I have been unable to tender Your Honour my thanks for the kind consideration shown me and mine. I therefore now wish to convey to Your Honour the sincere gratitude of myself and family for the—

Free ministration granted me whilst in Camp, and the
 Free First Class Pass to Worcester.

It will always be my happy privilege here, as well as elsewhere, to testify to the good treatment of refugees in the Vredefort Road Camp, and of the goodwill shown us all by Your Honour.

I beg further to add that it is by no means my desire to be parted from my flock at Vredefort Road, but that, after a few months of rest, of which I am now greatly in need, I should be grateful to be allowed returning to my people in Camp.

Commending Your Honour to the God of Peace and Love, whom we by happy experience know Your Honour is serving,

I have, &c.,
 J. C. HEFER, D. R. Minister,
 Parys, Orange River Colony.

His Honour the Administrator
 of the Orange River Colony,
 Bloemfontein.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 3.45 p.m., November 16, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by Nos. 20 and 32.]

November 16. No. 1. You are now, I understand, receiving all reports relating to the refugee camps and are in a position to exercise full control of the arrangements for all camps.

It is necessary, in view of your responsibility, that I should be satisfied that all possible steps are being taken to reduce the rate of mortality, especially among children, and that full and early reports of the state of the camps should be sent to me, with statistics as to population, distinguishing sexes, sickness and mortality, nature of rations, outline of drainage and sanitary arrangements.

These should be rendered monthly, also a summary statistical statement every week, any important features of which, such as a high rate of mortality or the outbreak of an epidemic, should be telegraphed to me.

I am anxious to receive at once by telegraph a statement as to whether the high rates of sickness and mortality in August in the camps in the Orange River Colony at Kroonstad, Bethulie, Aliwal North, and Kimberley, and in the camps in the Transvaal at Heidelberg, Pietersburg, and Middelburg have abated, and as to what steps have been taken recently to improve matters and cope with the increased mortality from June onwards in the camps generally.

Are you satisfied that the medical and nursing staff is sufficient, and that adequate steps are taken to have cases of infectious disease detected immediately, isolated and treated specially? It is shown by the reports that a great deal of good work has been done and that there is every desire to do what is necessary for health and comfort, but still the death rate has been going up steadily and the present situation cannot be accepted if forethought and science can suggest any expedients for curing or preventing it. The camps must, if necessary, be moved and broken up into smaller units, as I have already indicated. Do you feel satisfied that it is wise that the new camps in Natal should be started on such a large scale?

Are there many cases of enteric and have you reason to apprehend epidemic of this disease? If so, what steps are you taking to cope with it?

Are adequate steps taken to secure that all camps have the same regulations and treatment? Satisfactory arrangements should be made for all camps being visited in turn and periodical reports made on their condition.

I understand Secretary of State for War has already directed in his telegram of 2nd November that a summary of amendments adopted in each camp in consequence of the recommendations of Mrs. Fawcett's Committee should be sent home by mail. You have, I presume, seen this summary.

Any recommendations which have from time to time been made by medical officers who have reported on camps should, of course, receive most attentive consideration.

If you feel that you are really hampered by military exigencies in the efficient administration of the camps I must be informed and your position must be reconsidered. Of course you will impress my views on Goold-Adams. McCallum should also be informed.

Is the proportion of refugees whom we are not bound by promise to keep in the Orange River Colony and Transvaal a large one? If so, might we not simplify greatly the difficulties of transport and at the same time reduce the size of the camps by moving them to the coast? It is suggested that East London is likely to be a good site for a camp, which could be managed in the same way as at Port Elizabeth.

With regard to those who have been promised that they will be kept in their own districts, the option of being removed to the coast to more healthy conditions might be given them.

Indian experience in famine camps indicates that question of a pure water supply is paramount and that as soon as a camp becomes unhealthy and the water supply affected it must be evacuated; also that camps ought not to be too large—not over, say, 5,000. Camps of that size might be subdivided into smaller sections, with a person in subordinate charge for reporting sickness and for sanitary arrangements.

No. 18.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM (NATAL).

(Sent 3.5 p.m., November 20, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 21.*]

November 20. No. 1. With reference to your despatch* October 10, I have telegraphed to Lord Milner regarding Orange River Colony and Transvaal camps and he will communicate to you my views as to taking all possible precautions for ensuring good hospital and sanitary arrangements and preventing epidemics and high mortality.

In view of experience of large camps in the two new Colonies, I am uneasy at the idea of 10,000 persons being placed in two camps not far from each other. The risk of an epidemic spreading through so large a number is considerable and an epidemic, when once started, will be difficult to stamp out. What is the advice on this point of your medical experts? Whom have you consulted? The size of the camps must, I think, be reconsidered.

No. 19. .

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 7 p.m., November 20, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 20. No. 4. Referring to my telegram of 16th November, No. 1.† In reading the reports on the camps, I am much impressed by the necessity for strict discipline in all matters relating to health; the compulsory removal of those suffering from infectious disease and of those seriously ill is essential, and for the detection of disease it would seem that great assistance would be given to the medical staff by utilizing Boer women of the right stamp as probationers in uniform, who would readily obtain access to the tents at any time of the day.

As regards the observance of cleanly habits and sanitary rules some suitable and efficacious form of punishment appears to be necessary. We cannot allow the refractoriness of a few individuals to imperil the health of a whole camp. At the Standerton camp I see that the reduction of the sugar or coffee ration for a day was adopted as the expedient, and found sufficient.

Have you considered whether refractory and irreconcilable elements in various camps should not be placed apart in some one or two separate camps? This point should be borne in mind in case it becomes necessary to break up certain camps.

The successful working of a camp must, of course, depend very largely on the superintendent. If you are in any need of trained men, I am sure that I shall be able to obtain through the India Office the services of officers who have had very analogous experience in the famine camps, and you must not fail to ask for such assistance if you require it.

* No. 7.

† No. 17.

No. 20.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.28 a.m., November 21, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by Nos. 27 and 29.]

20th November. No. 496. Referring to your telegrams 8th November No. 1 and 16th November No. 1.* Every attention is being given to the matter. It absorbs for the moment, in fact, practically the whole of my time to the great detriment of other business. Indeed, I should be glad if someone else could take it over but I do not see who there is. The Commander-in-Chief is, if possible, even busier than I am and can afford still less to neglect other work. All the considerations which are urged by you are being carefully weighed. I am in communication with Governors of Natal and Cape as to number and sites of camps which might be established in these Colonies. I have also had frequent conferences with members of Commission who are here just now. I hope in a few days to be able to have a well-considered plan. Things would only be made worse by flurried action.

I will also do what I can to furnish the statistics you desire but would beg you to bear in mind that already all competent persons engaged in this business are desperately overworked. That we are so very shorthanded is perhaps the greatest of all our difficulties and you will agree that, important as detailed information undoubtedly is, it would be a mistake to harass men whose whole time is required for superintendence and organization with incessant demands for elaborate reports and statistics.

As regards the camps to which you specially refer I will telegraph progress in a day or two.

No. 21.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 6.5 p.m., November 21, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

21st November. No. 1. With reference to your telegram of the 20th November, No. 1.† Am in correspondence about Merebank Camp with High Commissioner. Principal Medical Officer, Durban, approved site arrangements.

No. 22.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 3.5 a.m., November 22, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 23.]

21st November. No. 502. With reference to my telegram of 31st October,‡ when may I expect doctors and nurses asked for? I think it will be necessary to increase number of nurses asked for by 20 and the doctors by five, in view of great and increasing labour of fighting mortality in existing camps and the need for establishment of new ones. I would emphasize importance of securing competent men.

* Nos. 9 and 17.

† No. 18.

‡ No. 6.

No. 23.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5 p.m., November 22, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 26.]

November 22. No. 6. Referring to your telegram of November 21st, No. 502,* about 10 doctors and 12 matrons sail on "Canada" November 26th; names and exact number will be telegraphed. Doctors selected appear satisfactory, and I believe five more good men can be obtained. Some lady doctors with high qualifications among candidates; would it be well to select one or two? Telegraph reply as soon as possible. As regards nurses, you asked for matrons for Transvaal in your telegram October 31st, No. 454,† and only thoroughly qualified matrons are being sent; do you want 20 more matrons in addition to fifteen already asked for, or are 20 nurses required?

No. 24.

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER to WAR OFFICE.

(Received in War Office, November 23, 1901.)

Army Headquarters, South Africa, Pretoria,
November 1, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed reports on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal for the month of September, 1901.

With reference to the report on Merebank Camp, Natal, arrangements are being completed to buy what clothing may be required, and to keep some in store for immediate issue. Men have been sent from other camps to assist in keeping the camp clean, and to perform other necessary duties.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER,
General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

Enclosure 1 in No. 24.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
October 12, 1901.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of the Report‡ by the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony, for the month ending 30th September, 1901. I am glad that the Chief Superintendent is able to announce a considerable reduction in the death rate.

A copy has also been sent to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

The General
Commanding-in-Chief,
Army Headquarters, Pretoria.

* No. 22.

† No. 6.

‡ See Enclosure in No. 15.

Enclosure 2 in No. 24.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Natal, Newcastle,

Maritzburg, October 9, 1901.

In forwarding the monthly reports on the Refugee Camps at Howick and Pietermaritzburg, I would mention that the administration is now being handed over to the Civil Executive of the Colony.

H. E. RAWSON,
Colonel,
Commanding M. S. District.

MILITARY SECRETARY,
Pretoria,

Newcastle, October 11, 1901.

Forwarded.

F. AMBER,
Major,
A. P. M. for G. O. C., Natal.

Sub-enclosure 1 in Enclosure 2 in No. 24.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR BOER REFUGEE CAMP, PIETERMARITZBURG, FOR SEPTEMBER.

1. *Sanitation*.—The night-soil is removed by the contractor; the burghers are responsible for the cleanliness of their own lines.

Commodious wash-houses are provided, and there is now ample latrine accommodation in the camp.

2. *Schools*.—The school has been closed owing to an epidemic of measles. The elder children are permitted to attend the Civil Schools in the town.

3. *Hospital*.—A ward is set aside in the Military Hospital, Fort Napier, for bad cases. There has been an epidemic of measles and whooping cough among the children, which has occasioned several deaths. This epidemic has now run its course.

To meet this two Nursing Sisters have been sent to live in the camp, and another Civil Surgeon appointed from the Hospital to assist Dr. Hagen, the Medical Officer in charge.

The sick are supplied with everything, in reason, on the order of the Medical Officer.

4. *Daily routine*.—About 60 men have found employment in the town, and 62 boys in the Natal brewery. The rations of those who have found employment are stopped, so as not to give them undue advantage over the civilian labourer. Owing to labour being scarce at present, there have not been any complaints on this score.

All the general fatigues are carried out by the Burghers, and some of the more trustworthy are employed to maintain order and discipline in the camp.

5. *Religious Instruction*.—This is carried out by the Reverend Rousseau, of the Dutch Reformed Church; the schoolroom is used for this purpose, but owing to the epidemic of measles, service was not held, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

6. *How Refugees are housed.*—In huts, 10 per hut. Marquees, 8 to 10 per tent; in bell tents, about 5 per tent for bachelors.

7. *General remarks.*—The rather high death rate, 11 per week (nearly all children), was occasioned by an epidemic of measles and whooping cough; this has now run its course and is practically over.

The infection was brought down by families from the Transvaal.

The conduct of the men has been very good, and the women who are most irreconcilable are becoming more contented with their lot, and have improved immensely in the cleanliness of their habits.

G. P. APPLEBY,
Captain,
Garrison Adjutant.

Maritzburg, October 9, 1901.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, PIETERMARITZBURG.

RETURN showing Number of Inmates, Number of Weekly Sick, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Arrivals, and Number of Departures during month of September, 1901.

	Number of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total.	Number of Weekly Sick.				Number of Deaths.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.
White ...	266	676	1,202	2,144	435	372	383	267	18	15	6	6
Coloured ...	17	17	32	66	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—

	Number of Arrivals.			Number of Departures.			Number of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst such.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White ...	17	8	10	2	5	11	5	—
Coloured ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

G. P. APPLEBY,
Captain,
A. P. M.

Pietermaritzburg,
October 9, 1901.

Sub-enclosure 2 in Enclosure 2 in No. 24.

Maritzburg, October 9, 1901.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, HOWICK, for September.

1. *Sanitation*.—The night soil is removed by Sanitary Contractor; a staff of 75 natives are employed in scavenging and general sanitary work of the camp, i.e., cleaning latrines, wash-houses, &c.

2. *Schools*.—An average of 300 children attend daily.

Subjects taught.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, scripture, Dutch and English.

3. *Hospital*.—A ward is set aside in general hospital for the reception of cases of enteric fever; no case has occurred for the last 15 weeks. There is a camp hospital consisting of three E. P. tents, this is being increased by 6, making 9 E. P. tents for hospital inspection rooms, maternity wards, &c.

One thousand five hundred refugees have arrived since my last report. Several cases of measles and whooping cough appeared amongst them. The general health of the new arrivals is fairly good. A Medical Officer from No. 15 general hospital is assisting in the medical work. A nursing sister has arrived and another is expected shortly.

The sick are supplied with everything they require on order of Medical Officer.

4. *Daily routine*.—The male refugees are employed in various ways. Certain men are in charge of each line, they attend to the ropes and general condition of the tents. In view of the approaching hot weather and the prevalence of zymotic diseases during the summer months, the Medical Officer has suggested a system of disinfection, which is being carried out by the refugees as follows:—every other day two marquees are emptied (the inmates being placed for the time being in two spare tents) and thoroughly disinfected, the floors to the outer pegs being covered with chloride of lime, the tents remain empty for two days, curtain down. In the course of a few weeks the whole camp will have been thoroughly disinfected throughout. Trenches are being deepened to guard against heavy rainfalls.

5. *Religious Instruction*.—Divine service is held daily, Sunday school and Bible classes. Mr. Van der Horst, Dutch Reform Minister, conducts services and resides in camp.

6. *How Refugees are housed*.—In marquees (average 8 per tent) and bell tents.

7. *General remarks*.—The camp has been considerably enlarged during the last month, 50 marquees and 360 bell tents have been erected. Ten latrines and 8 wash-houses are being erected, 9 of the former are completed. A pipe has been laid from the old camp to supply (as a temporary measure) water. A water-cart is running daily. The river being quite near, there is no difficulty as regards washing clothes. The engineers are erecting a new pump for the permanent supply of water for the new section of the camp.

The sanitary contractor has increased his plant to cope with the extra work, four slop carts have been supplied for the removal of damp matter and slops. The equipment for the large increase during this month, was supplied with the least possible delay, and although large numbers of refugees arrived, at very short notice, accommodation and necessary equipment was ready on their arrival sufficient for the time being. Marquees and bell tents were erected as temporary latrines.

The new arrivals express themselves greatly satisfied with the treatment they receive. The large average of children amongst the late arrivals will necessitate large school accommodation. Owing to the presence of whooping cough and measles I think the matter may stand for the present.

G. P. APPLEBY,
Captain,
Garrison Adjutant.

BOER REFUGEE CAMP, HOWICK.

RETURN showing the Number of Inmates, Number of Weekly Sick, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Arrivals, Number of Departures during the month of September, 1901.

	Number of Inmates, 1st of Month.			Total.	Number of Weekly Sick.				Number of Deaths.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.
White ...	87	239	349	675	10	13	16	16	—	—	—	1
Coloured ...	1	1	15	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

	Number of Arrivals.			Number of Departures.			Number of Births and rate of Mortality amongst such.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Births.	Deaths.
White ...	111	680	872	1	4	10	3	—
Coloured ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

G. P. APPLEBY, Captain,
A. P. M.

Pietermaritzburg,
9th October, 1901.

MONTHLY RETURN : Arrivals, Departures, Sick, Number of Deaths and Births, Merebank Refugee Camp.

No. of Inmates 1st of Month.			Total.	Weekly Scale of Sick.				No. of Deaths.				No. of Arrivals during Month.			No. of Departures.			No. of Births and Rate of Mortality amongst same.
Men.	Women.	Children.		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	Last Week.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	Last Week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	15th-21st Total 221 Daily average 31½	22nd-30th Total 223 Daily average 32½	—	—	—	22nd-30th Deaths 16	100 of which 95 are under 16 years of age.	657	803	—	—	—	Births, nil. Total number of deaths among refugees, 6. Percentage, nominal.

DEATHS at Merebank Boer Refugee Camp during the Month of September, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
			Male.	Female.
	—	1	2	3

Total above	...	...	...	...	1,560
Native Servants with Refugees	...	...	...	...	22
					1,582
Less Deaths	...	...	...	...	6
					1,576

H. M. BOUSFIELD,
Cl. Commandant.

W. H. L. O'NEILL,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant.

Merebank Refugee Camp,
Durban, October 5, 1901.

Commandant's Office, Durban.

REPORT ON MERE BANK CAMP, for September, 1901.

Sanitation.—Fairly satisfactory. Dry earth system in use. Refuse removed daily.

Excellent water supply from Durban Corporation main.

Schools.—Not yet formed.

Hospital.—Temporary accommodation in marquees till the huts are completed. Medical Officer resides on the spot. Children are mostly treated in their own tents.

Daily routine.—The inmates of this camp are nearly all women and children; the difficulty of keeping the lines clean, and maintaining discipline, is consequently much increased.

Rations are issued daily from store.

Religious instruction.—No permanent appointment has been made, it being very difficult to find any minister who will do this without remuneration.

How Housed.—In marquees and bell tents, an average of 10 to the former, and 5 to the latter.

Clothing.—Many of these people are in a very poor state, and it is most important to arrange something authorizing clothing to be bought.

General remarks.—The utter absence of men is a serious difficulty; women cannot look after their families and at the same time clean the camp, draw rations, and chop up wood; many of them have neither strength or health to do it. Something like 10 per cent. of men are urgently required, and if they cannot be sent the staff of cleaners &c., must be much increased.

Durban, October 5, 1901.

W. H. L. O'NEILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commandant.

Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, October 31, 1901.

MILITARY SECRETARY, A.H.Q.,

HEREWITH September Report, Burgher Camps.

J. G. MAXWELL, M. G.,
Major-General,
Military Governor, Pretoria.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT. MONTHLY REPORTS, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, October 28, 1901.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF,
South Africa,

I HEREWITH forward the report for the month of September, 1901, on the Refugee Camps, Transvaal.

Since the last monthly report a new camp has been established at Vryburg on the Kimberley line.

On the whole there has been a decided improvement in the general conditions of these camps; the death rate continues high, owing to the continuance of the epidemic of measles, which has relentlessly visited every camp, its type being most virulent and usually complicated with lung trouble.

There has been no serious outbreak of enteric, which speaks well for the general sanitary conditions, especially if the extreme neglect of the Boers in all such matters be taken into consideration, with the enormous difficulty in enforcing the observance of the most elementary rules of sanitation.

I am glad to notice in these reports that we are gradually overcoming the repugnance of the inmates to attend hospital; the medical staff have much to contend against, for if the people are forced into hospital, they conceal disease; again, if they

are not allowed to visit their sick relatives, the hospital becomes unpopular. Visitors are often responsible for much mortality, for they will smuggle food and quack drugs to their sick friends, with fatal results.

It is to be hoped that by education and experience these ignorant prejudices will cease.

With regard to the local Committees of Dutch ladies visiting these camps, it has been found by sad experience that they do far more harm than good; much of the unrest and opposition to rules and regulations are traceable to their influence; they spread malicious rumours, undermine the authority of the officials, distribute quack remedies in opposition to the directions of the medical officers. This was particularly the case at Irene and Johannesburg Camps; consequently, I have forbidden their visits.

I have also had difficulties with the spiritual advisers; the majority of these gentlemen cannot disassociate themselves from politics, and do much to encourage the feeling of oppression and depression that not unnaturally exists.

It is, moreover, undoubtedly true that these ladies and gentlemen encourage the attitude of contempt openly displayed towards those who have voluntarily surrendered by those whose relatives are still on commando. This feeling has, however, been, to a great extent, counteracted, by sending to Natal the families of those still on commando, and those who entertain towards us bitter feelings.

I have also been able to reduce, to some extent, the more crowded camps. Some 6,000 have thus been sent away, and I hope still further to be able to reduce such camps as Middelburg, Potchefstroom, and Irene.

During the past month the Ladies' Commission, under Mrs. Fawcett, have visited the following Transvaal Camps:—

Barberton,
Balmoral,
Belfast,
Irene,
Johannesburg,
Klerksdorp,
Krugersdorp,
Middelburg,
Mafeking,
Potchefstroom,
Vereeniging,
Vryburg.

They have made various suggestions, all of which will receive immediate attention. These recommendations refer in the main to increase of appliances for sanitation, increased hospital accommodation, improvements of water supply, and various suggestions as to the management and interior economy of the camps. Most of their recommendations had already been foreseen and arranged for, and I am informed the necessary material is now on the way up.

At their suggestion I have requested Lord Milner to telegraph to England for a number of doctors and trained nurses, for there seems no possibility of any further supply from South Africa.

I had applied to the various Uitlander Committees at the coast for suitable young ladies to act as assistants to the Camp Matrons, detailing exactly what was wanted, but those selected and sent up have generally proved not only unsuitable but unwilling.

The Commission condemned Mr. Gardner, the Superintendent of Middelburg Camp, as inefficient; as Dr. Kendal Franks had also reported unfavourably on this official, I have now replaced him, and I hope his successor will be more satisfactory.

As fast as the necessary appliances arrive, the site of the Middelburg Camp is being shifted to a more favourable spot.

The schools in these camps are most popular, and gradually, as a better class of teacher arrive, I trust the improvement will be still more marked.

I am glad to say that there is now a good prospect of obtaining from the coast material, the want of which has hampered the Superintendents. I hope very shortly to materially improve the hospital accommodation, the water supply, and arrange for the construction of much needed appliances, such as baths, destructors, tanks for boiling water, and store houses.

I have brought to the notice of Lord Milner and the Administration of this Colony the urgent necessity for the prompt establishment of a Government orphanage. To my mind it is most essential. There are a considerable number of orphans in the various camps. We have had no difficulty so far in getting them looked after and taken into other families, so long as they are fed and clothed by Government, but it would be distinctly to their advantage were they properly looked after, and trained to be useful members of society.

Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., is completing his inspection of the Transvaal camps, and is now engaged on the Western line at Mafeking and Vryburg.

With reference to the mortality in these camps, it should be borne in mind that the majority of the healthy men amongst the Boers are either on commando or prisoners of war, and that the inmates of these camps consist mainly of old men (many with chronic diseases), sickly men, and boys (who for these reasons have been exempted from commando), and of women and children. The death rate is further affected by the insanitary habits of the majority, by the use of noxious drugs and remedies, by their wilful disobedience of the doctor's orders, and their extraordinary obstinacy in following out their own habits of life.

No doubt also the fact that under the exigencies of the present circumstances Boer families are unable to trek from the high to the low veldt, according to the season of the year, as is their custom, necessarily affects their health.

Owing to these combined circumstances, which render the work of the officials extremely arduous and difficult, the greatest credit is due to those who succeed in overcoming them.

As regards the Natal camps, arrangements have recently been made, with your approval, that these camps should be administered by Civil Authorities.

Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor of Natal, has very kindly consented to undertake a general supervision, and he has appointed Sir T. Murray, K.C.M.G., as General Superintendent. A large camp, capable of containing 10,000 refugees, is now in process of formation at Merebank, near Durban.

According to present arrangements, Sir T. Murray is authorised to open an Imprest Account with the Chief Paymaster, Natal, and his accounts will be sent up to the Head Office, Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria, for audit.

The Natal camps will now, as far as circumstances permit, be run on similar lines to those of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor.

October 27, 1901.

Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

(G. S. 424.)

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Pretoria,

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria, October 25, 1901.

HEREWITH I beg to submit Report for the month of September, 1901, viz.:—

1. Statistical Return of Inmates, Sick and Deaths in Burgher Camps.
2. Fortnightly Returns as supplied to A. H. Q.
3. *Circulars*:—

No. 79, *re* Assistants to Camp Matrons.

No. 82, *re* paying attention to circulars, letters and telegrams.

4. Memorandum in reference to Administration of Burgher Camps, Transvaal.
5. Dr. Kendal Franks's Reports on :—
 Heidelberg.*
 Standerton.†
 Vereeniging.
 Volksrust.‡
6. Report, Pretoria Government Relief Committee.
7. Report, Van der Hoven's Drift Camp.
8. General, Monthly and Medical Reports from individual camps.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

(G. S. 424.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, October 30, 1901.

SIR,

In handing you the Reports for the month of September, I have to remark, with reference to the—

Balmoral Camp.—That the lighting arrangements of the Hospital tents have now been put on a satisfactory basis and proper lamps provided.

Belfast Camp.—In consequence of the attack on the camp at Belfast, and to the fact that a conspiracy was discovered whereby the wives of men on commando were endeavouring to collect clothing, to be smuggled across the line, the Officer Commanding caused all clothing in Poynton's Store to be removed to the railway station, and directed that no clothing should be supplied to anyone without a written order from him.

With reference to the Doctor's report on the Mafeking Camp, as he saw it when he first arrived, provision has been made for supplying all the requirements suggested by him.

Standerton Report.—The circumstances related by the Doctor, as to the overcrowding of sick persons in tents, had not been reported to head office, but this condition has long since been remedied.

Volksrust Camp.—The Camp Matron's Staff has been adequately increased, and her department is giving every satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

* See pp. 296-299 of [Cd. 819].

† See pp. 300-302 of [Cd. 819].

‡ See pp. 303-305 of [Cd. 819].

Enclosure 1 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

TOTAL List of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for Month ending 30th September, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 30th September, 1901.				Average daily Sick.				Per cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton...	1,928	316	750	862	44	3	8	33	2·28	56	...	3	53
Balmoral ...	2,262	287	889	1,086	22	1	6	15	·96	37	4	5	28
Belfast ...	1,566	293	563	710	58	1	11	46	3·7	50	...	7	43
Heidelberg	2,241	485	778	978	37	2	6	29	1·65	50	6	4	40
Irene ...	4,277	979	1,506	1,792	322	28	94	200	7·52	80	3	15	62
Johannesburg	3,175	670	1,158	1,347	44	6	7	31	1·38	39	3	5	31
Klerksdorp	4,512	508	1,710	2,294	98	4	22	72	2·17	147	6	13	128
Krugerdsorp	5,299	994	1,977	2,328	221	9	68	144	4·17	125	3	10	112
Middelburg	6,208	1,176	2,347	2,685	722	119	361	242	1·16	102	10	19	73
Mafeking ...	5,245	885	1,940	2,420	301	14	20	267	5·73	155	9	23	123
Nylstroom	1,851	332	684	835	80	5	29	46	4·32	54	2	9	43
Pietersburg	3,612	942	1,235	1,435	390	83	128	179	10·79	86	5	15	66
Potchefstroom	7,598	1,179	2,802	3,617	119	6	38	75	1·56	94	6	15	73
Standerton	3,049	647	1,116	1,286	29	1	5	23	·95	125	6	15	104
Vereeniging	970	183	333	454	91	7	12	72	5·97	40	...	1	39
Volksrust...	5,090	692	2,271	2,127	304	39	76	189	9·38	129	11	12	106
Lydenburg	42	8	16	18	22	11	6	5	5·23	...	...	...	...
Vryheid ...	219	16	121	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pretoria Relief	1,833	160	663	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Burg Relief	4,337	404	1,513	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	65,314	11,156	24,372	29,786	2,904	339	897	1,668	4·44	1,369	74	171	1,124

Enclosure 2 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in BURGHER CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, for two weeks ending 15th September, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, August 30th	10,496	22,036	25,983	58,515
In Camp, September 15th	10,377	21,809	26,196	58,382

In addition to the above the following are in receipt of Government relief :—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	151	696	1,054	1,901
Johannesburg	338	1,932	2,625	4,895

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Deaths in Burgher Camps, August 30th to September 15th.	26	96	537	659

During the past two weeks 79 children have been born, and of these 13 have died.

General Superintendent.

RETURN, showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in BURGHER CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, for two weeks ending 15th September, 1901.

NATIVES.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, August 30th	695	394	740	1,829
In Camp, September 15th	679	386	734	1,799

Deaths for two weeks Total 7
Births for two weeks „ 3

In Camps under control of Army Labour Depot :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
3,942	5,763	13,090	22,795

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for two weeks ending 15th September, 1901.

Camp.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
Barberton	5	19	7
Balmoral	2	5	4
Belfast	3	20	6
Heidelberg	6	15	2
Irene	7	14	12
Johannesburg	2	9	7
Klerksdorp... ..	10	48	14
Krugersdorp	15	46	3
Middelburg	15	14	4
Mafeking	4	16	11
Nylstroom	6	14	13
Pietersburg	12	15	13
Potchefstroom	8	16	7
Standerton... ..	—	—	—
Vereeniging	2	15	10
Volksrust	10	42	11
Total	107	308	124

This does not include Standerton, from which Camp no Return has yet been received.

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Deaths among Children for two weeks ending September 15, 1901.

STANDERTON.

Under 1 year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years and 12 years.
5	7	9

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for two weeks ending 30th September, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camps, 15th September	10,377	21,809	26,196	58,382
In Camps, 30th September	10,581	22,226	26,599	59,406

In addition to the above the following are in receipt of Government Relief :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pretoria	160	663	1,010	1,833
Johannesburg	404	1,513	2,420	4,337

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Deaths in Burgher Camps for 2 weeks ending 30th September.	49	69	477	595

During the past 2 weeks 96 children have been born, and of these 23 have died.
This return of Births does not include Mafeking.

General Superintendent.

RETURN showing number of Inmates, Deaths, and Births in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for two weeks ending 30th September, 1901.

NATIVES.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Camp, 15th September	679	386	734	1,799
In Camp, 30th September	737	503	801	2,040

Deaths for two weeks Total 15
Births for two weeks „ Nil.

No returns for the month of September have been received from the Army Labour Dépôt.

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of deaths among Children in Burgher Camps, Transvaal, for two weeks ending 30th September, 1901.

Camps.	Under 1 year.	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 12 years.
Barberton	6	16	—
Balmoral	6	4	7
Belfast	4	9	2
Heidelberg	11	5	2
Irene	6	14	8
Johannesburg	4	8	1
Klerksdorp... ..	14	30	11
Krugersdorp	9	31	8
Middelburg	17	15	8
Mafeking	—	—	—
Nylstroom	8	—	1
Pietersburg	11	11	4
Potchefstroom	9	22	11
Standerton... ..	19	55	30
Vereeniging	7	2	1
Volksrust	11	23	8
Total	142	245	102

The Return from Mafeking has not yet been received.

General Superintendent.

Enclosure 3 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

(Circular No. 79.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts, Pretoria,

DEAR SIR,

October 10, 1901.

Assistants to Camp Matrons.

As the Boer women who have been appointed assistants to the camp matron, perform their duties in a very unsatisfactory manner it has been decided to replace them with young women of British parentage, who will be impartial in the distribution of clothing and medical comforts.

With this object in view I am sending you young ladies from the coast, and on their arrival you will please dismiss the most unsuitable of the Boer women who are at present acting as assistants to the camp matron.

These new assistants are engaged at a salary of £4 a month, tent accommodation, rations and uniform. Please advise me when they arrive, giving their names.

If you require any further assistance and will let me know I will see what can be done in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

The Superintendent.

(Circular. No. 82.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts, Pretoria,
October 12, 1901.

Superintendents are particularly reminded of the importance of giving prompt attention to the carrying out of all instructions contained in circulars, letters, and telegrams.

Attention is particularly directed to the following circulars:—

- No. A 1. *Re* acknowledging receipt of stores, correspondence, &c.
- No. 44. „ advising their superintendents when despatching refugees to their camps.
- No. 8. „ sanitation and discipline of camp.
- No. 13. „ destruction of typhoid stools.
- No. 21. „ sending aged and other infirm persons to other camps.
- No. 43. „ monthly report.
- No. 59. „ distribution of medical comforts and extra ration.
- No. 64. „ compelling sick persons to enter hospital.
- No. 70. „ supplying refugees with identification tickets.
- No. 73. „ sanitation of camp.
- No. 76. „ encouraging industrial pursuits.

You will send in with as little delay as possible a detailed report of what has been done by you in regard to matters referred to in circular No. 73.

General Superintendent.

Enclosure 4 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

(G. S. 1122.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts, Pretoria,
Memorandum in reference to the Administration of Burgher Camps in the
Transvaal Colony.

The following documents are embodied herein for reference:—

1. Staff employed in each Burgher Camp, showing remuneration and allowances.
2. Circulars issued for instruction and guidance of superintendents.
3. Doctor Kendal Franks' monthly Report on Klerksdorp Camp.
4. Specimen Report showing stores and medical comforts received and issued, also circular memorandum giving instructions regarding these returns.
5. Census register.
6. Details of procedure in the purchase of stores, &c.

The control of Burgher Camps in this Colony is vested in the Military Governor, and is administered by a General Superintendent, assisted by an adequate staff of officials acting immediately under the direction of the Military Governor.

The Head Office in Pretoria appoints all officials at the various camps, issuing all necessary instructions, receives and treats all correspondence connected with Burgher Camps in their relation with other Departments, keeps accounts, makes all necessary purchases of food, clothing, and equipment or obtains by requisition from various Army Departments such stores, transport and assistance generally as may be conveniently granted.

Each camp is under the charge of a superintendent who is responsible for the Government of his camp and is invested with the entire control of its affairs, subject to the instructions of Head Office. He is selected for the post on proof that he possesses good judgment and sound sense, uprightness, a clear understanding of his responsibility, energy and aptitude for management. He is permitted a large discretionary power in the regulation of the internal affairs of his camp.

The principal officials appointed to assist in regulating the camp, are one or more medical officers, a hospital matron, with a staff of nurses varying in number according to the requirements of the camp, a dispenser in charge of the drugs and medical comforts, a Camp Matron with a staff of assistants, a storekeeper, and necessary clerks.

The duties of Camp Matron are clearly defined in Circular No. 66 (copy attached). Cases of sickness in tents are reported by her to the Medical Officer, who should detail one or more nurses to visit such cases, and again report to him; all cases requiring his personal attention are then visited by him, and on his order, if necessary, are removed to the hospital. It is the duty of the Camp Matron to see that the Doctor's orders are carried out in such cases as are allowed to remain in their tents. Goods

for free distribution, and articles given to indigents by the Superintendents are conveyed through the department of the Camp Matron. It has been found that young women chosen from amongst the refugees make very useful probationary nurses, under a discreet matron; they are paid 2s. 6d. per day, have a uniform provided (which remains the property of the hospital if the girls leave), and mess at the hospital quarters.

The same result has not been experienced with regard to assistants to the Camp Matron; partisanship has free play in this department, and produces much friction; it has therefore been decided to obtain, if possible, young women from the coast to act as assistants to the Camp Matrons. They are to get £4 per month, a uniform, and mess with the Camp Matron. For a supply of such young women the various Uitlander Committees have been applied to. It is found that in almost all cases the Boer families have much greater reliance on the impartiality of English women than they have on women of their own race. Great patience and caution have to be exercised in the distribution of articles free of charge; each member of the community seems to regard such things as if he or she had a greater right to them than any other member—regardless of less or greater need. Great artfulness in concealing hidden resources and displaying assumed indigence is exhibited in many cases, and the kindly matron needs much wit to detach the truly indigent from the impostor.

The majority of Boer men and women are easily managed with firmness, kindness and impartiality, but they are easily made suspicious and distrustful by crafty propagandists, who so often assume the guise of the man of God, or the women of benevolent committees.

It will be noted from a perusal of Circular No. 76, that it is enjoined on Superintendents to find employment for men whenever possible; it is found that many of the men have aptitude for various industrial pursuits, and can supply their requirements in the way of furniture, if material is provided. It is better to provide material on the principle of payment in kind than to make cash payments. For instance—if a man applies for wood and hide for the purpose of making a chair or bedstead—he should have the material given on condition that he first makes similar articles in like quantities for the Superintendent, who will then remunerate him by giving him the necessary material to enable him to make articles for himself; the articles so obtained by the Superintendent are thus available for distribution to old people or other feeble folk. The same arrangement applies equally well to the making of boots and shoes.

Men are also employed as workers in maintaining the camp, striking and erecting tents, providing for drainage transport, sanitary work, &c. Head men may be designated corporals, and have charge of gangs; the corporal gets 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day in addition to his rations, the labourer gets from 1s. to 2s. per day, also in addition to his rations.

It is desirable, for many reasons, to employ natives to do the more repugnant part of sanitary work; these are paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day for such duty. Skilled workmen, such as carpenters, get from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day, and are employed in the erection of buildings and make coffins, which may unhappily be necessary. It is difficult to find employment for women beyond what has already been indicated in the way of assistants to matrons, but it is desirable that, when it becomes necessary to provide them or their children with clothing, they should be supplied with the material, and that they should make the articles they require, rather than that ready-made clothing should be provided. It is not noticeable, however, that the majority of women in the camps find time hang heavily—the daily round of domestic duties, preparing food, cooking, tending the children and gossiping fills up the day, and this is their accustomed lot.

It is found convenient to issue rations once a week. The women make their bread, and it is baked in ovens provided in convenient places in the camp, and heated by men specially appointed for that duty. Arrangements are being made for boiling all drink water in the camps. The same equipment provides hot water for making coffee, mixing milk, &c., and economises fuel. Iron tanks of 400-gallon capacity are built in over a convenient fire grate, provided with chimney stack of sufficient height to give the necessary draught. Washing places are provided and screens for bathing when a stream is available, otherwise baths are placed in tents suitably arranged.

In view of the scarcity of tents, it is recommended that canvas shelters be largely used in Natal, where the requisite material is cheaper than it is in this Colony. The accompanying tracing* shows the dimensions and style of hut recommended. The

* Not reproduced.

four corners posts may be rough poles, and should be well planted into the ground; the covering can be obtained by using disused railway tarpaulins, which can be made to serve the purpose admirably. If a sufficient quantity of these tarpaulins could be got, the expense of the huts would be greatly reduced.

Any further information will be readily given if in our power to do so.

Enclosure 5 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

REPORT BY DR. KENDAL FRANKS, C.B., ON THE REFUGEE CAMP AT VEREENIGING.

This camp, which was formed in December, 1900, lies on a good site, south-south-west of the railway station. Though limited in extent, the site is well chosen. Most of the ground for miles around is flat, and in wet weather liable to become marshy; but the camp occupies ground slightly higher on the north-west than the surrounding land. The site slopes gently downward to the south-east, where it ends in a flat plain, through which the Vaal River winds. Hence, in wet weather, the trenches round the tents, which are well made, and which communicate with trenches running downhill at the sides of the streets, should keep the camp drained and the interior of the tents dry when all the country round were in a soaked and marshy state. On the north-east side of the camp is a broad belt of vacant ground, which separates the Refugee Camp from the camp of the Burgher Scouts above and the Kaffir location below. Were it necessary to increase the size of the camp, it could not be extended in this direction. On the side facing south-west there is a space for expansion, limited by a wire entanglement which has been put up for military purposes. Two, or possibly three, more rows of tents could be put up here. This I would recommend to be done, not with the view of increasing the number of refugees, but because in the camp as it now stands the tents in several quarters are too close together, and require weeding out.

The Superintendent of this camp is Mr. Berton Tucker. He is assisted by the clerk, Mr. Rogerson, and by the storekeeper, A. H. Bates. There were in camp on September 24th 973 refugees, consisting of 183 men, 333 women, and 457 children. It must be understood that by children it is meant all under the age of 12; all above that age are reckoned as adults.

The camp is divided into two parts, one the burgher camp proper, the other the Burgher Scout camp. In this latter camp are 28 Scouts and their families, and a few old men, in all 125 people. These Scouts are burghers who are now assisting the British. They are under the jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal and the Intelligence Officer, and are chiefly engaged in bringing in cattle and horses from the surrounding districts. They are allowed to retain for their own future use 75 per cent. of the sheep and cattle they bring in, but they must hand over all the horses to the authorities. No. 1 photograph shows part of this camp, with a mounted Scout who has just come in. Most of them have brought their own tents with them, which they have been allowed to pitch very much to suit their own convenience. Being employed as scouts, they are not under the same supervision and discipline as those in the other camp; hence their camp is neither so clean nor so orderly as the other.

A branch railway line, connecting the coal mines with Vereeniging Station, passes in a curving direction between these two camps. It makes a very useful dividing line, besides supplying coal at a very cheap rate, 6d. and 1s. a bag according to quality, to the people in the camp. This burgher camp contains among its inhabitants 67 burghers who have taken the oath of allegiance. Nearly all the people come from the district south of the railway connecting Potchefstroom and Heidelberg, between this line and the Vaal. They are for the most part a superior class of burgher, better educated and more advanced in the manners and arts of civilisation; therefore I found the interior of the tents, as a rule, were cleaner and better kept than elsewhere. Most of them were comfortably furnished, and many of them carpeted. I saw one very roomy square Boer tent, spotlessly clean, and apparently new; I was informed that it was made by the women who occupied it, after their arrival in the camp, and was used as a sitting room. I found three women inside it, two with sewing machines, all hard at work making clothes. In another I found a woman making jam tarts; the table was covered with them. In another I found four young

women, all well dressed, and looking clean, and in good condition. There was also a boy, about six, in the tent; his arms and legs were bare; he was perfectly grimy with old, ingrained dirt. The women seemed quite surprised when I suggested the use of soap and water in his case. It is surprising that even amongst those who keep their tents and their own persons, as far as is visible, clean, as a rule the children, with the exception of those who attend school, are totally neglected as far as cleanliness goes. In the tents I have rarely seen a child even passably clean. The camp is composed of:—

Three large marquees, measuring 54 feet long by 22 feet wide. One is used as a store tent. It does very well during the dry season, but, when the rains begin, some other protection for the store will be required. One marquee is used as a place for issuing rations, and one is used for a school for the younger children.

10 E.P. tents, or medium-sized marquees. Eight of these form the hospital, one is used as a church, and one acts as a place for storage.

15 Boer or square tents, which the refugees have brought in with them, and *215 bell tents*, accommodating on an average five people each.

In addition to the regular inhabitants of the camp, there are here temporarily 51 Free Staters, or rather who, before the annexation on May 24th, 1900, were subjects of the Orange Free State. These are merely accommodated in this camp until transport can be provided to convey them to camps in the Orange River Colony.

This camp is not enclosed in any way by a barbed wire or other fence, and yet the Superintendent informs me that hitherto no one has left the camp to rejoin those on commando.

The general supervision of the camp, under the superintendent, is entrusted to a Camp Commandant, Mr. Piet van der Westhuizen. I saw a good deal of him, and consider his a very excellent appointment. His staff consists of a sanitary overseer, a man in charge of the transport, and a man in charge of the water wagon. These have all got natives to assist them in their various duties. Under the Commandant also are seven burgher police, who were first appointed on August 19th. Previous to this convalescent soldiers were employed as a military police. The burgher police are for the most part on duty at night. The burghers in the camp being mostly of an orderly and good class, the Superintendent does not find that the services of the police are required during the day.

It is the duty of the inmates of a tent, not only to sweep up the immediate surroundings of the tent, but that portion of half the street which lies in front of the tent. Where the people in one tent end, the people in the next tent begin. Thus the grounds all round the tents, and the streets, are swept by the people themselves. The little dust heaps are removed by Kaffirs to a dust pit about 100 yards away, in wheelbarrows. The "square" in the camp, and the surroundings of the camp itself, are cleaned by native labour. If the camp work is not properly done, the Camp Commandant remonstrates, and, if this is insufficient, reports to the Superintendent, who has not found it necessary to resort to punishment in order to have his orders carried out. That this work is carried out satisfactorily, I was convinced by what I saw. Though owing to draught the camp was very dusty, nevertheless every street was clean, and I found more tents, proportionately, with the flaps raised than in most of the others.

With the exception of certain quarters of the camp where the tents were too close together, and to which I called the Superintendent's notice, the general lines of the camp are good and the tents well pitched. The photograph, No. 2, shows one of the streets, it also illustrates the gentle slope upon which the camp is pitched.

It will be seen that, including the Commandant, there are only 11 burghers employed in camp work. The camp is a small one, and the work is well done by these burghers with the assistance of the kaffirs. But there are 109 able bodied men, some of whom have been out on commando, and these have little, if anything, to do. I think it would be well, as far as possible, to employ more of these men on the work of the camp, and when possible dispense with the native in the burgher camps.

A so-called Camp Matron, Mrs. Stillwell, an English Colonial, was appointed on August 9th. She is almost entirely engaged in distributing clothing and gifts to those requiring them and in preparing *layettes* for those women who are likely

to want them. She is very assiduous in the discharge of these duties, and I would advise that she be henceforth styled "The Relief Matron." She is not qualified to undertake the other and, in my opinion, the more important duties of a Camp Matron, such as visiting the tents, looking after and reporting on cases of sickness, and seeing to the cleanliness of the tents and their inmates, more especially of the children. These duties are at present performed by five women in the camp, each of whom has a district. They are supposed to, and in many cases do, report to the Camp Commandant. But as a rule they apply for assistance and advice to Sister Hannah, a trained nurse in the hospital, who, now that the epidemic of measles has practically worn itself out, does not find sufficient work in the hospital to occupy her time, and who, therefore, devotes nearly all her energies and her time to work in the camp. I would recommend that she be officially recognised and appointed as Camp Matron, leaving the relief work to the hands of Mrs. Stillwell.

In the middle of the camp there are four ovens, shown in Photograph No. 3, in which the people bake their own bread, and most excellent bread it is. Immediately above and behind these ovens is seen a large hot-water tank, which the people use for making their coffee and for other purposes. It is intended to erect four more similar ovens.

The water supply of the camp comes from a good spring on the other side of the Vaal River. This is very well at present, because the river is low and the drift is fordable, but when the rainy season has set in and the river rises, it will be impossible to draw water for the camp from this source. Therefore, I am of opinion that efforts should at once be made to find water and sink wells, otherwise recourse will have to be made to the river, which will necessitate the erection of more tanks for boiling water before distribution. The water from this spring at present used is brought over in a large tank cart. The photograph (4) shows the distribution taking place in the "square" in the camp.

The school consists of a hut made of corrugated iron, 39 feet long by 18 feet wide, and of a marquee measuring 54 feet long and 22 feet wide. Both the tables and the forms consist of planks of wood supported on empty wooden cases. Wood for making proper desks and forms has been sent up, and is stored away. With the number of unemployed burghers in the camp it is to be regretted that so little has as yet been done to fit up the school with proper furniture. In the other camps I have seen excellent desks and forms made for the school by the men in the camp, and there is no valid reason why the same should not have been done here.

The head schoolmaster is Mr. C. Ebens, an English Colonial. He has four female teachers under him, two of whom are daughters of Mrs. Stillwell, the relief matron. There are 237 children on the school register. When I visited there were 158 in attendance. The causes for the non-attendance of so many children are, first, the epidemic of measles which has been prevalent in the camp for the past two months, and which carried off 20 of the scholars. A few of those who have recovered have come back to school, but most of the convalescents are not yet well enough to return. In the next place there is a Dutch minister at present in the camp preparing the elder children for confirmation, and while his classes are being held these children cannot resume their school work. The general appearance of the children at their lessons was most encouraging. They looked comparatively clean, very happy, and interested in their lessons. Several of the children, who had no knowledge whatever of English before they came in the camp, read quite nicely to me out of their reading book. I noticed several grown-up girls among them, one especially, who looked about 18 or 19 years old. She was learning, for the first time in her life, to read and write, and was very pleased at the commendation she received for the progress she had made. The number of scholars on the books is, I consider, very good—237 out of 457 children in camp. Allowing for the number of infants, and those too young to enter school, I think the attendance is very encouraging. There can be no doubt whatever that any prejudices or doubts which the parents may originally have entertained as to their children attending an English school is fast dying out, and quite a keenness in the matter of education is developing in the majority of the camps. Wherever the contrary is observed the fault lies with the schoolmaster or the Superintendent. I allude to this here because I consider that compulsion in the matter of school attendance would be a great mistake, and would probably defeat its own ends. In all matters concerning health, cleanliness, and

sanitation, I hold that compulsion is justifiable and necessary in the interests of the whole camp, but in educational matters the results would be injurious. Compulsion would increase instead of allaying prejudice, and the burghers would be certain to attribute it to a desire on our part to destroy their nationality and to Anglicise them.

There is also a night school here for adults, the attendance at which varies. The night before my visit there were 30 men present. The District Commissioner, Captain Bentinck, takes a very special interest in these schools. He not only visits the several classes every morning, but he teaches in the night school three nights in the week himself.

The hospital consists of eight marquees, or E.P. tents, and seven bell tents. Only five marquees are at present required for patients, each containing six beds. In the 30 beds there were only 17 patients, 11 of whom were suffering from enteric in a very mild form. All the beds are provided with wire wove mattresses, and the bed clothes were scrupulously clean; nothing better could have been desired in any hospital. One marquee was used as a dispensary. Some cupboards are much needed, as at present the drugs are kept in the cases in which they arrive. Another marquee acts as a bedroom for the matron, Sister Moore, and the head nurse, Sister Hannah. There are two comfortable hospital beds in this marquee, but no furniture. Empty wooden cases serve the purpose of washhand stands, dressing table, and chairs. This should not be. Another marquee is at present used as a sitting and dining room for the nurses, as it is not at present required for patients. The bell tents are used as quarters for the doctor, the dispenser, probationers, native servants. One is used as a mortuary.

There is not much sickness in camp at present, as the epidemic of measles is practically over. Thus during the week ending September 20th there were nine men, eight women, and 43 children sick in camp. Of these 60 cases, 12 were from measles and 21 enteric. In the week ending August 16th there were, on the other hand, 260 cases of illness, of which 255 were from measles alone. That is, 15 men, 30 women, and 210 children. In the following week, ending August 23rd, there were 164 sick, of which 158 were due to measles. All the other weeks in August and September tell a similar tale, namely, that measles had been responsible for nearly all the sickness in the camp, that is now almost over, and that there is a slight but steady increase in the number of enteric cases. Thus, in weeks ending August 15th and August 22nd there were no cases of enteric.

In the next week, ending August 26th, there were 14 cases.

In the next week, ending September 6th, there were 14 cases.

In the next week, ending September 13th, there were 13 cases.

In the next week, ending September 20th, there were 22 cases.

During the month of August there were 50 deaths, 31 of which were due to measles, and seven to pneumonia and bronchitis, probably following on measles. There were only two deaths from enteric.

From September 1st to 23rd inclusive, there were 33 deaths, of which 15 were due to measles and five to enteric.

I think, on the whole, this may be considered a satisfactory state of affairs, taking everything into consideration; but it is to be feared that enteric may in the near future account for a good deal of sickness in the camp.

I have no special comment to make on the rations. They are as good in quality as elsewhere, the amount issued is the same. The meat, until quite lately, has been above the average supplied either to the burgher camps or to our own troops, because they get the first pick of the animals which are brought in from the surrounding districts. Also here the supply of fuel is very good on account of their proximity to the coal mines.

Those who can afford to pay for it get a bag of coal for 6d., or for 1s. if of best quality. Those who cannot afford to buy it are given as much as they require.

In conclusion I would suggest in this camp:—

1. That two more rows of tents be pitched on the south-west side of the camp, to relieve the congestion of tents in certain parts of the camp.

2. That more burghers be employed in camp work, as in making desks, forms, and cupboards for the school, and in other work in the camp.

3. That Sister Hannah be appointed Camp Matron, and Mrs. Stillwell be styled "Relief Matron."

4. That some furniture be supplied for the Matron and Sister Hannah's marquee.

5. That wells be sought for, and sunk.

KENDAL FRANKS.

Enclosure 6 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE, PRETORIA.

REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

The NETT REDUCTION in the number drawing relief amounts to 31 families, representing 62 women and 108 children—170 persons.

The TOTAL REDUCTIONS were as follows :—

—	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Sent to Burgher Camps... ..	24	5	36	71
Gave up rations, now self-supporting... ..	32	4	43	71
Reductions made in allowances to 19 families still drawing.	—	10	5	13
Total	56	19	84	155

The ADDITIONS during the month were as under :—

—	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Old applications renewed for various reasons	7	2	7	17
New applications granted	7	6	7	19
Employees	11	14	8	11
Total	25	22	22	47

Particulars *re* number drawing relief and cost of feeding will be seen by reference to Annexure A.

The deaths among recipients of relief in town were 17, as against 15 in August. (*See* Van Der Hoven's Drift Report.)

The staff at the Relief Committee's store has been reduced as under :—

Whites From 16 to 13.
Natives... .. „ 9 to 7.

The supply of meat from the Cold Storage Company was discontinued on September 5, and arrangements made for slaughtering captured stock, thus effecting a considerable reduction as compared with August return.

FRED. LANCE,
Executive Member of Committee.

ANNEXURE A.—RETURN FOR MONTH ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
September 7th	154	719	1,111	1,984	15,313
September 14th	151	696	1,054	1,901	16,693
September 21st	161	679	1,041	1,881	16,727
September 30th	160	663	1,010	1,833	16,644
					65,377

Average number of persons, 1,900.

Nominal value of tokens, £1,634 8s. 6d.

Special rations issued in town and at station—adults, 1,750 ; children, 1,548.

Daily average of rations—adults 58 ; children 51.

Actual cost of relief in food (reckoned at cost prices) as follows :—

Town for tokens and rations	...	..	...	£699	4	4
Medical comforts	...	...	...	20	2	9
				£719	7	1

Estimated value of meat from captured stock, 3,681 lbs. @ 1s., £184 1s., not included in cost of £719 7s. 1d.

FRED. LANCE,
Executive Member of Committee

Enclosure 7 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

Van der Hoven's Drift Camp, Pretoria,
September 30, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

ON instructions from the Military Governor the Government Relief Committee took over this camp on the 27th ultimo. As stated in report of 31st ultimo, the appointments and conveniences at the camp were very incomplete and the Committee decided to supplement these.

Staff.—The staff consists of a Supervisor, Assistant and Issuer.

Cleaning of Camp.—The Issuer sees to the cleaning of the camp.

Sanitary.—The town sanitary cart calls regularly to remove rubbish, &c. There are, at present, two latrines in the camp, and others are in course of erection.

Rations.—The ticket system has been introduced, and refugees are rationed on the latest scale once a week.

Hospital.—A marquee tent has been erected as a hospital, with the usual equipment and accessories, also a kitchen with a stove and the necessary utensils for cooking.

Nurses.—The hospital was at first in charge of nurse Van Smallen, from Irene; this lady, however, did not give satisfaction, she was therefore discharged, and nurse A. de Villiers appointed, subsequently, Mrs. Steemans was appointed assistant nurse, and the hospital arrangements now work satisfactorily.

Soup Kitchen.—Attached to the camp is a soup kitchen, run by Mrs. Carinus, one of the Honorary Members of the Committee. Generally the Benevolent Society supply the meat for the soup, but occasionally the Government Relief Committee also

supply meat, besides supplying all the wood and coal necessary in addition to barley, rice, oats, &c.

Bake Ovens.—For the use of the Refugees in camp two bake ovens have been erected.

Hot-water Tanks.—A tank capable of holding 100 gallons has been erected to provide hot water for the use of Refugees in camp.

Store.—A marquee tent is used at present as a store, but an iron building is being erected and will be completed shortly.

Number of Refugees.—When the Government Relief Committee took over the camp on 27th August, 1901, there were 511 souls in it, since then 348 have come in and 674 have been sent to various places, leaving in camp, at date, 185 souls.

Health of the Camp.—This has been fairly good; some cases of sickness have occurred, chiefly amongst children, the ailments being measles, influenza, inflammation of the lungs, dysentery.

Deaths.—During the month there were seven deaths in camp.

Doctor.—Dr. Wilson has been appointed Medical Officer for the camp, and he attends daily.

Medicines.—These are obtained on the Doctor's prescription from the dispensary.

Medical Comforts.—A stock of these is kept at the camp, and issued to the hospital, and generally in the camp on the Doctor's order.

Tent Visiting.—The tents are visited daily by the nurse. The Doctor also inspects the tents from time to time.

Telephonic Communication.—This has been sanctioned, and the camp will shortly be connected with the Secretary's office; connection with the Exchange being impossible at present owing to lack of room in the Exchange office.

Yours faithfully,

J. SONTER,
Secretary,
Government Relief Committee,
Pretoria.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

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BARBER-
TON.

A.—BARBERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, BARBERTON, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	295	744	899			
Arrivals	30	17	9			
Births	—	—	13			
Total	—	—	—	325	761	921
Departures... ..	9	8	6			
Deaths	—	3	53			
Total	—	—	—	9	11	59
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	316	750	862

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	4	11	56
„ „ 13 „	2	10	30
„ „ 20 „	1	6	24
„ „ 27 „	4	4	23

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	7
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	43
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	3	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
„ 50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	3	53

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	24	Enteric	—	Heart Disease ...	—
Diarrhoea	8	Whooping Cough...	—	Other Diseases ...	9
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	14	Maramus	1		

B. GRAUMANN,
Camp Superintendent.

REPORT FOR MONTH ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

BARBER-
TON.

Burgher Camp, Barberton.

Arrivals and Departures.—During the month there were 56 arrivals, and 23 of the inmates left for other parts, leaving a total of 1,928 ration-drawing people, as detailed in statistical returns herewith.

Water.—We have been exceptionally fortunate in getting all required; generally about this time of the year the small supply has had to be regulated to certain hours of the day, even when the population was much smaller.

Building.—It has been necessary to build an iron lean-to to the present Commissariat issuing store, which will take a few days to complete.

Lady Visitors.—Two ladies from England, a Miss Hogg and Miss Taylor, spent several days in the camp, whom I allowed every facility to gather information as to the condition of and circumstances generally of the inmates.

They made a tent-to-tent visitation of the whole camp, accompanied by an interpreter, and before leaving expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied that all was being done for the occupants that could be.

Inspector of Camps.—Mr. Scholtz made a careful inspection of the camp and hospital workings, books, &c., and his report I hope will be to your satisfaction.

Milk Issue.—We have ceased serving tinned milk, and have been making a daily issue prepared ready for use.

Ration Issue.—From the 9th instant, rations have been issued once weekly.

Food Supplies.—Wholesome and plentiful.

Fresh Meat.—This has been somewhat scarce and very poor, the troops have likewise only had a very limited supply of late.

The grass is now springing up nicely, and should soon make a material difference to the condition of cattle.

Sickness.—Since my last report, there has been a marked improvement in the health of the camp and the prevailing disease of measles lessening daily.

Treatment of the Sick.—The camp matron and her assistants daily visited the inmates and the doctor very frequently, and cases of serious illness were immediately removed to hospital.

Visiting and Local Committees.—We have none.

Hospital Accommodation.—Two brick buildings, one marquee, and six I.P.E. tents. On account of the falling off of patients, one marquee and two bell tents, and five sail cover houses were dismantled and removed.

Hospital Staff.—One doctor, one dispenser, one matron, one male warder and four female nurses.

We have no other nursing organisation.

Medical Comforts to Camp and Hospital.—The following have been issued :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2,241 tins
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Meat extract	...	...	...	...	...	78
Brands essence	...	...	...	...	...	24
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	...	62 lbs.
Pearl barley	...	...	...	...	...	81 tins
Bengers food	...	...	...	...	...	18 "
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	214 lbs.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	81 "
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	80 "
Compressed vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	14 "
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	101 "
Quaker oats	...	...	...	...	...	108 packets
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	15 bottles
Port wine	...	...	...	...	...	44 "
Cornflour	...	...	...	...	...	43 lbs.

BARBERTON. *Clothing, blankets, &c., issued and outside free gifts.*—I have had distributed a quantity of dress material, linen, flannelette, blankets, boots, &c.

The two ladies referred to in this Report also gave a number of families useful clothing.

Residents in the town kindly sent sundry articles for distribution.

Facilities for public worship and our spiritual advisers.—For public worship we are still using the Agricultural Show Building, which is spacious and well ventilated.

The Ministers are the Rev. Meara and another (military).

School accommodation, staff, and attendance.—The same building (A. S.) is used for the school. The staff comprise head teacher and seven assistants. The pupils attending have averaged 230.

Sanitation.—This department is now being conducted at a considerably less monthly outlay than the two previous months, and working highly satisfactorily.

The condition of arrivals is good with one or two exceptions.

Poynton Bros. store.—This is an acquisition and saves the inmates having to send to the town for miscellaneous articles.

Conclusion.—Uniform discipline is maintained and the camp is very orderly.

Fatigue duties are regulated in consistent rotation by the time keeper, the inmates conforming cheerfully in the general interest.

B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

SANITARY REPORT ON THE BURGHIER CAMP FOR SEPTEMBER.

Burghier Camp, Barberton.

I regret to report that my expectation of a considerable fall in the number of deaths has not been realised. Of the total 53 deaths 21 were directly due to measles; of the remaining 32, in a large proportion of the cases, the fatal disease followed sooner or later on an attack of measles. I am pleased to be able to report the complete disappearance of the epidemic.

The general health of the camp is now excellent and I see no reason why the death-rate should rise above the normal low figure of this camp, making allowance for the occurrence of a certain amount of diarrhoea and fever, inseparable from camp life in the hot season.

The sanitation of the camp has been in every way satisfactory during the month.

Barberton,
1st October, 1901.

S. C. B. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

B.—BALMORAL.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burghier Camp, BALMORAL, Month ending September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	210	651	799			
Arrivals	88	247	315			
Births	—	—	6			
Total	—	—	—	298	898	1,120
Departures	7	4	6			
Deaths	4	5	28			
Total	—	—	—	11	9	34
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	287	889	1,086

BALMORAL

SICK IN CAMP.

BALMORAL

—						Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	4
„ „ 13 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	13
„ „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9
„ „ 27 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	25

DEATHS.

—						Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	..	...	...	...	...	—	—	7
„ 1 year and 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	19
„ 12 years and 40 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
50 „ over	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	28

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	...	...	8	Enteric	...	...	2	Heart Disease	...	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	6	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	Old Age	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	2	Influenza	...	...	—	Peritonitis	..	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis			5	Marasmus	...	...	4	Accidentally burnt to death.		4

E. R. HARVEY,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Balmoral.

Camp.—The camp is now properly laid out, and the various departments are in full working order. The people on the whole appear cheerful and as contented as they can possibly be under the circumstances.

Food.—The food supplied continues to be of excellent quality and gives universal satisfaction. The meat alone is very poor, but there are already signs of improvement with the advent of spring, and I hope by the end of October the quality of the mutton will leave very little to be desired.

Water.—The water supply is obtained from a fountain at a considerable distance from the camp, and appears to be of exceptionally good quality. When the tanks arrive the additional precaution will be taken of boiling the water.

Climate.—The heat during the month has been excessive, and several severe storms have passed over the camp causing great temporary discomfort.

Sanitation.—The old refuse heaps, complained of in my last report, have all been removed, and we are now able to carry out successfully the daily sanitary work of the

BALMORAL camp. Two carts are working continually removing the rubbish to a spot about two miles from the camp.

The latrines, with a total of 60 buckets, are now all erected, and these are cleared daily by the military, the camp not yet being supplied with the necessary vehicles.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of three marquees, all furnished in the usual manner, and is under the charge of Dr. J. W. Lee, who is assisted by a qualified matron and staff of probationers. A most regrettable accident happened on the night of the 18th, during a heavy storm, when one of the marquees caught fire during the temporary absence of the night nurse, and caused the death of four children, who were burnt to death. I attach a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which was held for the purpose of investigating the matter. The accident is the more to be regretted as the lanterns intended for the hospital only arrived the previous evening.

Camp Matron.—This lady is doing excellent work in attending to the distribution of clothing and medical comforts to the destitute and needy. This department is entirely in her hands, and she is assisted in her charitable work by a number of young women chosen from among the refugees. These, however, cannot always be relied upon, as they are inclined to favour their own friends, and the decision to appoint a staff of young ladies of British extraction to assist the matron is highly gratifying.

The usual medical comforts, such as brandy, wine, jellies, meat extracts, maizena, Quaker oats, sago, oatmeal, rice, milk, &c., are issued. Large quantities of milk and soup are daily issued to children and old people, as well as to the sick and convalescent.

Ovens.—The Military Authorities have kindly supplied 20 army ovens, which will be greatly appreciated, and bricks are now being made to enclose these.

General.—A large drain has been dug round the camp, thus adding considerably to the comfort of the inmates, as the water at one time used to rush down the hill and through the tents during a heavy storm. On the whole I consider there is very little to complain of as regards the condition of the camp, and the behaviour of the people generally is very satisfactory.

E. R. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Balmoral, September 30, 1901.

The sanitation of the camp has been during the month very satisfactory.

The number of deaths is 37, majority being children. Although the death-rate seems high, it is not really so, if consideration is taken of the condition of a great many of the burgher families brought into camp during the month; especially may this be said of the arrivals from Hans Senekal.

Measles still runs along, and although it is well nigh impossible in a camp of so many families to eradicate or put a stop to the spreading of this contagious disease, by our action of segregating those infected we have withheld it from becoming a virulent epidemic. The death return is proof that before contagious diseases were isolated our death rate from measles was great; since isolation, death from measles has been the exception. The unfortunate incident of the children's hospital being burnt I merely allude to.

The hospital equipment, considering the number of patients, is satisfactory, but owing to enteric fever, of which we have had seven cases, three in hospital, I consider it necessary to make preparations for extending the hospital, and shall at once order more equipment. It is necessary that we have an arrangement for burning the excrements from hospital patients suffering from enteric fever. We have twice during the month stoved the tents in camp of those in the vicinity of infected patients by the burning of sulphur. This precaution will be taken and carried on more frequently if the case demand it. It is well nigh impossible to make the burghers fold up the curtains of their tents daily.

Milk is mixed and distributed daily to children under six years of age, one bottle per diem.

Water is carried by means of rum barrels, but these are quite inadequate both for **BALMORAL** milk purposes and hospital. I consider a water-cart should now be obtained, as the time is approaching when enteric fever may become epidemic.

Maternity cases are conducted mostly by themselves with the guidance of the camp midwife. The case of the newborn infant is not good in many cases, the reason is owing to the maternal incompetency to supply natural milk, which, of course, leaves a highway open to the ravages of artificial feeding, unaccompanied by the strictest adherence to cleanliness.

I have, &c.

JOHN WILLIAM LEE.

PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Enquiry assembled at Balmoral on the 19th September, 1901, by order of the Commandant, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the death of four children, and the destruction by fire of a hospital tent on charge of the Burgher Camp, Balmoral.

President :—Captain Ronald, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs.

Members :—Lieutenant Garvice, Mounted Infantry Company, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Lieutenant Hills, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs.

In attendance :—The Court having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to take evidence.

First Witness.—Hester Vermeulen, Nurse Probationer in the Burgher Camp, Balmoral, states :—At Balmoral, on the night of the 18th September, 1901, I was on duty in No. 1 Hospital Tent ; I also had to visit from time to time No. 2. When the rain commenced and the children in No. 1 were asleep, I visited No. 2 Tent, leaving a lighted candle in No 1 Tent. I did my hospital duties in No. 2 Tent, and then it was raining so hard that I could not get back to No. 1 Tent, a distance of about thirty yards. This was about 10.30 p.m. At about 11.30 p.m. I heard another night nurse calling to me from No. 3 Tent, but, thinking she merely wanted company, I took no notice as it was nearly time to give medicine again in No. 2. After giving the medicine I heard calling again, and on going out to see, I found No. 1 Tent was nearly burnt down. I then ran over and told the doctor.

Second Witness.—Margaret Adank, Nurse Probationer in the Burgher Camp, Balmoral, states :—At Balmoral, on the 18th September, 1901, I was on night duty in Hospital Tent No. 3. At about 12.30 a.m. on the 19th my tent gave way owing to the rain, and I went outside to look for a man to put it up. I noticed some flames and at first thought it was the kitchen which had caught fire ; however, I soon saw that it must be No. 1 Tent, and I ran over to call Miss Vermeulen, the night nurse of that tent. I found that No. 1 tent was entirely burnt down, and I could not find Miss Vermeulen. I then went and told the doctor, and after that the matron ; I then went to Tent No. 2 and called Miss Vermeulen, who was inside.

Third Witness.—No. 7455 Private J. Needham, Volunteer Company, The Buffs, states :—At Balmoral, on the 18th September, 1901, I was in charge of the searchlight from 7 p.m. 18th till 5 a.m. 19th. Between 11 and 12 p.m. I noticed a light as of a lamp in the Burgher camp ; I put the searchlight on it, and it appeared to flicker. I put this down to the wind, and passed the light on. About 15 minutes later I looked again and saw a huge blaze, and reported it to the sentry.

Fourth Witness.—May H. M. Nettelton, Matron, in charge of the Burgher Camp Hospital, Balmoral, states :—At Balmoral on the 18th September, about midnight, I was called by Mrs. Adank, who told me the children's hospital, No. 1 Tent, was on fire ; I told her to drag the children out, and followed immediately. We were, however, too late, as the whole tent was burnt down.

Fifth Witness.—John William Lee, Medical Officer, Burgher Camp, Balmoral, states :—At Balmoral on the 18th September, 1901, I was aroused by a woman's voice saying that the hospital was on fire ; I immediately came out of my tent without dressing, and saw that the children's hospital was burnt down. I went up to the cots, of which there were four, and found one child patient by the side of its bed on the floor, I found it dead, and

BALMORAL looked at the other cots, where I found the three other patients charred and their blankets still smouldering round them. I left things as they were and went to my tent, dressed and looked at my watch—the time was 12.30 a.m. on the 19th. I should say that the length of time from having been called till I looked at my watch was about 15 minutes. After dressing I lighted a lantern and came down to the Commandant's tent and informed him of the fire. The distance from my tent to No. 1 tent is 15 yards.

There was nothing provided for the lighting of the hospital tents beyond bare candles. Lanterns arrived yesterday the 18th September and two were handed over to the matron at 5 p.m.

The names of the children burnt to death are as follows :—

Adam Johannes Booysen	...	...	5 years 10 months.
Martha Susannah Pretorius	...	...	7 years 10 months.
Martha Magdalena Dorothea Roets	...	...	9 years 6 months.
Jannetta Hendrika Smit	...	...	4 years 6 months.

OPINION.

A. J. Booy-
sen.
M. S. Pre-
torius.
M. M. D.
Roets.
J. H. Smit.

The Court having read and carefully considered the foregoing evidence are of opinion that the four children named in the margin lost their lives accidentally, by being burnt to death in the Burgher Camp Hospital, Balmoral, about midnight, on the 18th September 1901.

The Court considers that the accident was due to three causes, namely,

- (1.) The lighting arrangements in the hospital tents being inadequate and unsafe.
- (2.) One nurse only being in charge of two tents 30 yards apart.
- (3.) The nurse in charge of No. 1 tent (burnt) and No. 2, leaving No. 1 tent with a naked candle burning in it for so long.

Further the Court are of opinion that the hospital tent was destroyed by fire through the causes named above, and that the cost should be borne by the public.

Signed at Balmoral, this 19th day of September 1901.

(Signed)	J. MCB. RONALD, Capt., 2nd Batt. The Buffs, President.
„	G. GARVICE, Lieut., 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers,
„	C. HILLS, Lieut., 2nd Batt. The Buffs, Members.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

C.—BELFAST.

BELFAST,

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, BELFAST, Month ending
30th September, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	213	525	669			
Arrivals	122	132	180			
Births	—	—	3			
Total	—	—	—	335	657	852
Departures	42	87	99			
Deaths	—	7	43			
Total	—	—	—	42	94	142
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	293	563	710

SICK IN CAMP.

BELFAST.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	—	8	42
„ „ 13 „ ...	2	14	64
„ „ 20 „ ...	—	10	45
„ „ 27 „ ...	2	11	33

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	11
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	32
„ 12 years and 40 years	—	5	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	—	2	—
Total	—	7	43

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	15	Whooping Cough	—	Meningitis	3
Diarrhoea	—	Influenza	—	„ Tubercolis	
Dysentery	—	Marasmus	—	Bronchitis and	1
Pneumonia and	19	Chronic Enteritis	1	Acute Enteritis	
Bronchitis		Acute „	1	Burns of 3rd degree	1
Convulsions... ..	1	Heart Disease	3	Mortally wounded	1
Enteric	3			Acute Laryngitis ...	1

DAVID MURRAY,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Belfast, October 5, 1901.

I beg to report that the past month has been one of unusual excitement. On the 3rd, the usual quiet of the camp was broken by the news that 10 of the more prominent members of the camp had absconded. Then on the night of the 15th, the dastardly attack on the camp took place, which was the cause of one woman being mortally wounded (who died in the hospital whilst being attended to), and two children, one severely, the other slightly. These two events following so closely upon one another naturally upset the general routine of work of the camp, but I am happy to say they have got gradually settled down again. There is perhaps a little timidity shown at nightfall amongst the women and children, but they are gradually regaining confidence.

Our population has been somewhat fluctuating for the month. Our arrivals numbered 450, these were transfers from Middelburg. The departures numbered 228. This exodus was caused by the deportation to Natal of the wives and families of burghers still on commando. Still the gross increase on the month was about 160.

BELFAST.

Natives are rationed according to the work they do in the camp ; if they are painstaking and show an inclination to do a fair day's work they are encouraged by receiving a little fresh meat ; if refractory they receive only flour and salt ; but I am happy to say I have found few of the latter. I get an immense amount of work done by the natives, and if it were not for them, some of the departments of the camp would suffer.

Rations—Quality.—The high standard of groceries is still maintained, the people being quite satisfied with quantity and quality. The one weak spot in the rations has been the gradual falling off in the quality of fresh meat, but being mostly stock-breeders and knowing the difficulties in the way of procuring good stock at the change of seasons, it takes little argument to convince them that with the rapid growth of grass, the spring being now upon us, we shall soon overcome that difficulty, and the meat will improve day by day. In the meantime we are making issues of corned beef to tide over the time

The weather.—We have had bright sunshiny days with occasional cold blasts of wind at night. The rain which we are looking so eagerly forward to does not come ; if we could have a good downpour it would cleanse the whole camp, assist vegetation and render our water supply more secure. Many of the burghers have taken advantage of the offer of seeds, if they wish to cultivate a little erf, and to this end I have had several plots turned over and well manured. The difficulty I shall experience will be to find sufficient erven or plots to satisfy the demand. With rain we should soon have the crops forward enough to engage the attention of those who undertake the cultivation and the exercise and occupation would make them healthier and stronger men.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been in excess of previous months. The high rate of mortality amongst the children is accounted for mostly by the return of the cold east winds. Though the measles epidemic is practically over the children are still suffering from its effects and are very susceptible to colds, which often lead to pneumonia.

Since my last return I have been supplied with a Camp Doctor, Camp Matron, and resident Minister. Dr. Sheinnesson took over the duties of camp doctor on the 21st inst., and has scarcely had time to report on the health or the camp. Dr. Wroughton, who is retaining control of the hospital, has made a report, which I attach.

The Camp Matron has been very busy. In the earlier part of the month she was engaged in finding her way amongst the people, and trying to teach them the rudiments of hygiene and sanitation. She has persisted in this, and I think with very good results. In her visitations she naturally comes in contact with many sick, and reports at once to the doctor any cases which come under her notice. During the month we received a parcel of boots and clothing for free distribution, consisting of

500 blankets,
900 yards flannelette,
100 pairs of boots,
2,179 yards cotton shirtings.

This was very gratefully received, and issued almost immediately. Prior to its arrival I had issued chits to Poynton Bros. for dress material ; in fact, anything to make underclothing for the destitute. I was compelled to do this, as they were for the most part naked, having been promised when brought from their homes that everything would be replaced when they arrived here. They had bought to the extent of their savings, and latterly had nothing but blue-backs left, which are valueless.

I estimate the issue at :—

15 pairs boots.
533 yards dress material.
210 yards calico.
26 pairs stockings.
53 cooking pots.
12 buckets.
8 pairs youths' trousers or suits.

The particulars of the issue will follow in a day or two.

The Rev. du Toit, who took up his duties on the third, is proving very helpful in BELFAST. the camp, he is very earnest in his duties, has established several visiting committees. The work of such committees he has embraced in his report which I attach. I would specially mention the help given to the camp by Mrs. du Toit who makes an excellent second to her husband. He conducts most of the religious services, as also performing the sad duty of burying the dead.

Hospital.—I am glad to say that this department is as well managed and as popular as ever. Dr. Wroughton, R.A.M. C., is in charge, and is ably assisted by matron (Sister Herbert) who seems to have won the confidence of the refugees, two nursing sisters and five probationers. There have been 44 admissions during September. The total number of deaths for the month has been 15, six of whom were admitted during August, and nine in September. There are at present in the hospital 13 in the general ward, and seven in the measles ward. I attach the doctor's report.

Medical Comforts.—The camp matron is undertaking the issue of medical comforts to the aged, infirm and sick ; these comprise tea, sugar, milk, cornflour, sago, Quaker oats, &c., and she uses her discretion, giving where she thinks it needful.

Milk.—The total number of tins used by the dispenser in making up the preparation for issue was 2,518 tins, representing 7,554 bottles. His preparation still continues to give general satisfaction. Besides this the Camp Matron has issued 144 tins.

Blankets.—Besides the issue of cotton blankets we have had to issue 93 woollen blankets to the sick and poorly clad during the month.

Public Worship.—The Rev. du Toit has taken charge of this section of work. His report I attach.

School.—This department is controlled by the same staff with Mr. Munroe as head of it. He says : " During the earlier part of the month the school attendance was 200 first week, 225 second week, and then, owing to the attack on the camp and a number of the families being sent away, the number has been reduced to 175. But this, I think, will not last long, as we received 51 more into the school during the week ending 4th October."

Many young men, to my knowledge, have joined the school to improve themselves in English and commercial knowledge, they feel that it has to be, and I encourage them as much as possible.

Sanitation.—This department still continues to improve as the people are realising more and more the necessity of keeping clean. All contraventions of the camp rules are severely dealt with.

Condition of People Arriving.—As the majority of those arriving are transfers from Middelburg, and have been well supplied with clothing, &c., there, they appear to be in a fairly good position, but don't object to receive a further supply if they can get it.

Poynton's Store.—At the beginning of the month this was as well patronised as ever but the manager drew my attention to the attempts of some to buy more than they were entitled to. I set watches, and found this was so, so had their purchases stopped. This gave them a surprise and they wanted to sell back some of their purchases, but this was refused. The whole of the people affected were deported at the first opportunity, and are now in Natal.

Since the attack on the 15th, the store has practically closed, and the Commandant has issued an order that no clothing must be sold without an explanation being given of the actual condition of the would-be purchaser. The same applies to those receiving through charity. My judgment is not sufficient.

BELFAST. *General.*—Were it not for the unrest caused by the events of the month, we might have congratulated ourselves upon the state of the camp. The excitement among the people, however, which was not allayed when the military took possession of the town and stores, has tended to greatly upset the usual tranquility of the camp, and the resources and efforts of the staff to restore confidence have been taxed to the utmost.

Yours, &c.,
DAVID MURRAY,
Superintendent.

REPORT—SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Belfast, 30th September, 1901.

With regard to my work in this camp during the month of September I find it necessary to report as follows:—During the first week after my arrival here on 3rd instant, besides settling down and taking a general view of the work, I did not do much more than visiting some cases of sickness which came to my notice, and conducting a few burial services. During the following three weeks I have been about the camp, visiting the people in the houses and tents they occupy. If it had not been for the state of unrest in the camp, cold and rainy weather, as well as a slight indisposition on my part, I think I would have been able to visit every family in the camp, but under the circumstances I have only visited 187 families, in which I found 571 children, 215 women (married, unmarried, and widows), and 57 men, making a total of 843. As to the children, I find that 383 are of school age, 157 have hitherto attended the public school here, and 146 the Sunday school, which was conducted by Mr. Malan, one of the teachers.

As to religious literature, I find that some of these families are altogether without any religious books, possessing neither a Bible nor a hymn-book; some having one of these, while the majority have managed to bring their Bibles and hymn-books with them. Among those I visited 47 are in need of Bibles and 61 of hymn-books. Some 15 have also asked for other books. In a bi-weekly catechism class, which was the last few times attended by about 40 or 50, about half the number are without the book which is used in the class.

Besides these classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m., I have usually held a service every Sunday at 10 a.m., and a Sunday School at 2 p.m., as well as a weekly service on Wednesday at 4 p.m. All these have been held in the building which has been kindly placed at our disposal.

To assist us in the work I have found it necessary to appoint the following Working Committee, the members of which have to aid Mrs. du Toit and myself to find out the cases of sickness and distress, and take the necessary steps to relieve the same. Each pair mentioned have a special part of the camp allotted to them, as follows:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Mr. Stef. Malan ... | ... | } For all the houses situate east of the street in which Commissariat Store is found. |
| Widow Malan ... | ... | |
| 2. Mr. J. J. Schutte ... | ... | } For all houses on western side of the same street. |
| Mrs. P. J. Broekman ... | ... | |
| 3. Mr. S. J. Schoeman ... | ... | } For Camp No. I, on eastern side of the village. |
| Miss Alida Joubert ... | ... | |
| 4. F. M. Labuschagne ... | ... | } For Camp No. II., in the centre of the village. |
| Miss Annie Mare ... | ... | |
| 5. Mr. Johannes van Tonder | } | For Camp No. III., on western side of the village. |
| Miss M. Mare and Miss | | |
| A. Coetzee. | | |

We have found the need in clothing and boots to be great among some of the BELFAST people, especially among the women and children. Out of the money at our disposal we have supplied out of the local store the following persons :—

	£	s.	d.
B. Strydom, suit of clothes	1	12	6
B. Strydom's orphan son, one pair boots ...	0	15	0
Martinus. Stoltz, suit of clothes and shirt ...	2	6	0
Widow Gert Olivier's eldest son, ditto ...	1	17	6
Mrs. D. Botha's son, one jacket	0	17	6
Mrs. Widow Malan, one pair shoes	0	10	6
Mrs. H. v. d. Merwe, ditto	0	10	6
Mrs. J. M. Mare, one pair stockings ; Mrs. J. H. Kraaijenburg and two children, three pairs stockings	0	14	0
Mrs. Gunter, Mrs. Viljoen, and Mrs. Schutte, each one pair of boots at 10s. 6d. ...	1	11	6
Mrs. Swart, Mrs. Oberholtzer, and Mrs. F. Schoeman, each one pair of boots at 10s. 6d. ...	1	11	6
	£12	6	6

With the exception of some houses which appear to me to be overcrowded, and some rooms occupied by families to be too small for a family, I am of opinion that the camp as a whole is in a satisfactory condition. Some complain about the poor condition of the meat that is supplied, but after the fine rains we have had this hitherto inevitable complaint should soon cease.

The hospital I find well arranged and kept, and I am urging the people to make more use of an institution which has been got up chiefly for them.

As to the public school, which I had the opportunity of visiting once and addressing the upper classes, I am urging the parents to send their children to the same, and trust that in future a greater number of children will attend.

I am, &c.,
A. G. DU TOIT.

MEDICAL MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Belfast, 30th September, 1901.

In hospital—

Admitted, Men	3
Women	10
Children	31
Total	44

Deaths in hospital during September amongst those admitted in that month	9
Deaths in hospital during September from those admitted in previous months	6
Still remaining in hospital from those admitted in September	16

The numbers outside I am unable to give for the month, as the camp (outside work) was handed over during the month to Dr. Shienessen. However, the number can be got by adding up the weekly return sent in by me each week while doing the outside work at commencement of month, and latterly by Dr. Shienessen. No copy of the weekly return sent in has been kept.

A. O. B. WROUGHTON,
Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps.
General Medical Officer, Belfast.

HEIDEL-
BURG.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

D.—HEIDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, HEIDELBURG, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	469	764	991			
Arrivals	57	33	40			
Births	—	—	10			
Total	—	—	—	526	797	1,041
Departures	37	16	20			
Deaths	4	3	43			
Total	—	—	—	41	19	63
In Camp, September 30, 1901 ...	—	—	—	485	778	978

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	2	7	30
„ „ 13 „	1	4	26
„ „ 20 „	3	5	21
„ „ 27 „	2	8	30

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	7
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	5
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	28
„ 12 years and 40 „	4	4	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	2	—	—
Total	6	4	40

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	17	Debility Jaundice...	1	Heart Disease ...	2
Diarrhoea	5	Enteric	1	Convulsions ...	3
Dysentery	4	Whooping Cough...	—	Inanition	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	11	Influenza	—	Rickets	1
Syncope	1	Marasmus	—	Premature Birth ...	1
Otitis Media ...	1	Diphtheria... ..	1		

A. A. ALLISON,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

HEIDEL-
BURG.

Burgher Camp, Heidelberg, October 5, 1901.

Hospital.—The hospital staff is at present as follows :—One doctor and one assistant doctor, one matron and one assistant matron, 14 nurse probationers, two washwomen, one water carrier, one native sanitary boy, and one hospital orderly.

The accommodation at present is 56 beds ; of which 26 are occupied. The medical officer informs me that at present there are no enteric cases.

Medical Comforts.—During the month, medical comforts have been issued as follows :—

4,931	tins milk
317	bottles fresh milk
84	„ brandy
504	ounces meat extract
264	„ Brands' essence
24	bottles wine
112	lbs. pearl barley
30	packets Quaker oats
26	lbs. tea
28	„ biscuits

School.—There is school accommodation for between 400 and 500 children, the average attendance has been 243. There is one male head teacher, and seven female assistants.

Clothing.—During the month, free issues have been made per Messrs. Poynton Bros. as follows :—

208	yards flannelette
195	„ miltion
40½	„ suiting
39	„ men's shirting
12	shawls
8	yards dress material
41	pairs boots
22	yards galatea
105	„ „ print

The above amount to £73 19s. 9d.

There has also been issued during September out of my office :—

7	small buckets
5	kettles
16	large buckets
19	military blankets

Camp Matron.—Since my last report the camp matron has arrived who has given all orders for issues of goods per Messrs. Poynton Bros. intalled by me amounting to £73 19s. 9d., as already stated.

The camp matron makes tent to tent visitation and ascertains with two refugee assistants, all those who are deserving and in need of relief—which is issued. I have made arrangements and employed a refugee bootmaker, who does repairs for those who are unable to pay.

The camp matron also reports any illness to medical officer that may not come under his notice. She has so far given every satisfaction to me and also to the inmates of the camp.

Police.—The police staff consists of three men to each camp, who keep order and see that all streets and huts are kept in order. There are also 30 or 40 other police, who are on duty night and day, to prevent anyone entering the camps without written permission from me.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are in good order ; there are nine latrines containing 74 large buckets, which are attended by town sanitary contractors every night. I find it somewhat difficult to get the people to observe hygienic rules, but under the circumstances I cannot but feel satisfied.

HEIDEL-
BURG.

Supplies.—The supplies come forward regularly and are of the best quality.

Poyntons.—Messrs. Poynton Bros.' Store is of valuable assistance, and a great convenience to the department, and inmates of the camp.

Climate.—The climate is good and we have had excellent weather.

Burials.—All coffins are made and supplied free to those dying in camp, and the grave fee is also paid for those who are unable to pay; during the month grave fees amounted to £8 7s. 6d.

Yours, &c.,
A. A. ALLISON,
Superintendent.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Heidelberg, October 6, 1901.

During the month of September as the epidemic of measles had almost completely died out the general health of the camp was very fair, and apart from a mild form of diarrhoea there was no sickness of importance.

This diarrhoea I attribute entirely to the indiscriminate use of water which had been condemned, but which unfortunately is situated in close proximity to the camps and tempts the natural indifference and laziness.

The death rate, I am glad to report, has fallen off and reached 49 as compared with 83 of last month's report. The death rate is about 21·6 per 1,000, and therefore not a very heavy one.

Of these deaths 21 were due either to measles or its sequelæ, 4 due to diarrhoea, 4 convulsions in young children under one month, 3 premature birth, 1 rickets, 1 old age and bronchitis, 1 pertussis, 1 otitis media, 3 dysentery, 1 enteric fever, 7 pneumonia, 1 post diphtheritic paralysis, 1 diphtheria.

The infectious cases which have arisen during the last month have been as follows:—

2 diphtheria cases,
6 typhoid,
8 dysentery.

The sanitary condition of the camp is as good as one can expect with such a totally insanitary race.

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT G. RALSTON,
F.R.C.S. Eng., M.B.,
Medical Officer.

IRENE.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

E.—IRENE.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, IRENE, Month ending September 30, 1901.

— — —	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	1,050	1,679	1,926			
Arrivals	99	187	253			
Births	—	—	20			
Total	—	—	—	1,149	1,866	2,199
Departures	167	345	345			
Deaths	3	15	62			
Total	—	—	—	170	360	407
In Camp, September 30, 1901 ...	—	—	—	979	1,506	1,792

DEATHS.

IBENE.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	13
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	49
„ 12 „ „ 40 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	3	11	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	—	3	—
50 „ „ over	—	1	—
Total	3	15	62

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	23	Influenza	1	Malaria	1
Diarrhoea	5	Marasmus	3	Nephritis	2
Dysentery	3	Heart Disease	1	Meningitis	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	31	Tuberculosis	1	Corunoma	1
Enteric	—	Convulsions	5		
Whooping Cough	1	Peritonitis	1		

G. F. ESSELEN,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Irene, 4th October, 1901.

The month has been noted for sundry incidents in camp, and the work has been very trying to all officials. I purpose enumerating some of the events, and saying a few words on each in succession.

- (a.) Despatch of wives and children of those men who are still on commando to Natal.
- (b.) Visit of the Ladies' Commission to report on Burgher Camps.
- (c.) Educational matters.
- (d.) Your Circular No. 76 and Lord Kitchener's letter to Schalk Burgher.
- (e.) General matters.

(a.) *Despatch of Refugees to Natal.*—This was commenced on the 17th inst., and although most of the families whose husbands were still out took up a defiant attitude when lists were completed some time previous, and when they were told to keep ready for removal to Natal, they turned very meek and mild when the loading on to the trucks actually commenced. With each train load of refugees I sent a guard of six Burgher Police. These have all returned from Natal, and report that all arrived at their destination safe and well, and that they were well treated on the way. Previous to their despatch from here they were told by visitors and even by inmates of this camp that the British would not dare to send the women out of the camps, as the other Powers would interfere and not allow them to do so. Unfortunately, orders were received to stop the further despatch until further notice. This was at once taken advantage of to tell the unfortunate women all kinds of stories to the effect that the European Powers had interfered, and that we dare not send any more women away. And when I found

IRENE.

a lot of different stories being circulated in the camp, and found two men actually defying my authority in my own office (these were promptly sent out of camp as undesirables), I thoroughly investigated the matter, and found that most of the agitation was brought about by visitors to the camp. One of the men who was sent out of camp had volunteered to assist in the organizing of a staff of lady visitors and for the establishment of sewing classes, soup kitchens, &c., &c., and when I asked him to report to me how far he had gone, he openly defied me, and stated he would do nothing until he was told that no more women were to be sent away.

When going among the inmates to tell them that they must not listen to all these stories, but must keep in view their removal to Natal, and be ready at any moment when orders came, I was surprised to learn some days after that one of the Pretoria ladies, a Mrs. Enslin, had told some women that I (the Commandant) had given orders that on Monday morning the women and children of those still on commando would be bundled on to trucks, whether they were well or sick, and whether they had doctors' certificates or not. Naturally, this report was spread in camp as having come from the Commandant's wife, Mrs. Esselen, and not as having been spread by Mrs. Enslin, one of the Pretoria nurses, and gave rise to a good deal of Mrs. Esselen's work being undone. Although the Pretoria ladies may have done good work in the past, and even at the present time, it is my painful duty to report that I consider the inmates of this camp would be far happier without them as the harm done by them far outweighs the little good they do in distributing medical comforts. I have tried to find cases where they have actually assisted the suffering sick in the way of putting on a poultice or showing the people how to treat the sick but cannot find any instance.

(b.) *Commission to Inspect the Camps.*—These ladies arrived in camp here on Monday the 23rd of September and commenced their duties of inspection immediately after their arrival. In terms of your instructions I placed my own services as well as those of all officials in camp at their disposal. They will have no reason to complain that the inmates of the camp did not know of their presence here as I informed some 800 women, who were assembled in the church marquees for another purpose, that this commission had come all the way from England and had arrived here that very day, and two of them were present at the very time and the inmates of the camp could pour out their complaints to these ladies to their hearts' content. The ladies left very unexpectedly on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock but I received a letter from them asking me to forward certain statistical information (which they asked me to prepare for them) to Johannesburg, which I have done.

(c.) *Educational Matters.*—The schools broke up for holidays last Friday week, and re-open on Tuesday the 8th inst. In this matter it is a great pleasure to me to report that the result of several interviews and conversations with Mr. Sargant, the Director of Education, and other members of this department has been that a school has been opened here for young children under seven years of age.

Miss Rothman, who is in charge of this school, arrived here on the 23rd of last month. I instructed all my Line Captains to inform all the women (mothers of children) to be present in the Church marquees at 3 o'clock that afternoon, as I had something to say to them and somebody to introduce to them. Miss Rothman and several of the other Lady Commissioners accompanied me, and we formed a great gathering of at least 800 women. I explained to them what their duty was towards their children, and introduced Miss Rothman to them and invited them to send their little ones to her school instead of letting them lie in filth between tents. The results have been grand, over 170 little children were enrolled within the next few days, and now there are over 200 in attendance, which number I hope will not only be maintained but will increase.

(d.) *Your Circular, No. 76, and Lord Kitchener's letter to Schalk Burgers.*—Upon receipt of the circular I called all the men in camp together to explain to them the contents, and the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief, and asked them to send in applications in writing. I have received some applications of different nature which I will shortly summarise and submit to you. The burgher police staff has been increased to 50, and they have been told what their duties are. On the whole the new recruits are not the class of men desired, and only 30, all told, volunteered their services for this department.

In distributing Lord Kitchener's letter to S. Burgers I had one posted up on the notice board, and gave some copies to be distributed amongst the inmates of the

camp by my line captains. One fellow who had hurriedly read the notice on the board went into the camp and reported that the "Vierkleur" (Transvaal flag) was flying in Cape Town. It turned out that he had read the extract from a letter where someone writes to a friend in Cape Colony that their plan was, with God's help, to hoist the "Vierkleur" in Cape Town. In future I think I shall always call them together whenever anything of importance has to be communicated to them, to avoid wrong impressions and false rumours. IRENE.

Oath of Allegiance.—A good number of men have expressed the desire to take the oath of allegiance, and in this direction I beg to submit the following. From the results of the recruiting and the volunteering for the several corps, it would appear that many young men would like to join but are afraid to face those who are still bitter against the British. My own idea is that good results may follow if a day were fixed and an officer appointed and sent to this camp with power to administer the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King. I would then make this known beforehand and give the sedition-mongers every opportunity to do their worst. The officer could arrive here in the morning and all the men in the camp could be called up to come and witness the ceremony. The timid would be encouraged in this way, and I feel certain a great number would be glad to have the opportunity of taking the oath of allegiance, and it will very materially assist in bringing about a more contented feeling amongst the men and doing away with any feelings of doubt, uncertainty, and non-confidence.

General.—The health of the inmates on the whole is satisfactory, most of the sickness appears to be amongst the new arrivals.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply has been tampered with once during this month, but the interference only lasted a few hours. It is a difficult matter to find the guilty party.

Meat Supply.—We are now issuing tinned meats, in the hope that, as the grass is now getting plentiful, the sheep will have improved by the end of the month, to enable us to kill and issue decent meat again.

Stores.—The stocks we are receiving as food supplies are good.

Poynton Brothers are now enlarging their premises and will thus be able to keep larger stocks on hand.

There is one matter that I must mention, and it is this. I have been present (and have gone carefully into the contents of the cases) on several occasions when the commission of ladies from Pretoria have distributed the goods bought by them in Pretoria to the inmates of this camp. In checking the orders and invoices of these goods with Poynton Brothers, I find that most of the articles bought by the commission and brought by them to this camp, are kept in stock by Poynton Brothers. This seems to me to be wrong as against Poynton Brothers' contract. Amongst other things are Dutch medicines which Poynton Brothers have been ordered not to import.

I enclose the medical officer's report for the month which speaks for itself and remain,
Yours &c.,

G. F. ESSELEN.

Superintendent.

MEDICAL MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Irene, 4th October, 1901.

Health of the Camp.—During the month sickness has on the whole been slightly on the increase. Dysentery, diarrhoea, and measles have been the cause of this. Measles have attacked people who have been admitted to the camp in place of those who have left, and the mortality and severity are the same, all things taken into consideration, as they were before, i.e. in the winter months. Dysentery and diarrhoea increase as the hot weather approaches, and are a natural consequence of the habits of the inmates. There is at present no typhoid in the camp. As soon as a case, or a suspicious case, makes its appearance it is at once removed to the hospital. We have at present fourteen cases in the hospital. It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty the origin.

Hospital.—We have a record number of patients in at present, and find far less difficulty in persuading people to send their sick in.

IRENE.

I have issued a notice that applicants can be vaccinated (free of charge); the notice has been out three or four weeks. Up till now no one has applied. Unless made compulsory I am afraid no one will be vaccinated.

Sanitation.—This has improved—the latrines are cleared, and cleaned every day, and the refuse of the camp is removed every day.

The people on the whole appear resigned to their lot, and are satisfied that everything is being done for them. The children enjoy their school and recreations, and always appear happy.

I am, &c.,
G. D. WOODROFFE, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

F.—JOHANNESBURG.

JOHAN-
NESBURG.STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, JOHANNESBURG, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	714	1,285	1,506			
Arrivals	33	18	21			
Births	—	—	9			
Total	—	—	—	747	1,303	1,536
Departures	74	140	158			
Deaths	3	5	31			
Total	—	—	—	77	145	189
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	670	1,158	1,347

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	3	2	3
" " 13 "	5	5	24
" " 20 "	6	5	33
" " 27 "	9	17	36

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	25
" 12 years and 40 "	2	4	—
" 40 " 50 "	—	—	—
50 " over	1	1	—
Total	3	5	31

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

JOHANNESBURG.

Measles	—	Enteric	2	Heart Disease ...	2
Diarrhoea	15	Whooping Cough...	2	Old Age	1
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—	Croup	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	12	Marasmus	2		

A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg.

In accordance with your Circular No. 43 and the supplement attached thereto, I beg to report as follows :—

In addition to the facilities of care of the sick mentioned in my previous reports the hospital accommodation has been increased by taking in the large room previously used as dispensary and store, thus providing increased accommodation for 25 beds.

We have replaced all the wooden stretchers by iron ones in accordance with your instructions. This is a considerable improvement in the appearance of the hospital.

Dr. James, on arrival, requisitioned for a night nurse. She only arrived and commenced her duties on the 30th of the month.

The following medical comforts were issued during the month :—

Milk, tins	2,967
Milk, bottles	456
Meat extract, dozens	52
Brandy, bottles	14½
Port, bottles	3
Arrowroot, &c., pounds	90
Soap, bars	1,570
Candles, pounds	237

During the month I have distributed :—

46 blankets		
235 coats		
267 trousers		
165 shirts		
4 vests		
59 hats		
131 pairs boots		
2,443 yards of Melton cloth, &c.		
1,842 „ lining		
1,939 „ Demim[?]		
334 „ calico		
327 „ flannelette		
298 „ suiting		
261 reels cotton		
313 pairs boots		
113 „ hose		
Total value, £1,168 15s. 2d.		

Men's clothing.

Women and children's clothing.

Also the following received through the Dutch Church Committee :—

730 lbs. onions ;

JOHAN-
NESBURG.

and from Mr. Le Roux, Langlaatsge—

2 stretchers.

These were distributed to inmates of the camp.

Sunday school and religious work goes on as usual.

School accommodation same as previously reported.

Children on roll, 709.

Average attendance, 592.2.

Staff, one Superior and nine assistants.

Rations.—The average number drawing rations during the month is as follows :—

	—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Europeans		606	1,192	1,439
Natives		32	11	22

Food supply.—This has been ample. I am compelled again to refer to the very poor condition of the Slaughter Stock. The Medical Officer of Health for Johannesburg, assisted by Surgeon Major Daniels and Veterinary Surgeon Pye, have reported to the Town Council that the meat at present being sold in Johannesburg is unfit for human food. I understand that the stock we receive is even worse than that sold to butchers.

You will notice from the report of the Medical Officer enclosed that scarlet fever has broken out in the camp and that prompt measures have been taken towards preventing the disease spreading. There have only been seven cases up to date and they are of a very mild character.

The families in which the fever appeared were immediately removed to a special fever camp, and all people who were suspected of having come in contact with the patients were removed from Shed No. 6 and placed in a Special Contact Camp. Only one fresh case has occurred amongst these people. Quarantine as strict as possible under the circumstances is being maintained, and the Medical Officer concurs with me in strongly deprecating the sending of any fresh families here under existing conditions.

The only important event of the month was the visit of the Royal Commission on Concentration Camps which took place on the 26th and 27th of the month. They went very thoroughly into all matters connected with the camp and expressed themselves as satisfied with what they saw.

A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg, October 1, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

SIR,

This being the first month during which I have held the position of Medical Officer to the Burgher Camp, I am unable to draw a comparison between the general condition and health of the camp this month, and the preceding months. Hence my report will be given under the following heads :—

Hospital.—The hospital has undergone considerable improvement during the last month ; this improvement consisted chiefly in an enlargement of the premises, which was necessitated by an increase in the number of enteric patients.

We are now able to accommodate 50 patients instead of 25, and have the further advantage of having two wards in place of one. Before this change the adult male typhoid patients were accommodated in bell tents, pitched in too close proximity to the nurses' quarters.

A new night nurse has been appointed, this addition to the nursing staff was required owing to the increase of hospital patients. JOHANNESBURG.

Quarantine.—The camp is still in quarantine owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in town. This has been a very wise provision and has proved beneficial to the camp in more ways than one.

Enteric Fever.—As anticipated, we have had an increase of this disease. It has been my endeavour to transfer these cases to the hospital as they are recognised, in order to prevent infection spreading.

I have received invaluable assistance in the early recognition of this camp scourge from my camp matrons and nurses, who daily visit every tent (prior to my own visit), and in the event of the slightest suspicion of sickness in any tent, the temperature of the inmate is immediately taken and recorded. This method I consider invaluable for the early recognition of enteric fever. In addition every tent that has, or has had enteric fever in it, is immediately struck and the contents disinfected and exposed to the sun, the inmates being removed to another disinfected part of the camp.

By these and other means I am hoping to keep in check the disease; owing, however, to the extraordinarily filthy habits and extreme antipathy to personal cleanliness this people have, my task of putting into practice the principles of preventive medicine is an almost impossible one.

Scarlet Fever.—We have had in all seven cases. These cases were immediately isolated and all the contacts placed in a separate contact camp, owing to the promptness of the authorities in carrying out this measure I have every reason to think that we shall prevent a spread of the disease.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are excellent, but it is difficult to impress upon the people the necessity of making use of the various conveniences, such as latrines, baths, refuse tubs, &c.

I neglected to mention under heading I., that I considered it necessary to erect a boiler in the rear of the hospital for the purpose of disinfecting clothes contaminated with typhoid excreta.

Dysentery.—There are a number of cases of this disease in camp which are of a mild type and peculiarly amenable to treatment.

Water and Milk.—Owing to the prevalence of enteric, I have recommended that the water should again be bacteriologically examined; I am still awaiting a reply from the medical officer of health. I am of opinion that the water is pure and uncontaminated.

All milk used in camp is either sterilised or condensed and is beyond suspicion.

Death-rate.—The death-rate is declining in spite of the increase of typhoid. The low mortality from the latter disease is entirely due to the early recognition of and removal to hospital.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT JAMES,
Medical Officer.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Johannesburg, October 4, 1901.

Having completed the reports of the Enquiry Agent on all applications received to the end of August, the Committee has not met during the month under review.

I am now arranging for a new inspection, and hope to report some progress during October.

Suitable men for the work are difficult to secure here.

Three families, representing eight souls, receiving relief in town have been transferred to the Race Course this month.

Coffins have been supplied for:—

- 1 woman.
- 9 children.

JOHAN-
NEBURG.

Medical comforts have been issued as follows :—

3,208 tins milk.
8 lbs. tea.
10 bottles brandy.
1 bottle port wine.
206 ozs. meat extract.
4 lbs. arrowroot.
64 pearl barley.
106 lbs. Quaker oats.
196 lbs. corn flour.

I enclose medical report from Dr. Fraser.

The average number drawing rations has been :—

378 men.
1,795 women.
2,563 children.

A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

KLERKS-
DORP.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

G.—KLERKSDORP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, KLERKSDORP, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ..	503	1,733	2,352			
Arrivals	78	183	256			
Births	—	—	13			
Total	—	—	—	581	1,916	2,621
Departures... ..	67	193	199			
Deaths	6	13	128			
Total	—	—	—	73	206	327
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	508	1,710	2,294

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	1	14	46
" " 13 "	2	20	59
" " 20 "	5	23	75
" " 27 "	8	33	109

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	23
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	102
" 12 years and 40 "	3	9	—
" 40 " 50 "	1	2	—
50 " over	2	2	—
Total	6	13	128

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

KLERKS-
DORP.

Measles—Pneumonia	87	Pneumonia and		Marasmus	4
„ Bronchitis	5	Bronchitis	15	Heart Disease ...	—
Diarrhoea	3	Enteric	7	Measles and other	
Dysentery	1	Convulsions ...	5	complications ...	7
		Influenza	—	Other Causes ...	13

S. D. CAWOOD,
For Camp Superintendent.

BURGHERS' CAMPS DEPARTMENT—REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Klerksdorp, October 5, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

I have to report for the month of September as follows :—

Food Stuffs.—Quantity of flour, sugar, coffee, and other stuffs is good, and the supply is more than equal to the demand. Meat is much the same as when last reported on, poor but healthy.

I expect an improvement in condition shortly, as the grass is in good condition for sheep owing to the recent rains.

Weather.—Severe weather has been experienced during the month. Tents have been blown to the ground and the camp area flooded, causing very great discomfort, and being responsible for an increase of sickness.

Camp Trenching.—With the exception of a small area the camp is now thoroughly trenched, and there should now be little fear of the tents being flooded.

Shoemakers.—These are now busy making shoes for those in need, out of leather supplied by the Relief Committee of Cape Town.

Well-sinking.—A third well is down to a depth of 35 feet ; it will probably have a capacity of 3,000 gallons per diem.

Should expectations be realised there should be no need to use spruit water.

Camp Matron.—The work performed by this department is giving every satisfaction. The girls are becoming more used to the work, with good results.

Sanitary.—Arrangements in this direction are very satisfactory. Buckets are emptied twice daily, which is a great improvement on the old system. Women's and children's lavatories require considerably more attention than the men's.

Inspector.—On the 2nd of October Mr. Scholtz arrived here and inspected the Camp the following days.

Ladies' Commission.—The ladies have visited the Camp and have made a thorough inspection. The impression seems to be that we have not sufficient Hospital accommodation.

Marquees will be utilised until other arrangements can be made.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

The General Superintendent, Pretoria.

MEDICAL REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Klerksdorp.

As compared with the month of August the health of the Camp during September has been less favourable.

The total number of sick, including serious sick, has been slightly greater ; the number of serious cases alone has been greatly in excess of the previous month, but it

**KLERKS-
DORP.**

will be observed that there has been a marked fall in the death rate. Additional medical assistance, the appointment of a camp matron, and under the latter's supervision, better nursing of the sick and more attention given to the requirements of individual families have undoubtedly been the means of reducing the percentage of deaths. Also Hospital accommodation has been increased during the month, the number of beds having been doubled.

Measles.—I am pleased to report that the epidemic of measles which has been of great severity in our camp is wearing to an end, and that probably in the course of three or four weeks it will have entirely disappeared. The disease is now principally amongst the large number of families brought to the camp about a month ago. The large majority of the cases of sickness and of deaths during the month have been due to measles.

Other diseases prevailing.—During the month the following diseases have also been prevalent :—Whooping-cough, chicken-pox, acute rheumatism, pneumonia, influenza, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Enteric.—There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of enteric fever. Ten cases have been reported during the month as compared with 8 in August, the latter cases occurring towards the end of the month. Including one case admitted into Hospital on July 18th, there have been in all 19 cases of enteric treated during September. Of the 9 cases treated in Hospital there have been 2 deaths. Two cases were admitted on suspicion and reported enteric, but the patients were afterwards found to be suffering from other diseases.

Sanitation.—The sanitary affairs of the Camp have been very carefully attended to during the month. I personally visit the camp 3 or 4 times a week to attend to those matters, and I am pleased to report that all latrines are kept in excellent condition, and that disinfectants are freely used for the same. The camp generally is kept scrupulously clean, and I have found very few tents dirty and insufficiently aired.

Rations.—The meat supply is examined by me before issue, and during the month I have always found it of good quality but low in condition. All other rations have been good in quality, and no complaints have been made. The water supply continues to be of good quality, but is insufficient to meet all requirements. Another well is, however, being sunk for the use of the camp.

I have omitted to report under "Diseases" that there have been no fresh cases of scarlet fever during the least three weeks.

Medical Comforts.—There has been an abundant supply of all medical comforts during the month. The distribution of milk in diluted form has not yet been carried out, but hope to have this begun at an early date.

Hospital.—The work of the hospital has been more than doubled during the month, and it has been necessary to increase the nursing staff. The majority of the cases treated were of a serious nature, such as pneumonia, enteric, meningitis, and dysentery, and each of those cases require much care and attention. Under the capable management of the matron the work has been most satisfactorily carried out. The number of beds will be increased in a few days to 36, and accommodation for four more beds will be found if necessary. Forty beds is the maximum number the building at present used as a hospital can accommodate, and as the number of cases requiring hospital treatment is increasing, it will be necessary soon to find, for this purpose, another suitable building, or to erect marquees either within the camp grounds or on the vacant block of stands adjoining the present hospital.

Deaths :—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	3
1 month to 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	23
1 year to 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	102
Men, 12 years to 40 years	...	...	...	...	...	3
Women, 12 years to 40 years	...	...	...	...	...	9
Men, 40 years to 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
Women, 40 years to 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
Men, 50 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	2
Women, 50 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	147

*Hospital Report for September, 1901:—***KLERKS-
DORP.**

Number of patients in hospital August 31 ...	...	14
" " admitted during month...	...	45
" " discharged " ...	...	17
" " died " ...	...	13
" " remaining September 30 ...	...	29

Diseases treated:

Pneumonia ...	...	12
Enteric ...	...	9
Meningitis ...	...	4
Dysentery ...	...	4
Malaria ...	...	4
Influenza ...	...	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	2
Pleurisy ...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	2
Conjunctivitis ...	...	2
Surgical ...	...	4
Phthisis ...	...	1
Rheumatism ...	...	1
Intestinal Catarrh ...	...	1
Peritonitis ...	...	1
Jaundice ...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	1
Congestion of Lung ...	...	1
Debility ...	...	1
Measles ...	...	1

Klerksdorp,
1st October, 1901.H. SCOTT RUSSELL,
Medical Officer.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

H.—KRUGERSDORP.

**KRUGERS-
DORP.**STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, KRUGERSDORP, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	841	1,844	2,168			
Arrivals ...	220	430	542			
Births ...	—	—	9			
Total ...	—	—	—	1,061	2,274	2,719
Departures...	64	287	279			
Deaths ...	3	10	112			
Total ...	—	—	—	67	297	391
In Camp, September 31, 1901...	—	—	—	994	1,977	2,328

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901 ...	12	27	187
" " 13, " ...	8	47	60
" " 20, " ...	10	90	180
" " 27, " ...	7	109	150

KRUGERS-
DORP..

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	19
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	88
„ 12 „ „ 40 „	1	7	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	1	—
50 „ „ over	2	2	—
Total	3	10	112

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	33	Enteric	—	Maraasmus	7
Diarrhoea	2	Whooping Cough	3	Heart Disease	—
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Other diseases	25
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	55				

P. TOMLINSON,
Camp Superintendent.

DEAR SIR,

Burgher Camps, Krugersdorp, October 3, 1901.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting for the month of September.

The general health of the camp has improved. The epidemic of measles has abated considerably, and the death rate is steadily on the decrease. No outbreak of any other disease has occurred.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation has been increased by the erection of three more marquees, thus bringing the total of beds to 70.

The staff has also been added to, viz., a Resident Medical Officer, Dispenser, trained nurse and eight probationers.

Two trained nurses, having working with them nine girls, visit all tents daily, and nurse cases not taken to hospital; with this extra help the epidemic of measles has been successfully combated and stamped out.

The nursing staff is now as follows:—A Hospital Matron, two trained nurses for camp, with fifteen probationers.

Two Medical Officers, of whom one is Resident and two Dispensers one of whom is resident.

No other nursing organisation is in vogue.

Medical Comforts.—Medical comforts as under have been issued during the month:—

Milk, 84 Cs.; oatmeal, 105 lbs.; maizena, 160 lbs.; biscuits, 56 lbs.; pearl barley, 196 lbs.; farinaceous foods, four dozen; candles, 175 lbs.; bovril, 32 dozen; brandy, five casks; port wine, three casks; tea, 67 lbs.; Quaker oats, 72 lbs.; jam, six tins; butter 33 tins; golden syrup, 20 tins; sago, 84 lbs.; tapioca, 29.

Soap has been issued twice during the month, 1,500 lbs.

Blankets.—One hundred and thirty blankets have been issued during the month, making a grand total now issued of 980. Two hundred and forty camp kettles have also been distributed to those requiring them.

Clothing.—The total amount of free clothing issued to poor and needy in camp now exceeds £740, the majority of this being from private sources.

Service.—Divine service and day school is conducted in a large tent, which is

capable of seating, for the former meeting, 600 people, and for the school, 300, in addition there is a school shelter. KRUGERSDORP.

The Rev. Radloff assisted by Mr. P. Botha, are spiritual advisers. Services are held regularly.

The school staff consists of six teachers, two male and four ladies, and the English language is taught.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements are carried out by the Krugersdorp Sanitary Board, wood and iron buildings are utilised, and the pail system is in vogue. Disinfectants are freely used, and clearances are made twice daily. Slops are also removed by the Sanitary Board and dry rubbish is deposited in pits dug for that purpose near the camp.

Hygienic rules are carried out as far as possible, and Sanitary Inspectors are appointed to see to their observance.

The refugees arriving in camp are well provided with the necessary goods and chattels.

Soup.—The soup kitchen is much appreciated by old and young, and 40 gallons of soup is distributed daily to sick and aged.

Baths.—The baths are in much demand by all classes, and the people are induced to bathe regularly.

Oven.—A large oven, capable of holding at one time over 100 loaves of bread, has been erected, and is utilised by the people who have no convenience for baking.

Garden.—A garden for hospital has been started, and several of the burghers have decided to start on their own account, and wire and poles are being supplied for fencing purposes.

Food.—The food supplies have come forward regularly, and full rations have been issued without exception.

Fuel.—Of wood and coal there is abundance.

Water.—The water for drinking and cooking purposes is drawn from three springs, and is absolutely free and protected from contamination.

For washing and bathing purposes water is obtained from a dam some miles away.

I have, &c.,

P. TOMLINSON,

Superintendent.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

I.—MIDDELBURG.

MIDDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, MIDDELBURG, Month ending September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	1,240	2,459	2,824			
Arrivals	76	94	128			
Births	—	—	36			
Total	—	—	—	1,316	2,553	2,988
Departures... ..	130	187	220			
Deaths	10	19	73			
Total	—	—	—	140	206	303
In Camp, September 30, 1901 ..	—	—	—	1,176	2,347	2,685

MIDDEL-
BURG.

SICK IN CAMP.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	114	320	223
" " 13 "	...	...	...	...	...	123	398	248
" " 20 "	...	...	...	...	...	111	366	211
" " 27 "	...	...	...	...	...	126	362	286

DEATHS.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	14
Between 1 month and 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	18
" 1 year and 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	41
" 12 years and 40 "	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	—
" 40 " " 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
50 " " over	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	10	19	73

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	...	...	22	Enteric	...	...	13	Heart Disease	...	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	16	Whooping Cough...	...	...	—	Other Causes	...	34
Dysentery	...	...	3	Influenza	...	...	4			
Pneumonia and Bronchitis			5	Marasmus	...	...	3			

C. R. GARDNER,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT.

September.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg, October 4, 1901.

Beyond the fact that the usual routine work of this camp has gone on smoothly there does not seem to be anything special to report upon for this month.

It having been decided to remove this camp to a better site, a new one has been selected lying North-East of the Town, on a portion of Gun Hill, and near the banks of the Oliphants River. The site is considered a most excellent one, and is distant about one mile from station. I feel confident that the removal to this new site will cause a great improvement in the general health of the camp.

During the month considerable additions have been made to the hospital nursing staff by the arrival of more trained nurses, the benefit of which has already been felt. The probationers too appear now to take more kindly to their work, and have caused less trouble to the nursing sisters than has been the case in the past.

The appointment of two other resident Medical Officers, decided upon by you, to replace the two, non-resident, now here, will, I feel sure, prove a decided advantage, seeing that the whole of their time will be given to the camp.

Yours, &c.,

C. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL MONTHLY REPORT.

MIDDEL-
BURG.

September.

Burgher Camp, Middelburg, October 6, 1901.

I regret the lateness of my report this month, owing to pressure of work.

The returns for last month show an improvement in the general health of the camp, good results in the treatment of cases in hospital of which a larger number have been admitted than at any previous time, and a steadily diminishing death-rate.

The number seen and prescribed for in the camp is still very large, 3137, but nearly all of these cases are trivial ailments, such as debility, rheumatism, anaemia after measles, coughs, diarrhoea in children and infants, influenza, with cases of minor surgery and tooth extractions. Several hundred families have been moved away to other camps during the month, thinning out the camps with advantage. All those removed to other camps were previously examined by your Medical Staff and declared fit to travel or rejected and sent back to camp.

Measles now scarcely exists in your camp, but the inmates of Vermaak's camp have, during the past month, furnished almost all the cases and the deaths from the sequelae of the disease.

There have been a number of cases of German measles in the camp which have given rise to a little anxiety, as to whether it would turn out to be something more infectious rather than from the seriousness of the disease, and it has not been considered necessary to isolate these cases.

The Pretoria camps and Carolina, together with the Belfast camp have furnished a considerable number of cases of enteric fever, and seem to be the most unhealthy camps in the above order. We have no doubt that the proximity of the small spruit to the former camps, which spruit was we find last year infected with Typhoid, and the proximity of the water furrow to the Belfast camp account for the outbreak of Typhoid fever in your camp. The removal of the tents away from the spruit in question and the clearance made in the Belfast camp has, I think, had a beneficial effect.

The number of deaths registered in your camp during the month has been:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	100
Natives	...	...	...	...	9
Measles	...	...	...	...	22
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	15
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	12
Malaria	...	...	...	...	7
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	8
Influenza	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Bright's disease	...	...	...	...	1
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	1
Inanition and Debility, Infants	...	...	...	...	6
Scalds	...	...	...	...	1
Schirrosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1
Stimmour [? Tumour]	...	...	...	...	1

Age Statistics of Death.

1 month or under	...	...	...	...	17
1 year or under	...	...	...	...	19
2 years to 10	...	...	...	...	35
11 years to 20	...	...	...	...	12
20 years to 30	...	...	...	...	6
31 years to 40	...	...	...	...	6
over 41	...	...	...	...	5

MIDDEL-
BURG.

The hospital has this month shown very good results, the number admitted this month being 108. These with 52 remaining in hospital from last month (August) make a total of 160 cases under treatment in the hospital during September; 52 cases remain still under treatment, being mostly cases of enteric fever. A good many doubtful cases have had to be admitted into hospital rather than leave them an hour longer than necessary in their tents to infect the neighbourhood; some of these are sent back to their tents in a few days, the temperature, diarrhoea, &c., for which they were admitted having subsided, but the majority remain as enteric declares itself, and taken thus early do well and give us the good results we are able to show.

As illustrating our difficulties and to show how valuable is a trained nurse in the camp, I may cite the following:—Calling casually at a tent in the Belfast Camp to enquire where a sick woman lived, a mother seized her sleeping child by the arm and roughly pulled him upon his legs; the child looked ill, and tottered and fell down again. In spite of the mother's protests that the child was all right and quite well, on some indication, I examined his throat, and found a well marked case of diphtheria. The child was isolated in hospital within an hour, and was injected with antitoxine serum; another injection was given with marked benefit, and the tracheotomy instruments it was thought advisable to keep near by, put away. Unfortunately the child coughed violently and suddenly during the night, a quantity of loosened membrane plugged the throat, and the child died in a few minutes, in spite of assistance. I feel sure that this child's physique would have seen him through this disease had he come under treatment two days before, but we had no nurse available for this camp at this time, and it was under the care of a probationer only. The "smelling out" and the recognition of these cases is the work of the charge nurse, and can only be done by them.

The deaths in hospital were due to enteric fever in eight cases, perforation carrying off four or five of them, hæmorrhage one, and exhaustion two. We are, in future, forbidding visitors to the enteric wards, as never a visiting day goes by but two-thirds of the convalescents' temperatures rise and food is found secreted in beds by the over solicitous friends. The remaining deaths in hospital were due to pneumonia one, dysentery three, diphtheria one, tuberculosis one, diarrhoea and marasmus one, malaria and anæmia one, Bright's disease with bed sores one, schirrosis of liver one, scalds one.

In conclusion I have no doubt that the health of the camp will improve very much, and the expenses of your camp lowered in proportion, as soon as ever you are able to move it away from its present situation, reduced to the dimensions and to the excellent system you propose.

H. A. SPENCER,
Government Medical Officer.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

J.—MAFEKING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, MAFEKING, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	819	1,710	2,147			
Arrivals	140	273	423			
Births	—	—	8			
Total	—	—	—	959	1,983	2,578
Departures... ..	65	20	35			
Deaths	9	23	123			
Total	—	—	—	74	43	158
In Camp, September 30, 1901	—	—	—	885	1,940	2,420

MAFE-
KING.

SICK IN CAMP.

MAFE-
KING.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	9	32	129
" " 13 "	13	47	160
" " 20 "	17	140	659
" " 27 "	17	69	629

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	20
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	103
" 12 years and 40 "	8	17	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	2	—
50 " " over	1	4	—
Total	9	23	123

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles 8	Whooping Cough... —	Malaria 1
Diarrhœa —	Influenza 2	Weakness 2
Dysentery 3	Marasmus —	Rhachitis 9
Pneumonia and Bronchitis 101	Heart Disease —	Meningitis... .. 5
Enteric 22	Bright's Disease ... 1	Puerperal Fever ... 1

R. L. McCOWAT,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT.—SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking, October 9, 1901.

Food Supply.—As hitherto, the food supply for the month has continued good, but no fresh meat has been available, consequently the people have been rationed on tinned meat, according to the scale laid down.

Climate.—Like the two previous months, the weather has been very warm, the winds high, and which, combined with dust storms, has made the condition anything but favourable for the recovery of the sick, more especially that of children who have been suffering from measles with pneumonia or bronchitis supervening. The weather also continues dry, with as yet little signs of rain.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month is as follows, viz.:—Men, 9; women, 23; children, 123; making a total of 155, or an average of 5.16 per day.

It will be observed from the statistical return sent for the month that 101 of the above deaths were caused by pneumonia and bronchitis supervening measles.

From the Medical Officer's report it will also be seen that 70 per cent. of the deaths that have occurred have been among the people in the B tents, and who were brought here from Taungs on the 15th July last. Many of these people were anything but clean when they arrived, and not only were they brought in that condition, but landed here between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. of the following morning. The

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following day it was discovered that these people had not only brought measles, whooping cough, and typhoid fever with them, but many other ailments. To the introduction of these people to the camp the epidemic of measles, &c., which has been raging during the last six weeks is, I consider, due. The mortality has not only greatly increased, but become almost appalling.

I might here observe that since the beginning of July 410 men have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance, consequently greater freedom and facilities have been given to such, to not only obtain employment in Mafeking, but elsewhere, and where no objection has existed men and families have been allowed to leave the camp for good, and live where such has been obtained. From the foregoing it is evident that the men consider it to their advantage to become British subjects, and be placed in the position of earning an honest living and supporting their families.

Hospital.—Further improvements have been made since my last, by the addition of four rooms to the nurse's quarters, these have been added to meet the increased number of nurses, and that may still be required. They are built of light wood framing, covered with canvas and lined with cheap calico. A boiler has been erected for the destruction of typhoid stool, as also one for the disinfecting of hospital linen.

I regret to report that nurse Merry, who only arrived here on the 21st August, has been laid up with measles since the 27th ultimo, as also nurse Gaudie, who arrived on the same date, with typhoid since the 12th ultimo. When both are convalescent they will again leave for the coast, especially the latter, as she would be unfit for duty for some time to come.

Clothing.—During the month the Camp Matron personally visited 218 tents and supplied 168 of the most needy families with material for making clothing. Many other tents were visited by Refugee women helpers for her, but her opinion is that though they visited about 500 tents, their assistance is of little practical value, because on the one hand they are inclined to favour their own particular set and on the other they are not trusted by their own people. Many of the women are badly shod, and to these 34 pairs of veldtschoons have been dealt out.

Two women for cutting out material for people are required, but these will, no doubt, be found in the camp among the more intelligent of the young women.

The work is hard, laborious, and requires each case to be specially considered. The present difficulties should be practically removed when the two nurses for camp visiting arrive, as they will attend to the sick only, thus leaving the above free to deal with the question of clothing in itself.

Wood supply.—The supply for the month has continued excellent, and I have pleasure in reporting that I have now from three to four weeks surplus on hand to meet contingencies.

Orphans.—The present epidemic has, unfortunately, cut off some of the mothers here as well as the children, so that I have had to, in some cases, place the children left under the care of others with the promise of a small monthly payment. I however do not consider this the most effective way of dealing with them, and intend to put up a frame hut long enough for the purpose, dividing the same in three, and having one end for boys, the other for girls, and the centre as a living. This I would put in charge of one woman specially, and hold her responsible for the safety and cleanliness of the children; failing the erection of the above I will utilize bell tents.

Enclosed herewith I send you the Medical Officer's report for the month.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. McCOWAT,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT.

September.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking.

(Numbers only approximately exact owing to a great increase of sickness.)

1. Number of inhabitants.—Average whites 5,300; natives 300.
2. Of these were attended—Ambulatory (indoor) cases, 2,500; visited (outdoor) 2,700; hospital 40; all of whom received medicines, nearly all milk, many of them medical comforts as brandy, tea, maizena, beef tea, &c.

3. Sick.—Men cases 120; women 480; children under 12, 4,600 (of these about 30 per cent. being attended indoors and outdoors are put down twice). MAFE-KING.

4. Prevalent Diseases.—

Influenza, pneumonia (without measles) cases	...	120
Typhoid	...	52
Dysentery	...	68
Measles about	...	1,600

(Measles uncomplicated and mild, about 300 severe; complicated with influenza whooping cough laryngitis, pharyngit, otitis, enteric, catarrhs and dysentery about 1,000 very severe, mostly letal as complicated with pneumonia, typhoid were 126, absolutely letal complicated with meningitis infant epidemic 30 (many more in October). Besides those were prevalent whooping cough (80), chicken pox (20), malaria (26), and any amount of laryngit, pharyngitis, bronchitis (limesdust and wind-storms all winter), 6 cases of erysipelas (4 erysipelas faciei fatal).

5. The death rate.—Men 9; women 23; children (under 12) 125; total 157 (included 2 Kaffir children). The death rate was increasing from week to week nearly 50 per cent and reached now beginning of October its height, owing to an outbreak of meningitis, epidem infantum, amongst children—but is, as I hope, going to begin to decrease, by next week (to-day is the 6th of October, 1901).

6. Death rate and prevalent diseases.—Typhoid 15; dysentery 2; measles (complicated) 75 (the death rate of those stronger in October).

Erysipelas 4.

Marasmus rhachitis 18 (including its complications, enteric, dysentery, bronchitis).

Other diseases 8.

General remarks.—As I specified in my last report (1st of September, 1901), the epidemics increased very much, and are not likely to decrease before next month, as about 200 more children seem doomed. I explained to you last time how an extremely dirty lot, brought in with measles, whooping cough, dysentery, and enteric fever, infected our camp. We had unfortunately just then influenza and pneumonia, which makes a very bad combination with measles and whooping cough. In this manner we have for September 151 deaths, against 43 during June, July, and August, nearly half of those 43 having died of pneumonia, during an epidemic of influenza, which swept the whole camp. The death rate is and will be appalling amongst children. It is not abnormal amongst grown up people, of those, that died, or are dying nearly 70 per cent. fall to that lot, brought end of August numbering about 1,200, and about 30 per cent. to our old camp numbering about 4,000.

Dr. Morrow arrived from Cape Town on the 3rd inst., and immediately put himself to work with great energy and zeal. I am sorry that I am so overworked and exhausted, that I must stop my work except giving all over to Dr. Morrow. I am leaving on the 11th inst., I should have asked assistance, but as you replied to my first request (20th of August) that other larger camps have only one doctor, I resented it as a reproach and restrained from asking more. The fact is, that here is work enough for five hardworking doctors.

F. KAUFMANN, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

SIR,

October 6, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived at your camp about 11 a.m. on the 3rd of this month, and spent the afternoon of that day in making a general inspection. Yesterday and to-day I visited every family and attended every serious case of illness. I also inspected the camp carefully, and now beg to submit to you the following report:—

The Camp.—The position of the camp is admirable, and the excellent sub-division into blocks for the various families prevents overcrowding.

Sanitation.—The drainage system is not yet complete, but so far as it has been carried out is very suitable.

Police are employed to prevent the deposit of rubbish on the blocks, but those

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KING.

whom I met are inferior men, and have little knowledge of tidiness, consequently, the excreta of the children and filthy people is visible everywhere, while many of the tent occupants use a liquid made with cow manure to floor their tents.

The latrines (screened pits) are situated at a proper distance from the tents, and are well supplied with chloride of lime.

Referring to our conversation, I quite agree with you that a row of latrines, containing tubs on floors impervious to moisture, is required on the North side of the camp, and that provision should be made for the male sex.

In most cases the occupants of the blocks have not brooms and shovels, which is a drawback.

Water Supply.—The wells are covered in and afford an ample supply of water. Though I have not analysed the latter it seems pure enough for drinking.

Food Supply.—I have heard only two or three complaints about the rations. In each case the meat was complained of. This may be due to the warm weather now prevailing.

Housing.—There is no overcrowding, though families having two tents crowd into one, leaving the other empty. Those who have marquees and frame tents are very comfortable.

Bedding.—Nearly all have good bedsteads and bedding.

Clothing.—Excepting a few, all are more decently clad than when on their farms, this reflects credit on the Camp Matron.

Disinfection.—This needs attention. There are many difficulties in carrying it out, and it has not been possible to disinfect the camp frequently.

Population.—The number of whites is 5,148, and the natives in the native camp number 355.

Health.—The health of the white population is deplorable. Over 2,000 require careful medical attendance, and of this number at least a thousand are confined to bed. In half the tents, &c., I found cases of serious illness. There is a severe epidemic of Measles, and numerous cases of other illness exist.

The causes of this sad state are, from what I have heard and seen, due to the introduction of dirty people into the camp in August, and the filthy conduct of most of the residents. Were it not for your block system, I fear the mortality would have been appalling.

Of those whom I have attended many will not recover.

The native camp, being cleaner, is almost free from sickness.

Mortality.—The Medical Officer in charge informs me the mortality is, at present, very high, and that there have been 94 deaths during the past seven days.

The increased death rate is due to the horrible practice of closing up the tents containing cases of fever—these wretched women believe fresh air is fatal to anyone having feverish symptoms—and to the want of proper medical attendance.

Drugs.—The stock of drugs is too small for existing circumstances. Twenty-four gallons of useful stock mixtures and many specially prepared bottles are required daily.

Medical Comforts.—The supply has been equal to the demand. The following has been the regular distribution of milk:—

“To a baby under one year, if the mother have insufficient milk, two tins every ten days.

“To a baby under one year, if the mother have no milk, two tins weekly.

“To children from one to five years, two tins every ten days.

“To persons over 60 years, two tins every ten days, and to persons who are debilitated, a like supply.”

Hospital.—The hospital site has been well selected, but the excreta, &c., should be destroyed, otherwise they are very liable to affect the creek. I am pleased to note that a boiler has recently been erected in connection with this matter. The hospital buildings, unfortunately, cannot be used to the extent desirable, owing to there being only one nurse, the Matron.

Dispensary.—As numerous out-patients are treated here daily, the accommodation is too small, and alterations are necessary to facilitate prescribing and dispensing. MAFEKING.

Visiting the Sick.—Recently the sick have received few visits. In a camp epidemic each family should be visited at least three times weekly by a medical man. The weakness of the Medical Staff does not permit this, consequently hundreds of serious cases visited by me yesterday and to-day have had no visits from the doctors.

Hospital Staff.—Miss Tooth, a certificated nurse, is Matron, and does her best, but owing to her two trained nurses being laid up, one with enteric and the other with a severe form of measles, has to depend on Dutch girls for assistance. These girls are of little practical value. They stand in the doorways, preventing air entering to the sick, and will not touch stained clothing. When asked to perform any unpleasant duty they immediately leave.

Medical Staff.—Previous to my arrival there were only two medical men, Kaufmann, in charge, and Dr. Limpert, his assistant. The former has laboured very hard, but without proper assistance has been unable to cope with the situation. The latter knows little English, and, I am told, less Dutch. He is, therefore, unsuitable for the work. With this weak staff it is not a matter of surprise that the sick have not in many cases received proper attention. At present five energetic doctors are required here, and seven would have their hands full, for it is most trying to work in the foul-smelling tents of these wretched people.

Requirements.—The following, in my opinion, are absolutely needed, and at once:—

Two Camp Matrons, who must be reliable, energetic women, thoroughly conversant with the Dutch language, and physically fit to do much walking about. Their duties should be purely medical. They should help the visiting doctors.

A Medical Officer in charge, with four doctors to assist him, after a short time, when the camp becomes more healthy, one doctor could be dispensed with.

Four nurses, properly trained, to assist the Hospital Matron.

A coloured servant for the nurses, a young girl.

Extra boys for hospital work.

A suitable clerk for the Medical Officer.

A man to keep the patients from crowding the door of the Dispensary and superintend the hospital boys, look after the marquees, ropes, and do other useful work.

A supply of chamber utensils for distribution among the camp tents, as it is horrible to see women holding sick children out of the beds, while they deposit their excreta on the tent floors; also sanitary paper.

A suitable cupboard for brandy, &c.

I might mention many other requirements, as stone filters for the hospital, but these can be obtained by requisition.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the subject of midwifery has given me much food for reflection, but I cannot express an opinion at present on the matter. The introduction of a trained midwife to the camp might be a failure, owing to the peculiar notions which Dutch mothers hold, for they dislike any woman who is not an old friend during their illness. On the other hand, it might be a success.

I have, &c.,

R. MORROW, M.B., Ch.B.,

University Dublin, L.M., &c.,

Medical Assistant, Burgher Camp, Mafeking.

To the Superintendent,

Burgher Camp,

Mafeking.

NYL-
STROOM.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

K.—NYLSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, NYLSTROOM, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	218	536	721			
Arrivals	124	185	186			
Births	—	—	9			
Total	—	—	—	342	721	916
Departures	8	28	38			
Deaths	2	9	43			
Total	—	—	—	10	37	81
In Camp, September 30, 1901 ...	—	—	—	332	684	835

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	9	33	56
„ „ 13 „	3	28	39
„ „ 20 „	4	30	42
„ „ 27 „	6	26	46

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	13
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	26
„ 12 years and 40 „	2	8	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	—	1	—
Total	2	9	43

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Premature Birth and Asthenia.	1	Congenital Weakness.	2	Gastro Enteritis and Exhaustion.	2
Measles and Diarrhoea	5	Gastritis and Convulsions.	1	Diarrhoea	4
Diarrhoea and Marasmus.	5	Malaria and Pneumonia.	1	Typho-malaria and Cardiac Failure.	13
Measles and Exhaustion.	2	Measles and Pneumonia.	8	Measles and Bronchitis.	1
Pneumonia and Cardiac failure.	2	Measles and Cancrum Oris.	2	Typho-malaria ..	1
Pneumonia and Kidney Disease.	1	Malaria and Exhaustion.	1	Convulsions ...	2

R. DUNCAN,
Camp Superintendent.

September Report.

NYL-
STROOM.

SIR,

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, October 1, 1901.

FOR the past month I have to report the following items of interest.

Health.—I am pleased to report that the general health of the camp has been very much better than that of the previous month; our statistical returns showing that both our number of sick in camp and also our death rate has come down by more than half. This improvement in one month is most gratifying.

I hope that by continual enforcement of sanitary regulations, the judicious issue of medical comforts and milk to children, and to the aged, that I shall later on be able to report a still further improvement.

Hospital.—There is nothing special to report *re* hospital this month, it has been ably conducted by the matron, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Cassiday, and 4 probationers, under the supervision of Dr. Percy Green. The average number of patients attended during the month has been 18.

Camp.—Within the past few weeks the entire camp has been removed to a more suitable and healthy site, which is already having a beneficial effect. The camp now takes the form of a square block, each tent being exactly 16 yards from pole to pole, thus minimising the chances of fire and giving good open thoroughfares throughout. Bake ovens and dust bins have been erected and are still in course of erection at convenient distances from tents; all on the outskirts of camp. Foremen have been placed over different sections, their duty being to see that tents are kept clean, flaps rolled up every morning, &c., &c.

Sanitary arrangements.—Seven large latrines have been erected of wood and iron at suitable distances on the outskirts of camp. These are attended to nightly by burghers and natives. A sufficient quantity of disinfectant is used, and the use of plenty of soap and water answers to keep these places clean and healthy.

Education.—At the beginning of month we had 150 children in school, and we have now just on 300. The teachers, Mr. Sternbergen and 3 others (all refugees) have had their hands full, but all have taken great interest in their work, and have done all that could be expected of them under the circumstances. Unfortunately we were very short of school material, but I understand that this will be remedied shortly. From a wire received yesterday I am pleased to learn that a certificated head teacher may be expected here within a day or two.

Church.—Services are now held on Sundays by a Deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church, needless to say it is very well attended. Sunday school held every Sunday afternoon is attended by hundreds of children.

Relief.—During the month good work has been done in this department. We have now a dressmaking class for women and children, under the care of a Mrs. de Jonge, camp matron. In the said period we have turned out and issued 800 articles of clothing (all hand sewn) such as dresses, underclothing, shirts, pinafores, hats, &c., &c. All goods received for free issue are cut up and sewn on the premises by these said women, thereby saving material that otherwise might be wasted and at the same time giving employment to many women.

We have also a good shoemaker here, who has under him about a dozen youngsters learning the trade. Many goods pairs of boots have been made and issued during the month, so far we have only given relief to orphans, sick, convalescent and aged people.

I might mention that all dressmaking, shoemaking, &c., is done by refugees free of charge.

Poynton's Store.—Trade still seems to be improving with them, their cash takings during the month exceeded £1,000.

Woodcutting.—Forty-five truck loads of firewood (several being double trucks) have been despatched to other camps since the 1st instant. In addition to this the necessary wood required for camp use, which is considerable, seeing that we use no coal here. This gives employment to a considerable number of men and waggons.

I am, &c.,

R. DUNCAN,

Superintendent.

General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

NYL-
STROOM.

MEDICAL REPORT, BURGER REFUGEE CAMP, NYLSTROOM, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, October 1, 1901.

There have been 54 deaths during September, 45 children, 8 women and 1 man. 16 deaths were directly due to Measles and 15 deaths were due to Typho Malaria.

The Measles has now quite left the camp, but kept up its virulence to the very end, as the last family to get it lost 2 children out of 3. Typho Malaria, which has caused 15 deaths, has now also disappeared. This disease was a mixture of Enteric and Malaria, accompanied by extreme cardiac depression, and in many cases great delirium. Twenty cases were treated in hospital of this disease with a mortality of 5 deaths. The camp has now been repitched, and the whole sanitary system organised. The water supply has also improved since the rain has fallen. This camp, however, will always be very unhealthy, as the inhabitants are saturated with malaria poison, and the condition of life at present, and surrounding circumstances, are just the conditions to bring out the poison. We had one case of Scarlatina imported from outside, and one suspicious case, but by careful isolation no fresh cases have occurred. German Measles have also been prevalent. There are a few cases of Whooping Cough. The hospital has been enlarged, and we have now accommodation for 30 patients in the general wards, as well as a ward for 5 maternity cases.

The total number treated in hospital has been 49 cases, nearly half of which were Typho Malaria. The total number of deaths in hospital was 9. There is still a great prejudice against, and great difficulty in, getting patients to come into hospital, under compulsion. The prejudice is, however, giving way, in fact during the last few days I have had two applications for admittance into hospital. Everything has been provided for the hospital, and also Medical Comforts for the sick in camp, in fact I do not know what more could have been done that was not done. We have two trained nurses in hospital, one on day duty and the other on night duty. The one who is Matron, Mrs. Bolton, was doing, for two months, day and night duty, and deserves great credit for the conscientious manner in which she did her work.

Six probationers from the camp assist in the nursing, and are gradually getting to be of some use. The camp Matron, Mrs. de Jonge, is doing very good work in making the people keep their tents clean, and also by starting classes, &c., for needle-work. The general health and cleanliness of the camp is much better than last month.

PERCY A. GREEN,
Medical Officer.

October 2, 1901.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

L.—PIETERSBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, PIETERSBURG, Month ending
30th September, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	995	1,251	1,467			
Arrivals	27	38	62			
Births	—	—	12			
Total	—	—	—	1,022	1,289	1,541
Departures... ..	75	39	40			
Deaths	5	15	66			
Total	—	—	—	80	34	106
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	942	1,235	1,435

PIETERS-
BURG.

SICK IN CAMP.

PIETERS-
BURG.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	90	118	192
„ „ 13 „	83	137	202
„ „ 20 „	81	121	171
„ „ 27 „	78	135	153

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	19
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	43
„ 12 years and 40 „	4	12	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	1	3	—
Total	5	15	66

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles—Debility ...	1	Anæmia	1	Intestinal Obstruction	—
„ Brouchitis	7	Malnutrition ...	2	Heart Disease—Aporatonomy	1
„ Croup ...	1	Dentition	1	Heart Disease—Exhaustion	1
Diarrhoea	19	Congenital Debility	7	Malaria—Pneumonia	1
Measles—Pneumonia	3	Meningitis	1	„ Diarrhoea	3
Croup	1	Unknown	1	„ Debility	1
Convulsions	1	Pertussis—Cancrum oris	1	„ Marasmus	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	26	Marasmus	4	„ Parturition	1

J. E. TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT, SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, September 30, 1901.

This camp consists of the following accommodation:—

- 9 E.P. tents.
- 50 large marquees.
- 29 medium-sized marquees.
- 710 bell tents, and
- 8 canvas shelters.

The general behaviour of the inmates is very good, and they are mostly satisfied with their treatment. 50 men left camp this month to join the Intelligence Department at Nylstroom.

Water.—The water supply is good and plentiful. Recent rains have flooded the river and cleaned it. Twenty-four wagon loads are delivered daily into tanks for cooking and drinking purposes. All washing is done at the river, below the camp.

PIETERS-
BURG.

Fuel.—Coal is supplied regularly from the Tyne Valley Colliery, and is distributed, with a little wood, to all inmates. The wood is fetched weekly by Burgher wagons from a distance of 15 miles.

Sanitary.—The sanitary work is carefully attended to. There are now 20 latrines, which are cleaned twice daily and disinfected. Fresh river sand is spread on the floors periodically, to absorb all moisture. The night soil is carted away some distance, in casks on wagons, and buried. Sweepings from tents, and ashes, are carted away twice daily, and deposited some distance from camp.

Food.—The food supply has been good. All animals are carefully examined before killing, and if any of them appear to be unhealthy, they are sent to the sick cattle camp, and only healthy animals are slaughtered. The carcasses are again examined after killing, and should they prove unhealthy are immediately buried.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation consists of five E.P. tents, one marquee, and two bell tents, the whole being enclosed by a wire fence. The hospital is in charge of the Matron, Miss Webb, assisted by Nurse Pomeroy, five probationers, two male refugees, and two coloured boys. There are 25 beds in use. Soup is prepared daily, and distributed to invalids and weak people requiring nourishment.

Camp Stewardess.—The Camp Stewardess attends to all outside nursing, issues medical comforts on Medical Officer's order, and distributes clothing to indigents. The camp is divided into 12 sections, and a line nurse is appointed from among the refugees for each section. It is the line nurse's duty to visit each tent daily, enforce cleanliness, and report sickness to the Camp Stewardess, who, in turn, reports to the Medical Officer. In cases where whole families are sick the Camp Stewardess appoints a competent person to attend on them till they recover. All clothing is in custody of the Camp Stewardess, and is issued by her after personally investigating the circumstances of the applicants. Large supplies of material and clothing have been received from this Department, and from the Netherlands Relief Committee. The following goods have been distributed during the month:—69 petticoats, 1,258 yards dress material, 182 yards serge, 232½ yards cashmere, 1,338 yards flannelette, 726 yards print, 188 boys' suits, 140 pairs boots, 30 blankets, 838 yards calico, 18 mattresses, 13 flannelette shirts, 17 yards moleskin, eight children's vests, four pairs socks, three pairs mittens, 17 shawls, four under skirts, six pairs corsets, three cloaks, six gowns, one jacket, 30 yards galatea, 20 dozen buttons, 72 reels cotton.

Dispenser.—The Dispenser attends to the Medical Officer's prescriptions, and mixes the milk for distribution to children and invalids who have orders for it.

Treatment of the Sick.—The Medical Officer attends at his surgery every morning, examines patients, takes messages, and receives the report of the Camp Stewardess. The rest of his day is spent in visiting sick in tents and at the hospital. As a rule the people prefer remaining in their own tents to going to hospital, but when the Medical Officer advises it, they are sent to hospital.

Local Committees.—There are no Local Committees visiting in this camp.

Medical Comforts.—These consist of pearl barley, maizena, milk, meat extracts, brandy, port wine, arrowroot, butter, jam, tea, cornflour, Quaker oats, cocoa, &c., and are only issued on the order of the Medical Officer. Candles are issued in the same way in cases of sickness.

Blankets.—Numbers of blankets have been issued to people, who arrived here practically without bedding.

Public Worship.—The Rev. Mr. Kriel having left, public worship is conducted by Mr. Schoeman for the refugees, and by Mr. Pienaar for the coloured people.

School.—The school has increased to 400 scholars, and many more are ready to attend as soon as desks and seats can be made. The school has been enlarged and developed rapidly by the energy of Mr. O'Malley, of the Education Department, assisted latterly by the Head Master, Mr. Fairhurst.

Poynton Bros.—Messrs. Poynton Bros.' store continues to be well patronized, and their goods are purchased as fast as they can get them in. The goods most sought after are clothing and luxuries.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buijs and party are camped near the main camp, and behave themselves very well. PIETERS-BURG.

Deaths.—The death rate has diminished considerably. The number of deaths has been five men, 15 women, 66 children, and one coloured man. The measles have almost left the camp, but after complications, and pneumonia, have caused a good many deaths. The Medical Officer's report attached deals fully with this subject.

Births.—There have been thirteen births in camp during the month, twelve white and one coloured.

Concealment of Birth.—A case of concealment of birth occurred in camp, and the people concerned were put under arrest. A court of enquiry has since been held, under the presidency of Colonel Scott, Commandant of Pietersburg.

Desertion.—There have been no cases of desertion from this camp.

Marriages.—Three marriages were solemnized in camp during the month.

Registration.—The registration of births and deaths is done in this Office in the absence of a Magistrate.

Garden.—The garden is being worked and vegetable seeds sown for the benefit of the camp.

Industries.—A Burgher, who is a blacksmith, has started a forge in camp, and repairs wagons, &c. Another is preparing leather for making boots. He gets the bark of a tree for tanning purposes, where the wagons go to fetch wood. Lime is also being prepared from stone quarried near camp by a Burgher. Many people have made stoves out of old pieces of corrugated iron, for burning coal, thereby economizing the consumption of fuel, and insuring their ability to have a fire in rainy weather. A good many have made brick ovens for baking bread, and these are used by several families in turn. One man makes studs, brooches, and ornaments from horn, and polishes them beautifully.

Military Authorities.—Thanks are due to the Officer Commanding, the Commandant, and the Assistant Provost Marshal here, for kind assistance given, and interest taken in the welfare of this camp.

Staff.—The staff continue to do their work satisfactorily, and they are all zealous for the welfare of the camp.

Yours, &c.,
J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.—SEPTEMBER.

Burgher Camp, Pietersburg, September 30, 1901.

Climate.—The weather during the past month has been variable, rather cold in the earlier part of the month, until about the 20th, when we had, for a week off and on, heavy rains. Since then the air has been milder and warmer, and the health of the camp better.

DISEASES AFFECTING THE CAMP.

Malaria.—This has practically disappeared from camp, save in a few recent arrivals, and the deaths recorded as from malaria, as a primary cause, were old standing cases, debilitated therefrom.

Measles.—The epidemic of measles has practically subsided. A few fresh cases occurred, and the deaths recorded were those who had recovered from the primary attack, and died afterwards from the sequelae, generally chronic diarrhoea and marasmus.

PIETERS-
BURG.

Diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa, as a sequelae of measles, was very common, but independent of that, as a primary disease it was common, due, I believe, to the feeding, and probably corresponding to what we have at home as "summer diarrhœa." Feeding, however, I believe, was the strongest factor in its causation, and as I have pointed out in my former reports, it is practically impossible to get one's instructions carried out.

Pneumonia and Chest Affections.—In my last report I mentioned that pneumonia was prevalent, and that I was of opinion it was of an epidemic character. It continued for a week or so of present month, but at present the cases are few, and I have hopes that the heavy rains we had were the means of checking this disease by laying the dust of the camp, and purifying the air. During the latter week of the month we have had really no particular predominant diseases. Some few cases of chicken pox occurred, and the case of death from whooping cough was in a child who had the disease in Irene, and who came here debilitated by the disease, and cancrum oris followed.

The water supply remains good, and the sanitary work is carried out satisfactorily.

Statistics of births, deaths, &c., have been forwarded.

Yours, &c.,

DANIEL HENDERSON,
Medical Officer,
Burgher Camp.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

M.—POTCHEFSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, POTCHEFSTROOM, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901 ...	1,141	2,712	3,502			
Arrivals	79	220	309			
Births	—	—	10			
Total	—	—	—	1,220	2,932	3,821
Departures	35	115	131			
Deaths	6	15	73			
Total	—	—	—	41	130	204
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	1,179	2,802	3,617

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	10	38	71
" " 13 "	4	39	87
" " 20 "	4	30	70
" " 27 "	5	43	73

POTCHEF-
STROOM.

DEATHS.

POTCHEF-
STROOM.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	4
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	13
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	56
„ 12 years and 40 „	5	12	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	1	3	—
Total	6	15	73

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	45	Enteric	10	Fever	5
Diarrhoea	6	Syncopa Cardiac	2	Sore Throat	1
Dysentery	2	Typhlitis	1	Convulsions	8
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	8	Still-born	1	Bright's Disease	1
Gastric Enteric	3	Heart Disease	1		

J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMP DEPARTMENT, POTCHEFSTROOM.

Monthly General Report.—September.

There is very little of fresh interest to record for the past month. The general work has been well carried out, and all members of the staff and employees from among the Refugees have done their best to make things as pleasant as possible for the inmates of the camp. The conditions of camp life have considerably improved since the advent of the warm weather, and though sickness has increased, this exists principally among those Refugees who have been lately brought in by various columns operating in the district. These people are suffering chiefly from Measles, which, up to the present, however, has not proved itself to be of a very serious type.

Buildings.—A new store room and office are in course of erection, and the brick-makers are busily employed in making bricks for this purpose, and also for making ovens and low walls round the inside of tents for the purpose of keeping them dry during the heavy rains. A new schoolroom is also being built, the accommodation provided by the present building being quite inadequate.

Hospital.—The hospital continues doing good work, and there is much less disinclination on the part of Refugees to avail themselves of the benefits of this institution than was formerly the case. The hospital staff is a very efficient one, but owing to the epidemic of Measles, it has been necessary to ask for additional two nurses, who, I understand, are now on the road.

Camp Matron.—This lady arrived early in the month, and has been very busy enquiring into the needs as regards clothing. She has already found it necessary to issue orders for a large quantity of clothing, and has brought many cases of sickness to the notice of our Medical Officer. She is assisted by a staff of young girls chosen from among the Refugees, but though doing a great deal of good they do not seem able to act impartially, being inclined to favour their own friends at the expense of others.

Schools.—A school for beginners has been started, and is proving a great success, the children evincing a great desire to learn. It is most gratifying to notice the

POTCHER-
STROOM.

eagerness with which they attend school, and the improvement in their personal appearance is most noticeable, every child being clean and tidy.

Departures.—On the 17th of September the first train-load of 255 souls was dispatched to Natal. They went away very quietly, no feeling being shown, and most of them came up to wish the officials goodbye, several even expressing their thanks for what had been done for them in the past. Thanks are due to the military, who kindly came forward with the help of transport, so that the people were removed from camp and entrained in about three hours.

New Arrivals.—During the month 608 persons were brought into camp. A number of people were also removed into camp from the town. It was our intention to have all ration-drawing Refugees reside in the camp, but unfortunately there is a great difficulty in obtaining tents—those which were sent up from Natal having proved too weather-worn to be of any use.

Food Supply.—The food supply has been very good, meat excepted. This has been very poor, and tinned meat has been supplied in place of fresh mutton. The camp gardens are now yielding good crops, and it has been possible to issue several rations of vegetables to all the inmates of the camp. This, in addition to the hospital and soup kitchen, which are daily supplied. About 68 bags of potatoes have been planted, and these have now sprouted and are doing well. I am hoping to have a good return from this garden. In addition to the vegetables, for the last three months nearly all the fodder for the transport animals has also been grown in these gardens. So I think we have cause for congratulation at the success of this venture. On the 29th and 30th of the month under review, Inspector N. J. Scholtz visited the camp, and in the evening of the latter day, the ladies of the Concentration Camps Commission arrived, and I trust were satisfied with the general arrangements of the camps.

J. SWART,
Superintendent.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

N.—STANDERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, STANDERTON, Month ending
September 30, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp September 1, 1901 ...	622	1,215	1,460			
Arrivals	54	93	111			
Births	—	—	12			
Total	—	—	—	676	1,308	1,583
Departures... ..	23	177	193			
Deaths	6	15	104			
Total	—	—	—	29	192	297
In Camp September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	647	1,116	1,286

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	2	7	5
" " 13 "	2	5	21
" " 20 "	1	5	23
" " 27 "	—	5	21

STANDER-
TON.

DEATHS.

STANDERTON.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	6
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	13
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	85
„ 12 years and 40 „	5	14	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	1	—
50 „ over	1	—	—
Total	6	15	104

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	81	Enteric	5	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	2	Whooping Cough	11	Intermittent Fever	1
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—	Convulsions	5
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	11	Marasmus	2	Senile Decay	1
		Hæmorrhage	1	Laryngitis	4

FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

SIR,

I beg now to hand you my report on this Camp for the month of September.

Arrangements for treatment of Sick.—The new Hospital Buildings are all but completed, and some of the Marquees for the accommodation of sick people have been pitched on the new hospital area.

I hope that by the end of the present week the entire hospital and equipment will have been removed to the new site, of which I made mention in my former report. The Committees for visiting the sick in their tents are doing their work as usual, and are much assisted by the Camp Matron and her staff. I regret to have to report a very large increase in the sickness, which is principally measles, epidemic, and which has caused many deaths among our infantile population.

Hospital Staff.—The Hospital Staff now consists of Dr. Pearce, Dr. Howard, the two resident M.O.'s, the Matron, Mrs. Barratt, the Dispenser, Mr. Watkins, and about fifteen girl probationers, and some natives. An Assistant Dispenser is expected to arrive shortly to help Mr. Watkins; as under the present conditions the work is more than one Dispenser can do.

Medical Comforts.—The usual medical comforts have been issued during the month as recommended by the M. O., and without stint; these chiefly consisted of milk, meat extract, brandy, wine, arrowroot, biscuits, butter, cornflower, cocoa, macaroni, oatmeal, patent barley, rice, tea, Benger's food, sago, tapioca Quaker oats, flavouring essence, &c.

A large consignment of medical comforts, clothing, &c., has been advised as coming forward from the Relief Committee, Cape Town, and which will be distributed immediately upon arrival.

A special daily issue of about 300 tins of condensed milk is still being made, whereby all young children, old and sickly people, are receiving a continuous supply of milk.

Facilities for Public Worship.—As our camp Chaplain has not yet arrived here, the spiritual work is still being carried on by the Rev. Theunissen assisted by several Deacons, and Bible readers. The services are still being held in the open air and are exceptionally

STANDER- well attended. The Rev. Theunissen has the use of the school marquees at his disposal,
TON. in case the weather should be inclement.

Distribution of Clothing, Blankets, &c.—There has been distributed by the Camp Matron, where it has been found needful, boots, cooking pots, and some crockery, &c., have been issued where necessary. The Camp Matron and her staff (of 6 refugee women) visit tents which are divided into sections, daily, by which means, no single case of sickness or destitution can be overlooked.

Condition of people arriving.—The condition of refugees who arrived during the month was very poor, some of them being very poorly clad. These received immediate relief of clothing, and for which they seemed thankful.

School accommodation.—The school accommodation is the same as when I last reported. In consequence of the severity of the Measles Epidemic in camp, the school attendance during the month has not been good, but I hope, however, that the condition may ere long improve, and that this measles sickness will shortly wear itself out. The headmaster of the school has been requested to furnish you with his monthly report as usual.

Sanitary arrangements.—These are still under the charge of a refugee overseer, who is assisted by a staff of refugees and a gang of natives. Every precaution is being taken to make the sanitary condition of the camp as perfect as possible, and the sanitary rules of the camp are enforced without exception. Disinfectants are freely used.

Transport.—As I reported last month, our transport service is still weak, owing to the poor condition of the transport animals. I hope, however, as the grass grows the condition of the animals will improve. The span of mules I received from the local transport company had to be returned, but was replaced by ponies, one of which died shortly after arrival here, but another has been received in its place.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for the refugees in this camp, but we have no more spare tents on hand, as the people have been given larger dwelling space. Where one family occupied one tent only, they have now been in many cases allotted two, in view of the approaching summer weather.

Camp extension.—It has been decided to extend the camp in a south-easterly direction, on to the slope lying between the Railway and the Vaal River. This new piece of ground is about six hundred yards square, and is being enclosed by a double barbed wire fence and entanglement between. My object is to remove all the tents in the old camp, if possible, on to this new area, and I think thereby that the health of this section of the camp will be much improved. I have noticed that sickness is more prevalent in the old camp than in the new, and it will undoubtedly be beneficial to give the ground that has so many months been occupied a rest.

Stores.—The supply of stores arriving during the month has been abundant, and the quality of stock received has been of the best, with one exception, which has been reported to you and adjusted.

Fuel.—The supplies of coal and firewood, coming forward during the month, have been ample, and the quality good. The fine coal which in one instance was sent to this camp, and about which I wrote to you, has not been repeated.

Water.—This is still being boiled for drinking purposes in the large tanks erected for that purpose, of which there are two placed over furnaces, and other two are used for running the boiled water into to cool.

Climate.—The weather during the month has been somewhat trying, dust storms having been prevalent. Very little rain has fallen during the month.

Buildings.—The new buildings (packing store, offices, and dispensary) are well on the way of erection, and it will not take more than about two weeks to complete them, provided that all the timber arrives in time. When the new packing store is completed, the present work of our Transport Department will be considerably lessened. The distance that supplies have to be carried will be much shorter than at present.

In conclusion, I wish to make mention of the assistance I have generally received both from the Military and Civil Authorities here. STANDERTON.

I have, &c.,
FRANK WINFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

Standerton, October 14, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in laying before you the following brief report regarding the local Refugee School for the month of September last.

(a) The greatest number of children on the books was 580, but the average attendance only 343.

(b) This is a great decrease on the number for the previous month ; various causes have, however, brought about this decrease, as (1) the departure of a fair number of pupils with their parents to other camps ; (2) the epidemic of measles which has made its influence felt also on the school. I feel confident that when a better state of health again prevails a liberal use will be made of the opportunity to get educated under the favourable circumstances offered the community.

(c) The staff of teachers numbers 10. All are willing and energetic, the only drawback being that out of this total only two are certificated.

(d) A detailed report has been sent to the Educational Department.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HUGO,
Head Master.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp,
Standerton.

Burgher Camp, Standerton, September 2, 1901.

MEDICAL REPORT.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG to submit to you my first report since I had the honour of being appointed medical officer to the Burgher Refugee Camp here at Standerton, at the beginning of this month.

There are at present about 3,400 men, women and children here, and on the whole the health of the camp has been fairly good.

There have been 30 deaths during the past month, the cases being as follows :—

Enteric, 8 ; pneumonia, 7 ; measles, 2 ; diarrhoea, 3 ; whooping cough, 2 ; senile decay, 2 ; dysentery, 1 ; bronchitis, 1 ; malaria, 1 ; catarrh, 1 ; acute laryngitis, 1 ; gastro enteritis, 1.

The most common diseases have been enteric, influenza, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox.

An epidemic of measles broke out in the camp about the middle of the month, introduced, I have no doubt, by refugees who were brought in by Colonel Colville's column, several children were then just recovering from measles and were in the desquamating stage. I suggested having the schools closed, but after 10 days, seeing that the epidemic was of a very mild form, they were re-opened.

At present the hospital consists of 30 beds, but this number I find quite insufficient for the number of cases of sickness that really ought to be admitted to hospital. A short time ago I sent in a requisition for hospital equipment for an extra 25 beds, but this has not come to hand up to the present. I sincerely hope the authorities at headquarters will see their way clearly to send this extra equipment, so that during the course of this month I shall be able to have between 50 and 60 beds—a number that, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary for this camp.

STANDERTON.

When I first arrived I noticed that a great number of cases of illness were not reported to me, but concealed in the tents until they became absolutely hopeless of recovery. This I ascertained was because the people had an absolute horror of hospital. This prejudice, I am glad to say, is, I think, gradually dying out, and the people now seem to be more willing to come into hospital, and also to send their children in. During the present month I hope to be able to shift the hospital from its present site to one at the upper end of the camp, where a portion of ground (175 yards by 50 yards) has been fenced off. This will depend upon whether the buildings for the medical officer, matron, dispenser, and storeroom have been completed. The present accommodation for the above members of the staff is very far from what it ought to be.

I have very much felt the want of a consulting room for the out-patients. At the present time the patients have to be seen in the dispensary, which is an exceedingly small and very dark room, composed of mud walls and tin roof.

I have been informed by the Superintendent that this want is to be attended to in a very short time. I might mention that the number of out-patients seen by me during the past month has exceeded 700.

At the beginning of the month a quantity of condensed milk was received here, with instructions that a daily supply was to be served out to young children, old people and invalids, the milk to be previously mixed with water.

This has been carried out to the best of our ability, and fully 900 to 1,000 of the above have been daily receiving about 1 pint of milk per head.

I have, &c.,
F. PEARSE, M.R.C.S., &c.,
Medical Officer, Burgher Camp.

Burgher Camp, Standerton, October 6, 1901.

MEDICAL REPORT.—SEPTEMBER.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG to have the honour to submit to you my medical report for the Burgher Camp, Standerton, for the month of September, 1901.

I regret very much to be obliged to state that it is, on the whole, most unsatisfactory.

The deaths have been far greater in number than what they have been in any previous months since the camp has been formed. This has been due to an epidemic of measles of a very severe type, which has been and still is present in the camp.

By far the greater number of deaths has taken place amongst the children. By children, I mean all those under 12 years of age. A great number have succumbed from "uncomplicated measles," but a greater number from measles, with "complications," details of which I will give later on in my report. On the 30th of September there were 3,049 people in the camp, made up as follows:—647 men, 1,116 women, and 1,286 children. The number of deaths that took place from the 1st to the 30th of September was 136 (including a native, from pneumonia), made up as follows:—Seven men, 16 women, 112 children.

The cases of death were as follows:—

Measles and broncho pneumonia	...	...	...	43
" bronchitis	...	...	...	3
" whooping cough	...	...	...	7
" diarrhœa	...	...	...	8
" convulsions...	...	...	...	4
" confinement	...	...	...	1
" ... ..	...	...	...	26
Pneumonia	...	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5
Whooping cough...	...	...	...	4
" " and pneumonia	...	...	...	2
" " " convulsions	...	...	...	2
Malaria	...	...	...	1
Muringial hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1

Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ and pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senile decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

STANDER-
TON.

From the above list you will see that there were 43 deaths from measles, complicated with broncho pneumonia. The pneumonia, in far the majority of cases, attacked both lungs. I have been trying my utmost to try and find out the reason why such a great number of these cases developed pneumonia, as I see, by reports in the *Government Gazette*, that other Refugee Camps have been going through the same experience as we have been. First and foremost I certainly think that the cause of the pneumonia is owing to the malignancy of the type of measles attacking the patients. I do not consider that a "child" has really so much to do with the attack, as I have had cases where the greatest care and attention has been taken of the child by the mother, where they have been living in "sod house," and where it has seemed almost impossible for the child to catch a cold, still, broncho pneumonia has developed, and death taken place quickly and suddenly.

In the second place, I certainly think that the children are allowed to get up and go out of the tents, in spite of frequent warnings, long before it is advisable and long before the measles rash has disappeared, with the result that a chill is caught and pneumonia develops.

In the third place, the heat in the tents during the day has been intense for the last three or four weeks, and the nights very cold, especially towards the early hours of the morning.

Fourthly :—Overcrowding in the tents, as many as seven or eight lying ill in one tent, consequently the air being very impure and almost suffocating.

I trust, Sir, that you will pardon me for bringing forward before you any theories of my own as to the why and the wherefore of this exceedingly fatal epidemic, but I am very interested in it, and should be deeply indebted to you if you could kindly give me any information upon the matter.

At the beginning of the month I worked here single-handed, with the result that I found the work far too great for me, not being able to visit all the patients who wanted attending to, and not being able to give the cases the attention I should like to have done.

I then applied to the Head Office for assistance, with the result that I immediately had the assistance of an unqualified man, but still a man thoroughly well up in his work, and one who was recommended by myself.

My hospital of 35 beds, as you can quite understand, has been full the whole month and perfectly inadequate for the number of cases I should like to have admitted.

In my last report I mentioned about shifting my hospital to another site, and increasing the accommodation for about 60 patients.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th of September, and beg to state that your recommendation in Paragraph No. 2 has been in existence during the last month. A camp matron has been appointed, she has assistants under her, each of whom has charge of a section of the camp. Tents are visited daily by them to see that they are clean and flaps raised, and if they discover any cases of sickness these are immediately reported to me.

Your recommendation *re* Boilers for the boiling of the water, in Paragraph No. 3. Upon receipt of your letter I immediately requisitioned for sickness 400 gallon tanks. These I hope to have erected in different parts of the camp. Two at each spot. My reasons for two at each spot are as follows :—

After the water has been thoroughly boiled in one tank I want it to be run off through a communicating pipe into a second tank. By these means the water will cool much quicker, and I shall hope to have a continuous and daily supply of boiled water for drinking purposes. If, on the other hand, the water were allowed to remain in the tank in which it were boiled it would take at least 24 to 36 hours to thoroughly cool and be fit for drinking.

Several cases of "enteric" have come under my notice during the last 10 days,

STANDERTON. contracted (I have no doubt) in the camp, and caused by drinking the river water, and the unhealthy state of a certain section of the camp.

I immediately advised the shifting of this section of the camp to a new site, and have been informed by the Superintendent that this is going to be done at once.

An inspection of the camp was made by Dr. Kendal Franks on the 6th and 7th September, which inspection took place just before this very severe epidemic of measles commenced.

I have, &c.,
F. PEARSE,
H. O. Burgher Camp, Standerton.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

O.—VEREENIGING.

VEREENIGING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, VEREENIGING, Month ending 30th September, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, September 1, 1901...	179	326	471			
Arrivals	6	13	24			
Births	—	—	2			
Total	—	—	—	185	339	497
Departures... ..	1	4	6			
Deaths	1	2	37			
Total	—	—	—	2	6	43
In Camp, September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	183	333	454

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	7	13	118
„ „ 13 „	7	14	88
„ „ 20 „	9	8	43
„ „ 27 „	7	13	38

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	7
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	28
„ 12 „ 40 „	—	1	2
„ 40 „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ over	—	—	—
Total	—	1	39

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

VEREE-
NIGING.

Measles	16	Whooping Cough...	—	Enteritis	1
Diarrhoea	1	Influenza	—	Convulsions	4
Dysentery	1	Marasmus	—	Weakness	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	9	Heart Disease ...	—	Croup	1
Enteric	5	Debility	1		

BURTON TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

DEAR SIR,

Burgher Camp, Vereeniging, September 30, 1901.

I BEG to report for the month as follows:—You will see from the doctor's report that the death rate and number of sick for August is much higher than for September. This is accounted for by the epidemic of measles in August, which has now run through the camp.

Visiting Committee.—The committee of five visiting women are now under the Matron. They visit from tent to tent and report cases of sickness, distress, &c., to the Matron. The Matron has distributed 1,040 yards of flannelette, 40 suits of clothes to children, 181 yards calico, 444 yards of dress stuff, 48 pairs children's boots, 60 pair of hose, 20 blankets, 30 yards shirting; also needles, cotton, &c.

Most of this material was supplied by the local storekeepers. I have still a small balance of goods in hand, and the Netherlands Relief have ordered more goods for this camp. The people in camp are now well off as regards clothing, and the new goods will be kept for new arrivals.

Hospital.—The hospital staff consists of one doctor, two nurses (qualified), three probationers, one day and one night orderly.

Medical comforts were issued as follows:—150 lbs. sugar, 54 packets candles, 48 2-oz. pots Lemco and Bovril, 24 lbs. tea, 1,111 tins milk, 47 lbs. oatmeal and Quaker oats, 58 bottles of brandy, 44 bottles port wine, 14 bottles champagne, 22 lbs. bacon, 53 lbs barley, 12 2-oz. pots Mellin's food, 9 lbs. cornflour and maizena, 12½ biscuits.

School.—The schoolroom and two marquees are being used as places of worship. The Rev. Mr. Burgers is the spiritual adviser of the people and appears to be very popular.

The school accommodation is an iron building 36 feet by 24 feet, and one large store tent.

The school staff consists of one qualified teacher and four lady assistants obtained from the camp.

The average attendance in school for September was 93 day and 18 night scholars.

The numbers have diminished on account of the epidemic of measles, which is now over; under normal conditions the attendance is 200.

At present six men are employed in making desks and forms for the school.

Sanitation.—The latrines are supplied with pails, which are emptied daily and disinfected at regular intervals. A destructor for the burning of typhoid stools is supplied for the hospital, and every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of this disease. Pails and boxes are supplied and placed in various parts of the camp for the reception of slops and rubbish. Slop and Scotch carts go round every day, and the refuse is carted away to the depositing site, which is a considerable distance from the camp.

Bath Room.—A bath room has been put up and it will no doubt be very much appreciated by the people of the camp in the hot weather now coming on.

VEREENIGING.

Police.—The police in this camp are selected from the people and are doing excellent work. Everything in camp is working satisfactorily and no complaints have been brought to me during September.

Yours faithfully,
BURTON TUCKER,
Superintendent.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

Vereeniging, October 1st, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to report for the month of September, as follows :—

The sanitary arrangements of the Camp are carried out very satisfactorily.

Water.—The water used in the Camp is conveyed across the Vaal River and boiled before being issued to the Camp.

Milk.—The Hospital is supplied with fresh milk, and there are two large boilers in the Camp where milk is boiled. This is an excellent arrangement because the patients in the Camp get the milk daily of uniform strength. Unfortunately, at the beginning of the month the milk issued to the Camp had evidently been stored in a hot place and decomposed so that it would not dissolve in water, this was condemned and a fresh supply obtained.

Cleanliness.—The general cleanliness of the Camp is in a satisfactory state, a bath room has been put up which will be appreciated now the hot weather has set in.

Health.—The epidemic of measles which has been here for several months had abated during the month, when unfortunately a family arrived from Krugersdorp and within two days two children developed measles, the disease must have been on the children before they arrived here, happily it is of a mild type and I do not anticipate much further spread. There have been a few cases of typical enteric fever and dysentery during the month.

At the beginning of the month there were 194 persons on the Sick Report, this has gradually diminished, as follows :—

Week ending 6th September	...	...	...	...	138
" " 13th	"	...	...	...	109
" " 20th	"	...	...	...	60
" " 27th	"	...	...	...	58

This reduction is accounted for by the abatement of the measles epidemic.

During the month there have been 40 deaths, as follows :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia and bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weakness	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

There have been 47 admissions to the hospital during the month and 9 deaths. Pneumonia 4, enteric fever 2, bronchitis 2, and measles 1. The people do not show much reluctance in coming into hospital now, we have even had a few coming in voluntarily.

On the whole I consider the Camp to be in a very satisfactory state, and the people seem to be contented.

P. MARSHALL,
Medical Officer.

The Superintendent,
Burgher Camp,
Vereeniging.

Enclosure 8 in Sub-Enclosure 3 in No. 24.

VOLKS-
RUST.

P.—VOLKSRUST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, VOLKSRUST, Month ending
30th September, 1901.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp September 1, 1901 ...	707	2,341	2,223			
Arrivals	18	50	87			
Births	—	—	16			
Total	—	—	—	725	2,391	2,326
Departures	22	108	103			
Deaths	11	12	106			
Total	—	—	—	33	120	209
In Camp September 30, 1901...	—	—	—	692	2,271	2,127

SICK IN CAMP.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending September 6, 1901	52	93	264
„ „ 13, „	36	60	295
„ „ 20, „	26	56	130
„ „ 27, „	42	96	155

DEATHS.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	18
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	83
„ 12 years and 40 „	4	12	—
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	—	—
50 „ over	5	—	—
Total	11	12	106

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	77	Enteric	10	Tabes Mesenterica	7
Diarrhoea	—	Whooping Cough ...	—	Bronchitis	5
Dysentery	6	Cancrum Oris	1	Puerperal	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	10	Marasmus	6	Septicæmia Senile Decay	2
Diphtheria	2	Gastro Enteritis ...	1	Dropsy	1

J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Burgher Camp, Volksrust, October 4, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

In submitting my Monthly Report I have much pleasure in recording a decided improvement all round. First, as regards the health of the Camp. This has greatly improved, as is shown by the marked decrease in the death rate and cases of sickness, the latter perhaps more so by the increased attendance of children at school. The roll now numbers 748, the average attendance 600, nearly double what it was three weeks ago, and is increasing daily. In fact, so rapid has been the accession of numbers during the last week that I wired to Inspector Corbett, now at Heidelberg, advising engagement of an additional teacher. The reply being in the affirmative, this has been done, raising the number of teachers to 15. The highest Standard is V., the lowest class is sub-Standard B. There is thus a range of seven classes. The ages of the scholars range from 6 to 22 years. The night school is about to be converted into an adult afternoon school. I was pleased to note also in my occasional visits to the school that the majority of the children look very healthy and happy and on the whole are well clad. They have been so pressed for room that I lent them a marquee, but Inspector Corbett has secured three additional shelters which are now being erected. Needless to say, we will do all in our power to encourage and assist in educational matters. One sad defect I feel bound to mention, and yet under present circumstances it is difficult to remedy. I refer to the bad English spoken and taught by some of the Hollander and Afrikaner teachers, notably the former. I feel sure that an improvement here is necessary, and if inducements were offered in slightly increased salaries, with a guarantee of permanent situations, am convinced that plenty of good teachers, both of English and Dutch extraction, might be engaged in Cape Colony. These being intimate with the Dutch and their language would be preferable to teachers from England.

We have had about 100 fresh arrivals during the last month, some of whom from the District of _____ are of a very low class and badly provided for. Their wants are being attended to as far as lies in our power both in the provision of cooking utensils and clothing. We have, on the other hand, had over 200 departures, and this has given us more room to relieve the congestion complained of by Dr. Kendal Franks in some of the sections.

Mrs. Pate, the Camp Matron, is doing good work as shown by her report, but I think she should have a lady clerical assistant, as too much of her time is occupied in making entries of goods received and keeping a record of parcels distributed in the Camp.

The assistants, girls and women from the Camp, since Dr. Kendal Franks' visit, number twelve, but I regret to say that very few of them do their work satisfactorily. Some of them are not only guilty of favourism in the distribution of clothing and comforts, which by the way is perhaps only natural, but are unreliable and untrustworthy. I have instructed the Camp Matron to weed them out and make the best of the material at hand.

During the last month the following buildings constructed of wood and iron have been erected.

One large "Goods Shed" 80 x 20 with a "Ration Store" 45 x 15 attached.

One Dispensary, boarded, ceiled and panelled 45 x 15 divided into three compartments, viz., Dispensary furnished with counter and shelves, Consulting Room furnished with bed, table and chairs and Waiting Room furnished with benches.

One Building, 45 x 15, comprising three offices and two bed rooms all boarded and divided by wooden partitions, one office and two bed rooms with wooden ceiling.

In addition to the comfort and convenience provided by the erection of these buildings the moral effect upon the Refugees has been excellent. Those who before were inclined to be doubtful have now become convinced of our determination to stay until we have gained our end, while it seems to be gradually dawning upon all of them that we are anxious to provide for their comfort, and are willing in every way possible to try and alleviate the conditions under which, as a result of the treachery and obstinacy of the burghers still on commando, they are bound more or less to suffer. They may be

prisoners to a certain extent, the exigencies of the time demand it, but they suffer no indignity and no restraint is placed upon them or no obedience enforced except in regard to such measures which govern all well conducted communities and which are framed for their own well-being. VOLKS-
RUST.

To prevent desertion all men have to report to two "Intelligence" clerks (chosen from themselves) every morning between the hours of 9 and 10, but exceptions are made in favour of the sick and aged, also of men on duty and men employed in town who report at a time most convenient to themselves.

They are allowed to go to the town of Volksrust and ramble about outside the Camp within certain defined boundaries between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., and the time will be extended as the days lengthen.

I have drawn up (six weeks ago), certain rules with regard to sanitation, and these are strictly enforced. I am glad to state that the condition of the Camp is generally improving, the improvement must, of necessity, be slow, for you cannot change the habits of a lifetime in a day; and to suit the people we are "slow to make haste."

The Camp Police lately enrolled (*re* Circular, No. 76, 6th September), have proved of great assistance in preventing filthy practices which heretofore disgraced and polluted the Camp. The wives of men on Commando have proved the most refractory, but we are endeavouring by a mixture of patience and firmness to instil obedience, and do not despair of the ultimate result. The doctors have a difficult task, and I admire their patience and their energy, I might say their heroism in the discharge of their duties, and I am deeply indebted to Drs. Hamilton and Craster for their able assistance in trying to get the Camp clean. The difficulties they have to contend with would fill pages—I will only mention one—the attempts made in so many instances to conceal cases of sickness. This arises partly from ignorance and prejudice, sometimes apathy, but in many cases from dread of the hospital. The consequences in many cases have been fatal as when discovered the patients are beyond recovery. I am glad, however, to report that there is a marked improvement of late in this respect, and we are gradually winning the confidence of the people.

We employed last month over 100 refugees, their wages ranging from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a day, and steps are now being taken in accordance with Circular No. 76 to give employment to every man willing to work. Applications are being called for from skilled tradesmen to send in their names, when we will endeavour to find employment for them in their respective callings. As the majority of them are agriculturists and I had no available ground to offer them, I applied to General Bullock for a piece of ground adjoining the northern side of the camp, with a request at the same time that it should be fenced. The worthy General, who is at all times ready to do anything in his power for their welfare, himself inspected the ground, gave his assent to the project, and instructed the Royal Engineers to erect a barbed wire fence round it. The ground measures in extent about 450 yards by 60 yards and the fence is now almost completed. It will be entirely enclosed, the only entrance being through a small gate leading into it from the camp, which will be locked by night. Only those employed in gardening will be admitted and every precaution taken to prevent pilfering. As instructed in the Circular, the crops raised will be the property of the men who grow them, we only stipulating for repayment of seed and implements provided them. I shall be glad when the men can commence work, as apart from giving them employment and thus keeping them out of mischief, a full supply of vegetables will tend greatly to improve the health of the camp. Applications have been made for a tennis lawn inside of the camp and a cricket ground outside, both of which have been granted. The feeling between families of men still on commando and those who have surrendered appears to be very bitter and the men of the latter class have to put up with a deal of abuse while in the performance of their duties from the wives of men on commando who call them the slaves of the English and "hand uppers" (hands up). Wordy altercations are frequent and I am endeavouring to suppress this by threatening to punish anyone on either side who start a quarrel. Only a few days ago a young Dutchman was brought before me by the Camp Police. The charge against him was that he had chalk marked certain tents occupied by wives of men on commando and led them to believe that they were soon to be severely dealt with. He is only a lad of about 18 and meant it as a joke, but as a safety valve to his exuberant spirits I sentenced him to three days' hard labour of grave digging without pay.

VOLKS-
RUST.

My Camp Overseers on the whole are doing good work and many of the middle aged and elderly men are now using their influence in favour of law, order and cleanliness. Personally, I am always treated with respect by men, women, and children, and prospects of a healthy, orderly, cleanly and happy camp are more hopeful than a month ago.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. MAX KING,
Superintendent.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

Burgher Camp, Volksrust, October 5, 1901.

SIR,

I BEG to submit my report for the month of September.

The dispensary in camp has been opened, and, judging by the large increase of out-patients, is proving a great convenience to the refugees suffering from minor ailments.

Vaccination is performed here three afternoons per week.

The number of fresh enteric cases has sunk to twelve. There have been ninety-seven cases of dysentery; diarrhoea and whooping cough are also very prevalent.

Several cases of puerperal septicæmia have arisen in camp; the midwives have been warned not to attend cases for the future.

I am, &c.,
RICHARD HAMILTON.

The Superintendent,
Volksrust.

Volksrust.

CAMP MATRON'S REPORT.

Thirty-three layettes supplied in three weeks, six came from Major Graham, the other 27 were made under my own hands from material—for free distribution—besides many skirts, &c., for old infirm or sick people.

A. M. PATE,
Matron.

P.S.—I have not carried out the layette *loan* system as ordered—considering it quite impracticable.

The women here are not *cleanly*—often diseased. The layettes would be unfit for a *new arrival*—after a month's use by another child, and the mother quite as ill prepared to clothe them as at first. Thus far I have, by very hard work, and constantly using my own machine been able to meet the demand, but fear I shall be stopped for want of material soon—unless more comes forward. Clothing of all sorts and sizes is sadly needed.

A. M. PATE.

No. 25.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 9 p.m., November 23, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 28.]

November 23. No. 1. I am informed that Mrs. Fawcett's Committee have recommended supply of tanks for boiling water for concentration camps. Are tanks required from this country? If so, how many and of what dimensions?

No. 26.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 11.55 a.m., November 24, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 23. No. 509. Your telegram of November 22, No. 6*; think it will be desirable to have one or two lady doctors. Wish 20 nurses in addition to 15 matrons already sent.

No. 27.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.30 p.m., November 25, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 25. No. 2. Referring to your telegram of November 20, No. 496.† I am ready to give you any assistance for working of camps which you may require, and will send men from here if you will say what qualifications you think necessary and how many men you want.

No. 28.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 8.25 a.m., November 27, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 26. No. 515. Your telegram of November 23, No. 1.‡ Tanks have been ordered and can be obtained in South Africa.

No. 29.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 10 p.m., November 27, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 35.]

27th November. No. 8. Referring to your telegram, No. 496, 20th November,† expressing desire that some one else should take over control of concentration camps. If you think it desirable I am ready to ask Indian Government to let me appoint from there as Superintendent of all camps some person or persons of high official rank thoroughly conversant with plague and famine camps who, while subordinate to you as High Commissioner, should relieve you of responsibility and of details of administration.

* No. 23.

† No. 20.

‡ No. 25.

No. 30.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 6.10 p.m., November 28, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

November 28th. No. 2. Referring to my telegram of November 22nd, No. 6.* Nine medical officers, 11 matrons, sailed on "Canada," November 26th.

Doctors : Taylor, Copeland, Brown, Walker, McFarlane, Dixon, Savage, Moffat and Potts.

Matrons : Misses Martin, French, Webb, Mackenzie, Grafton, Willes, Jones, Hyland, Finnemore, Mitchell and Hoffman.

Remaining doctors and matrons will be selected and sent out as soon as practicable.

Please arrange that party should be met, and instructions given as to journey to Pretoria.

No. 31.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 30, 1901.)

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, November 8, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information copy of first monthly report by Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

2. The new camp at Merebank is getting on very fast, and I hope to be able to accommodate a great portion of the proposed ten thousand inmates before close of the present month.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 31.

Monthly Report by the General Superintendent of Burgher Camps, Natal, for the month of October, 1901.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BURGHER CAMPS, NATAL.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Natal.

Monthly Report.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, November 7, 1901.

THE Burgher Camps were taken over nominally on the 1st of October, on the understanding that the entire control should be gradually transferred. This has been done, all officers having done all they could to make matters run smoothly.

A banking account was opened at the Standard Bank, Pietermaritzburg, at the end of the month, by the Army Paymaster on behalf of Burgher Camps, and all expenditure for last month is being paid by this Department, all cheques being signed by myself and the Accountant.

• No. 23.

A joint Military and Civilian Board, consisting of Captain Appleby and Mr. W. M. Struben, was appointed to make an inventory of stores and equipment in the various camps. The Military Authorities have been requested to furnish expenditure on each camp up to 30th September.

Each Superintendent has also been instructed to supply a list of all Burghers in their camp, with full particulars and amounts debited to each family. A complete register will then be kept in this Office. Information will also be obtained with regard to the position of each family with a view to the order in which they might return when allowed to do so.

A good deal of trouble has been caused by those coming down not being correctly described, but I hope this is now put right. Too much furniture, &c., has also been allowed to come down, in many cases quite unsuitable for tent accommodation.

Several existing contracts were found to be too high. I am cancelling them as opportunity offers, and making considerable monthly savings. It will take a little time to effect some changes required. In accordance with your wishes arrangements have been made with the Transvaal Cold Storage Company to supply all meat from the 15th instant.

The question of rebate of Customs and railway rate have not been settled yet. I took the matter up at once. Goods are being obtained, when in stock, from the Ordnance Stores.

Accounts will be furnished in accordance with the Financial Secretary's wishes, and sent to Pretoria for audit.

Permits to enter or leave any of the camps have been left with the Military Authorities. The Natal Government is to be consulted with regard to any Natal people before they are admitted.

Camps.—There are three camps in Natal in use, and one in Zululand, viz., Howick, Maritzburg, Merebank, and Eshowe. Preparations were being made for another at Mooi River, but this was stopped, and the Merebank Camp proceeded with to accommodate 10,000, instead of 5,000, as originally intended.

To have a larger number nearer the coast and off the main line of railway. There is also a fine water supply, being connected with the Durban main supply. Enquiries are also being made with a view to forming another camp near Jacob's Siding, on the Bluff Railway; then there would be no need for Mooi River.

Number.—The total number of refugees in the Natal Camps on 1st November was 9,112 white and 91 blacks, being Howick 3,165, Maritzburg 2,253, Merebank 3,570, Eshowe 215, Mooi River nil; total 9,203.

Accommodation.—At Howick there are 182 marquees and 480 round tents; at Maritzburg 94 marquees, 150 round tents, and 132 canvas huts in two compartments, 16 by 13 each. At Merebank 135 marquees, 330 round tents, and 90 canvas huts, 16 by 13 each, and a large number of wood and iron huts being erected.

Hospitals.—At Howick there are at present six marquees equipped. One of the wood and iron huts for the British South Africa Police has been obtained from Durban, and will be erected. There are two medical men, two nurses, and five probationers. At Maritzburg the Military Hospital is still being used, while one of the British South Africa Police huts is being erected. There is one surgeon and two nurses. At Merebank there is a comfortable lined wood and iron hospital for 20 beds, with one surgeon, two nurses, and one probationer. Dispensers and compounders are being supplied to all. Refugee probationers are being employed.

Sanitation.—This is being carefully considered at all camps, and sanitary contractors are employed to remove all pails, slop pails, and dustbins regularly. Disinfectants are freely used, and destructors ordered for burning what may be necessary. As the number of burgher men has been very limited, a staff of natives have been employed in each camp for cleaning up. Some of the people cause much inconvenience.

Wash-houses.—These are erected at Howick, Maritzburg, and Merebank at frequent intervals, with taps and tables and a plentiful supply of soap, about eight ounces issued. Those who come down write their friends in glowing terms about these houses. They never saw such conveniences.

Bath-rooms.—Bath-rooms, with full length baths, are also well provided and well used. Newcomers are easily distinguished.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply in pipes at each of these camps. Howick being connected partly with the Military Hospital supply and partly served by hydraulic ram from the Umgeni River, which skirts the camp. Maritzburg and Merebank with the main waterworks of Maritzburg and Durban.

Schools.—At Howick about 300 children have been attending. This school has been conducted by Rev. van der Horst and a staff of refugee teachers.

About 500 more children are ready as soon as the new school is completed. At Maritzburg the average daily attendance has been about 200. This school was closed for a time on account of measles, but now reopened, under the care of the Rev. Murray.

At Merebank there are two buildings finished and another ready to erect. The large British South Africa Police huts are also being used for schools. The Education Department of the Transvaal has been represented here and all arrangements are being made under their supervision.

Churches.—Religious instruction has been conducted in each camp by Dutch Reformed Church ministers, and the school buildings used for this purpose. These ministers are provided with tents and rations, and an honorarium promised if good work is done, but no fixed salary.

Health of Camps.—Unfortunately there has been a severe epidemic of measles throughout the camps, accompanied by whooping cough. Many arrived from camps infected, and many children have died, otherwise the health of all camps has been good. The death roll for the month has been 87 (Howick 32, Maritzburg 9, and Merebank 46), of which 77 have been children, and 10 women.

During the same period there were four births at Howick, five at Maritzburg, and four at Merebank.

Clothing.—Clothing is being issued to those in need of it, and who cannot purchase. An account is kept of such. Many of those who come down are in a wretched condition.

Food.—Those who arrive seem very pleased with their rations, being delighted with the fat meat issued.

Fuel.—Wood is supplied at all camps in convenient sizes. The refugees have been also allowed to collect dry sticks in the neighbourhood of camps.

Employment.—Many of the men and boys have been getting employment outside the camps. Some of the girls are also seeking service. Burgher Guards and Staff of Matrons and Assistants are also being formed in the camps. Gardens will also be laid out.

Conduct.—On the whole there has not been much trouble. Some of the women give a good deal, and steps are being taken to isolate them.

The "hands-up" business is also a source of trouble. We hope to separate these as much as possible by providing the better behaved with the better quarters. When we get the camp grounds fenced in and the boundaries properly defined it will be better. At present people can wander in and out anywhere.

Visits.—The High Commissioner and the Governor of Natal visited Merebank, and were satisfied with what was being done.

Stores.—There are several stores in each camp, paying a licence of £1 per month. This is kept as a Sutlers' Fund, and used in the camps for sports or charitable purposes.

General.—The people seem well satisfied with their treatment, and as comfortable as they can be in camps. There are a few discontents in every camp. The children seem happy, and are full of fun. They seem always playing some game, and look well fed.

THOMAS K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent, Burgher Camps.

No. 32.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 11.10 p.m., December 1, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 37.*]

1st December. No. 531. With reference to your telegram of 16th November, No. 1,* I have been in communication with Governors of Natal and Cape Colony and have completed arrangements now for thinning out, and, if necessary, transplanting camps. I propose to break up some of the worse situated camps, and to reduce numbers in all camps, sending the overflow of the Orange River Colony to Cape Colony and of the Transvaal to Natal. Natal is prepared to receive 10,000 more refugees, 4,000 of whom will be accommodated at Merebank and 3,000 each at two new camps, which will probably be situated at Pinetown and Jacob's Siding. At present there appears to be no likelihood of Merebank becoming unhealthy, but if the contingency arises the overflow will be received in a new camp at Mooi River.

In Cape Colony I hope to get new camps established at Port Elizabeth, East London, and Port Alfred. Such camps will contain from 2,000 to 3,000 persons and other sites can be found if further accommodation is required. As far as possible I propose to make the new camps hut camps, and in the older camps to replace tents by huts when they are worn out. For this purpose I have received Lord Kitchener's permission to use quantities of hutting sent out for military purposes.

With regard to such removals to the coast, I propose, since we are bound by Lord Kitchener's promise, to give the option of remaining or going to all inmates except those whose husbands or male relatives are still on commando or who have forfeited their right to considerate treatment by misbehaviour. I consider that we are free to move the two latter classes as we please. These measures will, I trust, considerably abate the present deplorable mortality. It will, of course, take some considerable time to get the new camps ready, so we cannot look for immediate improvement from that source. Meanwhile everything will be done which our now improved means of transport admit, to give those remaining in northern camps better and more varied food, ampler hospital and other accommodation, and all the sanitary appliances such as boilers, &c., recommended by the Commission. The increased number of nurses and doctors from home will be a great help, and travelling inspectors are being appointed here to visit all camps, and insure uniform management.

I hope for great, if gradual, improvement from these causes, but whatever we do I fear that, though we may lower the death rate, it will always be high. A camp of 500 would have developed epidemics as much as a camp of 5,000. At the same time it seems to me incontestable that they would have died in far greater numbers if left in a devastated country. Many have actually come in of their own accord, and will not leave now, while some who escaped have returned soon after in a starving condition.

No. 33.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 10.30 a.m., December 5, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

5th December. No. 1. Referring to my telegram of 28th November, No. 2,* arrangements being made to send out four matrons, six doctors, three of whom are ladies, and twenty nurses, on the hospital ship "Simla," sailing about 17th December.

No. 34.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 3.50 a.m., December 5, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 38.]

4th December. No. 539. Children statistics for Transvaal are under twelve and for Orange River Colony under fifteen.

In conformity with your telegram of 9th November, No. 1,† I have instructed all statistics to be prepared up to fifteen, but I think that future returns should be made uniformly on the twelve years' basis, as after that age a child is practically for our purposes an adult. It may take a little time before the fortnightly returns can be made up on the new method.

Days in any fortnight left uncovered are generally embraced in next fortnight's returns—the returns are bi-monthly rather than fortnightly. But the system of having both fortnightly and monthly returns is obviously most inconvenient and leads to confusion, as there must be overlapping. Would not monthly returns suffice? If not, then I suggest abandoning them and having only fortnightly or only weekly returns. The latter would surely be best.

No. 35.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 4 a.m., December 5, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 39.]

4th December. No. 542. Referring to your telegram No. 8 of 27th November,‡ I am grateful for offer of assistance. No doubt help from India would be useful if we could insure its being of the right kind. What I think we specially want is two officers of good standing capable of acting as superintendents of Orange River Colony and Transvaal camps respectively to work immediately under Goold-Adams and Maxwell. Also it would be well if each of them could be accompanied by three capable subordinates who might be useful either to visit camps generally or to take charge of particular camps for which we can find no adequate superintendents locally. Their want of local knowledge will of course be a great disadvantage but with the resumption of business the difficulty of getting competent men here is increasing. It is essential that the men should have not only technical experience but the gift of command and tact, as they have to deal with a most difficult and unmanageable people.

* No. 30.

† No. 10.

‡ No. 29.

No. 36.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR GOOLD-ADAMS to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 6, 1901.)

Government Offices, Bloemfontein,
Orange River Colony,
November 16, 1901.

SIR,

By special direction of His Excellency Lord Milner, I have the honour to forward you direct the accompanying report drawn up by Dr. Pratt Yule, the Medical Officer of Health for the Orange River Colony, with reference to the existing large amount of sickness amongst the persons collected in the concentration camps.

Dr. Pratt Yule in his report deals very fully with the several questions which have tended to increase the very heavy death rate which has unfortunately occurred.

There are one or two main points upon which I wish to make a few remarks, and which have not been touched upon by Dr. Yule.

In the first instance it should be borne in mind that, when selecting the sites for the several camps, the military exigencies of the moment had to be considered; the camps had to be placed where they could be dominated by neighbouring defence works; the area set apart for the camps had to be limited, and once the sites were fixed upon as the most suitable obtainable from a military point of view, it has naturally been difficult to obtain the consent of the military authorities to their removal to any other. The fact that the several areas set apart for the camps were in each case limited has naturally resulted in the camps gradually becoming very much crowded owing to the steady flow of incomers. The result of this has been, as pointed out by Dr. Yule, that the sites of the existing camps have become tainted, and it may be due to this fact that it has been found so difficult to finally stamp out the diseases which have been so prevalent. Another very important factor which has largely prevented the change of camp sites has been the question of water supply; in many instances it has been found impossible to obtain this in sufficient quantities for the requirements of the inhabitants except where the camps were situated. When the camps were first fixed upon the water question was naturally an important factor in deciding where the camp had to be, consequently equivalent water supply in the near neighbourhood has been impossible to obtain, and, where other difficulties have been surmountable, the water question has been insurmountable. It will be observed from the accompanying statistics that the large increase of mortality has only recently taken place, that is, during the past three months, or just at the time of the advent of the annual rains. This fact has naturally influenced me to some extent in not attempting, at present, the shifting of any of the camps, for were this to be done just when a succession of wet and bad weather occurred, the condition of the inhabitants would be worse than before. The shifting of hospitals, latrines, washhouses, storehouses, in addition to the tents and temporary houses erected, must necessarily occupy some time, and I have had to consider whether, under the circumstances, I should be justified in taking the risk.

Dr. Yule draws attention to the fact that the infant mortality may to some extent be attributed to the children being supplied with improperly cooked food. This, in many instances, may be due to the carelessness of the mothers in preparing the food; but I regret to say that it may also be due to our inability in some camps to provide sufficient wood fuel. Wood, at all times very scarce in this country, has been very nearly unobtainable; coal had to be substituted, and with the primitive ovens and cooking places which are erected by the inhabitants of the camps, there is no doubt that coal is not a very suitable fuel to use in them, and negligent mothers may not take the necessary precautions to see that the ovens are properly heated, with the result that cooking is not fully effected and the food supplied to their children is not properly cooked. Another point to which Dr. Yule also alludes, but upon which he scarcely lays sufficient stress, and yet in my own opinion is a prime factor in causing the heavy mortality amongst very small children, is the very rooted objection of all Boer mothers

to send their children into hospitals, this being especially noticable in cases of infants during the time the Boer mother is still suckling her child, up to two years of age; in these cases the mothers absolutely refuse to separate from their children and allow them to go into hospital, their natural objection to hospitals being increased by the known very great scarcity of milk in those institutions.

I take this opportunity of forwarding to you direct a copy of the monthly report furnished by the Chief Superintendent of the Refugee Camps for the month of October.

The two reports sent herewith, that of Dr. Yule and Captain Trollope, together with the few remarks of my own, will, I trust, satisfy you that everything in our power is being done to lessen the regrettable heavy death rate which has been, and is at present, taking place amongst those committed to my care.

It is unfortunate that the late Government did not legislate for the compulsory registration of births and deaths in this country, and consequently it is impossible for us to furnish you with any statistics of the rate of mortality amongst the population in past years, in order to compare with the present death rate in the concentration camps.

I have, &c.,

H. GOOLD-ADAMS,

Deputy Administrator,

Orange River Colony.

Enclosure 1 in No. 36.

Public Health Department, Government Buildings,
Bloemfontein, November 9, 1901.

SIR,

IN accordance with instructions, I beg to submit the following account of the factors which appear, in my opinion, important as causes of the infantile mortality in the refugee camps of the Orange River Colony.

I may add that under the term "infantile mortality" I have included children up to the age of 15 years. My reasons for doing this are:—In Britain, the infectious diseases which are the principal cause of infantile mortality are endemic, and every child is exposed to the infection of such diseases as measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria, within the first few years of life. This does not apply to the children of the concentration camps, who come, almost without exception, from the rural districts of the Colony, from farms and small hamlets in a particularly sparsely populated country. These children, owing to the lack of communication between farms, hamlets, villages, and towns, have never had the chance of contracting any of the infectious diseases, and thus the period of childhood (from the point of view of having suffered from the common infectious diseases) is greatly extended.

Another point is that the diseases answerable for the numerous deaths among the refugees up to the age of fifteen years, and very frequently even in advanced old age, are the fertile sources of the death rate among children in England up to the age of five years.

I have, &c.,

G. PRATT YULE,

Medical Officer of Health, Orange River Colony.

His Honour

The Deputy Administrator,

Government Buildings, Bloemfontein.

I.—THE CAMPS.

1. The sites of the camps are, as regards situation, slope, and general surface drainage, invariably good.

2. *The Tents.*—The refugees are almost entirely housed in tents. The canvas of the tents is in good condition. The recommended number of occupants per tent is five, and every effort is made to reach this standard. Very frequently the numbers per tent are greatly in excess of this, but these instances are being remedied as quickly as possible.

If we take the ordinary bell tent as having a capacity of 650 cubic feet, the air space per head is seen to be very small indeed—130 cubic feet to each of five occupants. The ventilation through the canvas may practically be disregarded. Impure air has a much more detrimental effect on the health of children than on that of adults under the conditions of camp life.

3. *Water Supply*.—Water supply is a question of great difficulty in some of the camps, *e.g.*, Winburg, Kroonstad, and Vredefort Road. The amount of water required has practically to be increased daily, and there is often the greatest difficulty in obtaining it locally. Bore wells have been sunk at all the camps, and these are being multiplied as quickly as circumstances will allow.

4. *Scavenging*.—Scavenging is carried out very well in the majority of the camps.

5. *Latrines*.—Latrines are clean and are in every camp less evil smelling than those of the majority of dwelling houses and hotels in town.

6. *The Dietary*.—The standard per head is certainly low, but both child and adult are on the same allowance, and where there is a family of children the diet scale is ample and often more than enough.

If there is no family of children, the dietary must prove a hardship.

During the winter, owing to the general emaciation of the carcasses supplied, the meat was poor in quality, but it was then impossible to get good meat. (When I visited Heilbron the refugees had their allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fresh meat daily, while the town residents had to live on tinned meats.

The sameness of the diet and the lack of vegetable juices has been the cause of a few cases of scurvy; lime-juice has now been added to the dietary, and vegetables are becoming more plentiful with the approach of summer.

II.—FACTORS IN THE PRODUCTION OF DISEASE.

7. The population of the camps consists by far the greatest proportion of children and old people. At the middle period of life females predominate considerably in numbers.

8. Camp life has proved most trying at the extremes of life (Tables submitted from a former report on the Bloemfontein Camp). Under any circumstances, and with any people (specially chosen or otherwise), life in camps, stationary for such long periods as has been the case with the refugee camps would prove specially productive of death.

It is well known to military officers that camping grounds quickly become foul even under the best circumstances, partly owing to the high density of population per acre in camps, and partly to the fact that in camps all refuse, offal, slopwater, urine, and excreta have to be removed by hand and cart, and there is a very considerable escape of disease-producing matters in the process.

These factors are particularly applicable to the refugee camps. The great majority of the people are filthy in their habits, though probably not to blame for this under ordinary circumstances. They live far apart, there are no sanitary conveniences of any kind (on the majority of farms latrines are unknown), and every kind of refuse and slops is disposed of in the immediate vicinity of their houses. They have naturally introduced these habits into the camps. When the camps were first formed it was extremely difficult to get the refugees to use latrines, they were unaccustomed to them, and preferred the open spaces around their tents. The camps had to be strictly policed to prevent this. Though slopwater receptacles were provided, urine and slops were disposed of around the tent doors, and this still continues when it is possible without being caught.

Practices such as these have undoubtedly proved the source of a large proportion of the typhoid cases, and these will certainly greatly increase during the coming summer and autumn.

In this particular, it is important to remember that the urine of convalescent typhoid fever patients often contains a pure culture of the typhoid germ, which by methods of disposal like the above becomes blown about in the dust of the camps. I am of opinion that the typhoid infection of the camps is principally air-borne. I also think that the

extraordinary frequency of pneumonia and lung diseases generally is undoubtedly blameable on air-borne infection, due in some part to the increasing pollution of the camping grounds.

CONCEALMENT OF DISEASE : ABHORRENCE OF HOSPITALS.

9. The Dutch have a rooted objection to sending their children to hospital, though it must be patent that the conditions of hospital life are immeasurably superior to those of the tents. They do all in their power to conceal diseases among the children and relatives. This has proved a very fatal policy, and has been the means of spreading measles and other infections broadcast among their families, as the cubic space of the tents is infinitely small, and the infected patient comes into the most intimate contact with every other occupant of the tent, both through the respired air and the excretal discharges.

The concealment of disease has proved exceedingly fatal in the case of diphtheria. If this disease is treated by the antitoxin within the first two days after the onset, every patient can be saved, but the majority of cases, when discovered, have proved hopeless.

Every camp now has its orderlies for the discovery of cases of concealed illness.

With regard to the subject of infection, the parents are very ignorant and exceedingly careless.

10. Dutch mothers have no ideas as to how a child ought to be fed, and none as to how it ought to be nursed when sick. They cook their food very badly, and it is common to see a baby feeding on meat, heavy dough bread, and stewed black coffee. The children are suckled up to the age of two years, so that it is impossible in the generality of cases to take children into hospital, where they would have a much better chance of recovering from illness than in their homes.

11. There are rules in every camp that the flaps of the tents must be raised daily, but unless the camp orderly is constantly in attendance, this is never done.

The objection to ventilation was very markedly shown when galvanised iron huts were erected in the Bloemfontein Camp for the refugees. In each of these huts an opening was left under the eaves for ventilating purposes, but this has been closed up in every instance by sacking, &c., to prevent the entrance of the cool night air. In these huts every available aperture by which fresh air might enter is stopped, and the windows are kept shut.

Many of the tents are kept in an exceedingly filthy condition.

IMMUNITY.

12. A very important factor in the production and propagation of disease is the susceptibility of the Afrikaner Dutch to almost every infection. This is particularly noticeable with regard to measles. Europeans enjoy a certain immunity from measles acquired by the frequency of epidemics at home, and it seems as if the Dutch by their long sojourn in South Africa and the isolation of their dwellings had practically lost this immunity. When measles attacks a susceptible population it is one of the most fatal of diseases, and that the Dutch have lost that degree of immunity possessed by Europeans is abundantly shown by the extremely malignant type the disease assumes in the camp. The disease may possibly be intensified by the conditions of camp life, but the same malignant type is to be found among children and adults newly admitted to the camps, having caught the infection whilst on commando.

Another proof of this lies in the frequency with which adults and old people contract the disease and die of it. It is exceedingly rare to see anyone above sixty years of age take measles at home, but such cases are frequent in the camps. I have had a large experience in fever hospital work both in England and Scotland : I have rarely seen a person above twenty years of age die of measles, but deaths of measles above the age of twenty occur daily in the camps.

I have ascertained from several of the old medical practitioners in this Colony that measles in ordinary times is always particularly fatal on the farms, the deaths including a considerable proportion of adults, a fact abundantly borne out by refugee camp experience.

The same susceptibility as shown in the case of measles is manifested in the frequency of pneumonia.

Such diseases as German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and mumps (particularly the first three) have run riot through the camps, and though they have not proved so fatal as measles, pneumonia, and typhoid fever, yet they have helped in great measure to heighten the total deaths by weakening the patients and rendering them more open to attack and death from other illnesses.

VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE.

13. The variation in the temperature is a very important factor in the production both of disease and death. In the camps we have every kind of disease-producing germ; if any specific germ dies out it is speedily re-introduced by an influx of fresh refugees. The variation in the temperature, especially for children and old people, provides the chill and the suitable soil on which the germs of disease flourish.

The temperature variations are much more marked during the winter when the thermometer may rise 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and fall below 30 degrees at night. The temperature fall between day and night has probably proved one of the most fertile causes of death in the camp, as almost every death from measles with the exception of the malignant cases have occurred from broncho pneumonia.

The temperature fall probably also acts as an important determining cause in the production of the epidemic pneumonia, so rife in the camps.

14. During epidemics in the camps the whole hospital accommodation is utilised; the patients have to be discharged as soon as they have recovered, to admit of others being taken in. The discharged patients often succumb in their weakened state to other affections prevalent in the camp.

THE STATE OF REFUGEES ON ADMISSION.

15. Sometimes the refugees are admitted to the camps in a miserable condition, and this is particularly the case if the women and children have been following the commandoes. In several instances they have been admitted worn out, half clad, and riddled with disease. (In an instance at Kroonstad one batch of refugees brought into camp eight moribund cases and three dead bodies.)

It is worthy of note that many of these people have lost from one to four children while following the commandoes in the field.

That the sufferings undergone by the women and children previous to entering the camps are answerable in some part for the mortality, was shown very markedly in the Heidelberg section of the Kroonstad Camp: "There is comparatively little disease in the older sections of the camp, the cases—measles—arising chiefly amongst the last comers, who are located in the Heidelberg section, and especially among the women and children recently captured who had been following the commandoes." (Report on Kroonstad Refugee Camp, August 2nd, 1901.) It was this batch of refugees who started the extremely fatal type of measles that swept through the Kroonstad Camp during the months of July, August, and September.

16. The massing together of such large numbers of people, and especially of children, within the confines of a camp, is particularly liable to bring about the propagation of diseases owing to the resulting intimate contact of the inhabitants. Take for example the Bloemfontein Camp; the population of the camp exceeds by two thousand the white population of the town, and yet in the camp we have 6,450 persons living within a few yards of each other (tents twelve yards apart) as the camp only covers a few acres.

Where you have such a large number of people spread over such a small area so that they come into most intimate contact with each other, it is futile to attempt to stamp out any epidemic disease, especially diseases of children.

Early attempts to completely isolate measles patients and families in which measles had occurred were useless, and had to be given up. A child may be isolated in a measles ward and immediately show signs of chicken pox or be found to be suffering from whooping cough. It is not rare for children to develop measles, pneumonia, whooping cough, chicken pox, and diphtheria one after the other in rapid succession or concurrently.

III.—CHIEF FACTORS CAUSING DEATH.

TABLES.

Bloemfontein Camp Tables.

I have included the tables extracted from a former report on Bloemfontein Camp. As these show clearly the age distribution of the diseases, I think these may be taken as an average for the camps.

With regard to measles, it is at once seen that the chief incident mortality falls on the age period from one to five years as in England. The manner in which the disease appears in adult life and old age is also shown, but not demonstrated so clearly as the Kroonstad mortality tables would bring out. The table also upholds, though not in a very marked way, my contention that measles by the insusceptibility of the population and the consequent malignancy of type is an important factor in producing death far beyond the age period at which it is most fatal in England, and that though adult life is fairly free from measles it is a prominent cause of death above forty, taking the numbers living at this age period into consideration.

The second table of the Bloemfontein series shows in a striking way the incidence of disease and death during the first period of life, and also how the stress of camp life has fallen on the aged. The large number of deaths above the ages of eighty and ninety is very striking.

Table II. shows conclusively the marked incidence of death on females at the middle period of life (child-bearing period). (The loss of women at this age period is a serious matter for the future prosperity of the country.) This occurs simply because there is an immense preponderance of women over men in the camps at this age period.

General Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In Table I., I have given the total number of deaths in each camp for each month under and above the age of fifteen. This table brings out clearly the increasing death rate with the increase in numbers of the camps; it also shows the epidemic outbursts of measles. Every sudden monthly increase of deaths recorded in this table is due to measles. The continued high death rates, after measles has attacked a camp, are due to epidemic pneumonia.

In Table III., I have taken some of the months with the highest death averages from the various camps and analysed roughly the principal causes of death, *e.g.*, Bloemfontein Camp, May: measles 62, pneumonia 24, typhoid fever 13, diarrhoea and dysentery 25; total 124. Total deaths for May, 141. The month of October for the Bloemfontein Camp shows how the diseases pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and bronchitis have followed in the wake of measles outbursts with very fatal results.

The Brandfort Camp statistics for the month of October also show how the death rate increases from measles, and it seems highly probable from past experience that we may expect, during the present month and the next, a greatly increased death rate from lung diseases.

THE TYPES OF DISEASE.

MEASLES.

A. I have said enough above to show that the measles is particularly malignant in type, but I may add that the average type of measles case in the camps is exceedingly rarely seen at home, and that only at long intervals. The disease, as it occurs here, seems similar to what one has read as the type of disease which almost depopulated the Fiji Islands, and of which one or two outbreaks, I think, occurred after the Franco-German War (mortality 40 per cent. among adults).

In many of the cases the disease starts with the greatest severity; there is the most intense constitutional depression and toxæmia, and the patient succumbs, evidently to an overdose of the measles poison.

In other cases the disease starts with almost equal severity, the rash appears—becomes hæmorrhagic, and the patient quickly dies.

Many of these cases at the first glance might easily be mistaken for typhus fever; there is the petehial rash, the intense depression, the furred, dry tongue, the general bloated appearance, and injected eyes.

In the most common type of case, the measles sets in with a severe variety of the ordinary symptoms, the temperature falls with the outcome of the rash, and broncho-pneumonia speedily sets in, and kills the patient. Even another variety fairly common in the camps, is marked by the occurrence of an intractable form of diarrhoea, which carries the patient off. Middle ear disease is very common after measles. Typhoid fever is another common sequel.

PNEUMONIA.

B. Under this heading I have included pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and a relatively small number of cases of bronchitis.

Croupus-pneumonia is a common disease of this climate, and the area of its incidence is not restricted to refugee camps.

Pneumonia cases were common in the camps before the introduction of measles, but the type of pneumonia has now entirely changed to what it was at the outset.

Since measles became so rampant in the camps a form of pneumonic fever has occurred, which is exceedingly infectious, and promises to carry off almost as many lives as measles has done in the past. I regret that so far I cannot offer any explanation of the pneumonia. It may possibly be due to the conjunction of the various factors of camp life, depression, inferior cubic space during sleeping hours, general insanitary practices arising from life in a camp, and the increasing pollution of the camp sites.

In a great number of cases I am certain pneumonia has arisen thus: when an epidemic of measles attacks a camp the number of patients greatly outruns the hospital capacity. It is impossible, under the present circumstances, to isolate these patients. (During a visit to the Kroonstad Camp, the day's sick return totalled 514.)

These patients are attended by their own relatives; broncho pneumonia is the most common sequel of measles; the relatives and friends of the patients may possibly be immune to measles, but they are certainly not immune to the germ causing the broncho pneumonia of measles, and under the trying conditions of living in the same tent with possibly one to four measles cases, they speedily contract pneumonic fever, often with fatal results. The fact that these pneumonia epidemics have followed on the outburst of measles does not discountenance the above view. The type of pneumonia is very severe, and quickly, within one or two days, overcomes the vitality of the patient; the depression ensuing on the pneumonia is very great.

In many cases both lungs are affected, but in others there may only be a minute localised patch of consolidation in one or other lung, but the concurrent depression is intense, and quickly overcomes the patient.

The disease as regards constitutional disturbance following on minute patches of pneumonic consolidation reminds one of cases of apical pneumonia seen at home.

Many of the camps seem now to be thoroughly infected with whatever germ is the cause of this disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

C. I have noted above various factors which are quite enough to explain the occurrence of this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

D. This disease has occasioned a considerable number of deaths in several of the camps.

Doubtless the disease depends for its origin somewhat on camp conditions, but I am certain that the Loeffler Bacillus, the causative agent, is propagated by the frequent occurrence of nasal discharge (rhinitis) after measles.

The type is principally naso-pharyngeal; sometimes entirely laryngeal. The majority of cases are very virulent, characterised by the intense penetrating necrotic smell met with in worst type of home cases. The death rate has been high, due to the ignorance of the parents in hiding affected children.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

E. I have included under this heading all cases of diarrhoea, so called dysentery, enteritis, and gastroenteritis. These deaths have occurred chiefly among the children and the aged. The principal cause is, I think, imperfectly cooked food.

Beyond this there lies the fact that it is impossible to obtain the fresh milk so necessary for young children. Hospital comforts are provided in abundance, but where young children are concerned one might almost put down fresh milk as of infinitely more value than everything else for pulling them through debilitating illnesses.

WHOOPING COUGH.

F. Whooping cough has been particularly prevalent in some of the camps, but has not caused as many deaths as might have been expected.

Other factors in the production of death are the propensities of refugees for giving quack medicines. The sale of quack medicines in the camps has recently been stopped. When children are treated in their own tents mothers have a bad habit of disregarding the doctor's orders, and taking the advice of the first neighbour who comes in. This has been the cause of death in several cases. I know of the case of a child who died last year in the Bloemfontein Camp from an overdose of chlorodyne, given by the mother to soothe "the pain." I think the Dutch are the most phlegmatic race I ever came across. There is no particular care taken of sick children, in fact, they are, in many cases, quite neglected.

It is possible that the frequency of consanguineous marriages among the Dutch may have some bearing on the apparent susceptibility to infective disease.

IV.—ORANGE RIVER COLONY DEATH RATE.

I regret I cannot obtain any statistics of either birth or death rates before the war, but am absolutely certain that the death rate must have been very great.

The first point that strikes one is that but for a very high death rate the population must have been two or three times as great as what it was before the war, considering the number of years the Boers have existed in this Colony, the amount of immigration, and the large numbers of their families.

The Boer family may range anything between ten and under thirty. That a high death rate must have prevailed among them during ordinary times is evident, from the conditions under which they lived. The Boer is as susceptible of typhoid fever as the European. In the villages and towns of the Colony, all the filth, offal, excreta, and urine of the household goes into the cesspit, which, in the majority of cases, is situated but a few yards—often but a few feet—from the well, the source of drinking and cooking water. For example, take the water-supply of Brandfort—in the higher parts of the town the inhabitants have wells, also cesspits; in the lower part of the town the drinking and cooking water is obtained from the public street furrow or gutter. As the water is allowed to run for only a certain time daily in each street furrow, filth of every description collects in the furrow for the remainder of the day. The inhabitants of the Orange River Colony towns do not concern themselves much about their water-supply. Once while on a visit to Brandfort, I traced the drinking water along the furrow to its source. The furrow was in a filthy condition, and I found the carcase of a sheep in the last stages of putrefaction damming back the water at one point. This is an individual instance, but the same lethargy prevails as regards water throughout the Colony. As long as water can be obtained they care not what it may have come in contact with.

Another instance is found in Bloemfontein, which is by far the most advanced town of the Colony. Cesspits were abolished only after Lord Roberts' entry. The public wells, situated in and draining the public streets, were closed by my suggestion early in the present year. During the Spring there was no case of typhoid notified for a period of about six weeks. This had not occurred for years.

BLOEMFONTEIN TYPHOID DEATH RATE.

Notifications 115, recorded deaths 25, *i.e.*, 21.73 per cent.

Deaths from typhoid fever in—

1896 equalled 24.5 per cent. of total deaths.

1897 equalled 16.2 per cent. of total deaths.

1898 equalled 16.6 per cent. of total deaths.

1900 equalled 19.8 per cent. of total deaths.

The death rate of Bloemfontein for the year 1900 was 26.8 per thousand (exclusive of natives). I have excluded the deaths of inhabitants foreign to the town. There is no system of death registration in the town, and it is extremely probable that many deaths have not been recorded.

The death rate among the baptised Christian natives of the location—from death records obtained from the native ministers—works out at 40 per thousand. There are probably at least 1,000-1,500 natives in the location who do (? not) attend any church. This would increase the death rate from 40 to between 60 and 70 per 1,000.

G. PRATT YULE,
Medical Officer of Health,
Orange River Colony.

POPULATION IN EACH CAMP AT END OF EACH MONTH.

—	Bloemfontein.	Bethulie.	Heilbron.	Brandfort.	Springfontein.
May	1,297	—	—	—	—
June	4,753	—	—	—	—
July	5,118	4,280	2,364	1,865	2,645
August	6,586	4,767	2,799	3,404	2,893
September	6,429	4,811	3,391	3,867	2,693
October	6,424	4,771	3,063	3,555	2,849

—	Kroonstad.	Aliwal North.	Vredefort Road.	Kimberley.	Harriemith.
July	3,855	4,451	1,421	3,613	927
August	3,326	4,437	1,714	3,701	1,134
September	3,405	4,651	1,911	3,739	1,304
October	3,674	4,712	2,110	3,767	1,596

—	Winburg.	Norval's Pont.	Orange River.
July	2,216	3,391	—
August	2,624	3,215	1,507
September	3,268	3,284	1,522
October	3,144	3,294	1,500

TABLE I.—REFUGE CAMPS.—Total deaths during each month, 1901.

				Bloemfontein.		Bethulie.		Heilbron.		Brandfort.	
				Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.
January	...	...	...	15	4	—	—	4	3	—	1
February	...	...	...	9	11	—	—	5	3	2	1
March	...	...	...	17	10	—	—	5	1	6	2
April	...	...	...	42	27	1	—	2	2	3	4
May	...	...	...	105	63	7	—	3	1	2	5
June	...	...	...	104	53	6	3	3	12	6	5
July	...	...	...	79	23	21	10	10	12	7	6
August	...	...	...	80	16	129	46	11	12	14	8
September	...	...	...	89	18	187	49	129	15	109	29
October	...	...	...	177	27	121	33	212	26	345	27

				Springfontein.		Kroonstad.		Aliwal North.		Vredefort Road.	
				Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.
January	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
February	...	...	...	—	4	1	—	3	2	—	—
March	...	...	...	2	—	34	16	2	—	1	—
April	...	...	...	1	2	32	7	5	3	3	3
May	...	...	...	28	9	29	12	7	6	7	12
June	...	...	...	19	23	34	13	21	12	6	12
July	...	...	...	82	19	122	35	46	17	6	8
August	...	...	...	38	14	270	56	187	22	17	4
September	...	...	...	19	14	144	27	31	10	83	18
October	...	...	...	100	14	79	14	16	3	77	14

				Kimberley.		Harrismith.		Winburg.		Norvalspont.	
				Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.	Below 15.	Above 15.
January	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	1
February	...	...	...	1	—	2	—	4	—	10	4
March	...	...	...	6	—	3	—	2	1	8	3
April	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	5	2	4	1
May	...	...	...	11	2	—	—	10	4	9	3
June	...	...	...	15	2	—	1	5	5	19	16
July	...	...	...	52	11	2	1	12	1	43	17
August	...	...	...	135	25	4	1	13	5	40	10
September	...	...	...	48	5	1	1	25	5	46	8
October	...	...	...	35	10	5	—	60	12	46	6

	Orange River.		Total deaths in camps from above.		
	Under 15.	Over 15.	Children.	Adults.	Total.
January	—	—	28	12	40
February	—	—	37	25	62
March	—	—	86	33	119
April	—	—	102	53	155
May	—	—	218	117	335
June	—	—	238	157	395
July	—	—	482	160	642
August	6	1	944	220	1,164
September	13	4	924	203	1,127
October	46	9	1,319	195	1,514
Total	—	—	4,378	1,175	5,553

TABLE 1.—BLOEMFONTEIN.—DEATHS FROM MOST COMMON DISEASES, MAY TO JUNE 22nd.
Age and Sex Distribution.

	Measles.		Respiratory Diseases.		Typhoid.		Dysentery Diarrhoea.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	2	5	6	2	1	—	4	2
1 to 5 years	30	25	9	17	1	1	8	5
5 to 10 years	8	6	1	1	4	2	2	3
10 to 15 years	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	1
15 to 20 years	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	1
20 to 40 years	1	3	—	2	1	5	—	1
Above 40 years	1	3	7	11	4	3	—	2
Total each sex... ..	43	44	25	40	14	17	17	15
Total both sexes ...	87		65		31		32	

TABLE 2.—DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS, MARCH TO JUNE 22nd.

Under 20 years.		20 to 40 years.		Above 40 years.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
124	140	6	30	23	26
Total 264		Total 36		Total 49	
Grand total 349					

1. Measles.—The complication broncho-pneumonia is answerable for almost every death from measles.

2. Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia and bronchitis have proved extremely fatal, the former claiming by far the greater number of deaths.

3. Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—The deaths have occurred chiefly among children.

4. Typhoid Fever.—With the exception of pneumonia this is the most fatal disease to adults.

Under the best circumstances measles is one of the most fatal diseases to children; and the conditions of camp life render the successful treatment of this disease particularly difficult, especially with respect to warding off lung complications which are the chief cause of death. The disease has undoubtedly been fostered by the carelessness and ignorance of parents and relatives, who do all in their power to conceal fresh cases among the children, though it must be patent that the conditions of hospital life in the camp are very much more in favour of the patients than those of the tents or the one-roomed houses of the huts. This concealment of measles patients must undoubtedly have led to the multiplication of the cases as the available air space of the tents, &c., is reduced to a minimum by the number of occupants and there is a general huddling together during sleep for the sake of warmth. The frequency of cases of pneumonia throughout the camp is no doubt due to the predisposing effects of the cold weather in conjunction with the vitiated atmosphere produced by closing up every available means of ventilation in the tents and huts. In several instances death has been accelerated, sometimes directly brought about, by a wilful disregard of the doctor's orders, the relatives dosing the patients when not in the hospital with various concoctions of their own fancy.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Measles.	Pneumonia Broncho- Pneumonia.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhoea Dysentery.	Whooping Cough.
Bloemfontein—						
May	62	24	13	—	25	—
June	25	48	26	10	8	—
October	18	79	19	4	44	—
Bethulie—						
August	148	14	13	—	—	—
September	157	41	20	—	—	—
October	20	72	24	3	12	—
Kroonstad—						
July	71	68	2	5	2	—
August	163	144	4	—	—	—
September	39	105	6	2	1	9
October	14	35	—	—	40	—
Heilbron—						
September	83	47	3	—	8	—
October	141	53	15	—	12	—
Brandfort—						
September	68	45	—	—	13	8
October	273	32	—	23	—	—

PERCENTAGE DEATH-RATES.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Aliwal North	—	—	1·4	4·7	·8	·4
Bloemfontein	11·1	3·3	1·9	1·4	1·6	3·1
Brandfort	—	—	·6	·6	3·5	10·4
Bethulie	—	—	·7	3·6	4·9	3·2
Heilbron	—	—	·9	·8	4·2	7·7
Harrismith	—	—	·3	·4	·1	·3
Kroonstad	—	—	4·7	9·8	5·2	2·5
Kimberley	—	—	1·7	4·3	1·4	1·1
Norval's Pont	—	—	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·5
Springfontein	—	—	3·8	1·8	1·1	4·01
Vredefort Road	—	—	·9	1·2	5·2	3·8
Winburg	—	—	1·7	·6	·9	2·2
Orange River	—	—	—	·4	1·1	3·6

Enclosure 2 in No. 36.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,

November 8, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit this, my monthly report on Refugee Camps, for the month ending 31st October, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to the High Commissioner and General Commanding-in-Chief.

(1) *Distribution of Camps.*—No additional camps have been formed during the last month.

I visited the newly-formed camp at Orange River on 31st of last month, and am glad to report that everything is now in thorough order, including the soup-kitchen, and the disinfection of hospital linen by boiling the same.

A list of camps giving distribution at each place, together with the reserve accommodation, is shown under.

RETURN OF STRENGTH ON 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve accommodation.
Aliwal North	724	1,621	2,391	4,736	Nil
Bloemfontein	793	1,871	3,762	6,426	Nil
Brandfort	450	1,288	2,122	3,860	Nil
Bethulie	451	1,598	2,646	4,695	Nil
Heilbron	396	955	1,727	3,078	200
Harrismith	131	525	940	1,596	50
Kroonstad	536	1,160	1,967	3,663	Nil
Kromelleboog	3	2	4	9	—
Carried forward ...	3,484	9,020	15,559	28,063	250

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.	Reserve accommodation.
Brought forward	3,484	9,020	15,559	28,063	250
Kimberley	559	1,089	1,993	3,641	Nil
Ladybrand	95	218	465	778	—
Norval's Pont	546	1,077	1,681	3,304	25
Springfontein	400	933	1,522	2,855	Nil
Vredefort Road	250	656	1,112	2,018	20
Winburg	434	987	1,724	3,145	Nil
Orange River	138	491	873	1,502	Nil
Totals	5,906	14,471	24,929	45,306	295

(2) *Medical Officers and Hospital Staff.*—The distribution of Medical Officers and Hospital Staff is the same as shown in my report for the month ending 31st August with the following exceptions:—

At Bethulie Dr. Wohlers and Dr. McKenzie have left and Dr. Hime has been appointed to that place. At Bloemfontein Dr. Peare relieved Dr. Ralston, who was transferred to Brandfort, and who was retransferred to Springfontein, being relieved by Dr. Barrett.

At Heilbron two additional Medical Officers have been appointed, Drs. Haydon and Ross.

At Springfontein Dr. Ralston, *vice* Dr. Stewart, who was sent to Bethulie, Lieutenant Wilbond, R.A.M.C., appointed temporarily during the sickness of Dr. Straghan.

At Vredefort Road, Dr. Monckton, *vice* Dr. Reynolds, resigned.

(3) *Death Rate.*—Unfortunately there has been a very considerable increase on last month's figures, which is accounted for by the outbreak of measles in a very virulent form in the two camps, Heilbron and Brandfort.

Broncho pneumonia, the after effects of measles, is still rife in nearly all camps.

Statistics show an increase of 131.143 per mille per annum.

The statistics showing the distribution of deaths from the 1st to the 31st October will be found as under:—

Camp.	Number of Deaths.	Population.
Aliwal North	43	4,736
Bloemfontein	204	6,426
Brandfort	372	3,860
Bethulie	154	4,695
Heilbron	238	3,078
Harrismith	3	1,596
Kroonstad	93	3,663
Kimberley	42	3,641
Norval's Pont	65	3,304
Springfontein	114	2,855
Vredefort Road	67	2,018
Winburg	71	3,145
Orange River... ..	54	1,502
Totals	1,520	44,519

The total average for the month of October was 403.803 per mille per annum.

Of the above total deaths during the month measles accounted for 378 deaths and pneumonia 511 deaths.

The number of men who died during the month was 58, the number of women 133, children 873, infants 456.

It will be observed that the mortality among children was very great, but it must be borne in mind that the proportion of children to adults in all camps is naturally very great, owing to the small proportion of adult males, "*vide* page 2."

(A) This enormous death rate is, in my opinion, due to the following causes:—

The steady flow of new-comers into all camps, who almost invariably are in a deplorable condition when brought in by columns, many being scantily clad, half starved, and with disease amongst them, and consequently re-introduce these illnesses and so prevent their being eradicated. As an illustration of this, I herewith quote an extract from a report made by Dr. van de Wall, Senior Medical Officer of the Kroonstad Refugee Camp, and who was during the early part of the war a Medical Officer with the Boers, and who, therefore, is not likely to have given an exaggerated opinion. "During the last two months the number of refugees in this camp has been more than doubled—mostly by refugees taken by the various columns that have been clearing the country; the sickness and mortality is almost solely among these.

"We have here one section of the camp populated by about 800 refugees, who were captured in laager at Graspan, near Vreede, about two months ago. The health of this section is extremely bad. These people come into camp laden with disease and worn out in constitution from constantly moving about in order to get out of the way of the columns. I find that all diseases rampant amongst them now, were in evidence amongst them when they came in.

"Amongst the other diseases, they brought in whooping cough and diphtheria; diseases of which the camp was clear when they came in.

"They also brought in with them a very malignant type of measles, which has spread like wild-fire; to this disease is due the great increase in deaths. This form of measles closely resembles typhus fever, and is very deadly. The malignancy of this disease is due to the fact that the constitutions of these refugees were altogether run down by privations and want, which makes them unable to resist the disease.

"On enquiring from them I find that their health in the laager was very bad before they were taken, many families having lost friends and relatives. In conclusion, I wish to point out that the cause of mortality was introduced from outside, and is not due to existing circumstances in this camp."

(B) The present season has been phenomenal and most unusual. Great changes of weather and temperature have been experienced during the past month, some days have been intensely hot and others exceedingly cold, accompanied by storms of rain, some lasting continuously for twelve hours, and in all probability these changes have materially added to the deaths from broncho-pneumonia. Though the death rate has been, in our opinion, exceedingly high, yet as far as one can gather from the Boers themselves, they do not seem to consider it abnormal.

107 births occurred during the month.

A table showing the weekly number of sick in hospitals in each camp, and the number of deaths among same will be found as under:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Camp.	1st to 7th.		8th to 15th.	
	Patients.	Deaths.	Patients.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	20	3	23	2
Bloemfontein	174	6	163	15
Brandfort	128	17	156	31
Bethulie	58	10	68	10
Heilbron	21	1	15	1
Harrismith	13	—	10	—
Kroonstad	113	3	128	11
Kimberley	49	2	38	7
Norval's Pont	60	1	42	3
Springfontein	69	7	80	8
Vredefort Road	38	—	45	—
Winburg	27	2	34	2
Orange River	21	—	30	4
Totals	791	52	832	94

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Camp.	16th to 21st.		21st to 31st.	
	Patients.	Deaths.	Patients.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	25	1	29	2
Bloemfontein	164	16	153	22
Brandfort	232	38	261	62
Bethulie	71	9	97	19
Heilbron	25	1	62	12
Harrismith	17	—	18	—
Kroonstad	130	15	135	9
Kimberley	39	5	33	3
Norval's Pont	59	6	68	10
Springfontein	70	8	97	9
Vredefort Road	47	5	58	7
Winburg	37	1	44	2
Orange River	35	6	43	3
Totals	951	111	998	160

The actual number of cases treated as above were—males 200, females 595, children 1,459; total 2,254, of which there died—35 males, 72 females, 310 children; total 417.

In addition to the foregoing, there were treated in camps—

Males	1,103	of which there died—	
Females	3,018	Males	23
Children	12,751	Females	61
		Children	1,019
Total	16,872	Total	1,103
Total treated	19 126	Deaths	1,520

Of the 2,254 cases, shown as above, treated in hospitals, the camps at Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Bethulie, and Kroonstad account for of themselves 1,253, and of the 417 deaths there were 293.

Basing our calculations on above, we gather that to provide hospital accommodation for the whole of the sick it would necessitate almost an average of over 1,400 beds per camp.

I consider that the hospital accommodation which is provided, as is shown by the capability of the four camps at Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Bethulie, and Kroonstad to accommodate 1,253 for the month, proves that within reason the present accommodation should suffice, but to meet the fearful sickness, which is shown to have taken place, it would necessitate hospital accommodation beyond that which could possibly be provided.

(4) *Sanitation*.—Sanitation is now in a thoroughly efficient state in all camps. Sufficient latrine accommodation has been provided to cover the wants of the refugees, and the greatest vigilance is enacted that nothing detrimental to the good health of the camp is done.

(5) *Health*.—The general state of health in camps is very bad, and there is, I regret to report, a big increase on last month's figures, chiefly owing to the very virulent outbreak of measles at Brandfort and Heilbron. I cannot reasonably hope for any substantial decrease in the death rate until measles has been entirely stamped out of all the camps, which will be a very difficult matter, owing to the practical impossibility of preventing infection spreading. There have been a good many deaths from pneumonia during the month, which I think will entirely die out now that the summer is approaching. The greatest precautions are being taken to prevent an epidemic of enteric fever from breaking out. The pressure on both Medical Officers and nurses is very great, and they are standing the strain exceedingly well, everything possible being done for their comfort. The 40 additional nurses ordered from England are now commencing to arrive.

(6) No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of September was submitted.

(7) *Financial*.—The nett expenditure during October was £62,142 11s., making the total expenditure to 31st October, 1901 (taking into account the destitute clothing account and stock account) £338,120 18s. 5d. The average number in camp during October was 45,504, at an average daily cost per person of 10½d.

(8) *Spiritual*.—The following changes have been made during the month on the staff of Dutch Reformed Ministers. At Brandfort the Reverend J. F. A. de Villiers, vice Reverend Pienaar resigned.

At Norvals Pont the Reverend H. Gonin, vice P. v. d. Merwe resigned.

The vacancy at Vredefort Road is being taken by the Reverend J. Horak, from 1st November.

The vacancy at Winburg by the Reverend Z. J. van Wijk, and the vacancy at Orange River by Reverend S. J. Cilliers. The only camp that is not provided with a Dutch Reformed Minister is Heilbron, and steps are being taken in the matter by the Reverend Robertson, who, I am sure, will do all in his power to help me.

(9) *Fuel and transport*.—There is a great improvement in these branches, chiefly owing to the active co-operation of the Army Service Corps.

(10) *Clothing*.—The sum of £1,223 19s. 6d. has been spent on clothing, and 1,124 blankets have been issued to persons in the camp during October.

(11) *Shops*.—Shops are still experiencing great difficulties in obtaining supplies, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary truck accommodation. However, I trust more truck space will shortly be allotted, when matters will be on a more satisfactory basis.

(12) *Supplies*.—The excellent quality of the supplies has not in any way deteriorated, and the greatest satisfaction is evinced by both the Superintendents and refugees in the supplies issued. An extra ration of ½ lb. rice per week is now issued, as recommended by the Ladies' Commission, and is much appreciated by the refugees.

The veldt now is in splendid condition, on account of the fine rains we have had, and there is bound to be a great improvement in the condition of the animals.

(13) *General*.—In many camps houses, made of sun-dried bricks, are erected, and being erected, and I hope by the end of January to have a large majority of the population under roofs, as tents are fast wearing out, and no more are procurable in the country.

A cable has been sent to England for 500 bell tents and 50 marquees.

I regret to report the death of Mr. Gostling, Superintendent of the Springfontein Refugee Camp, who died on the 16th of last month. Over 700 refugees attended the funeral, which was an eloquent testimony of the respect in which he was held in the camp by the Boer population. No persons under 16 years of age were allowed to attend. I accompanied His Honour the Deputy Administrator on his visits to the camps at Kimberley and Orange River on the 29th and 31st ultimo.

Orange River Camp was found to be in a high state of efficiency, but I cannot consider Kimberley the same; this is due to the sandy soil and fearful dust storms that are experienced in the latter place.

(14) The Ladies' Commission visited and reported on the following camps under the Orange River Colony Administration during the past month:—

Heilbron, on the 22nd.
Winburg, on the 29th.
Brandfort, on the 29th.
Kroonstad, on the 24th.
Vredefort Road, on

I have, &c.,

A. G. TROLLOPE,
Captain,

Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony.

The Secretary,
Orange River Colony Administration,
Bloemfontein.

No. 37.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5 p.m., December 9, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

December 9. No. 4. Referring to your telegram No. 531 of December 1,* I am satisfied that the arrangements which you have made are in the right direction, and I feel sure that you will do everything in your power to ensure that new camps will be placed on well-chosen sites and administered under the most favourable conditions possible. Of course you will not spare any necessary expense or hesitate on that account to reduce still further the size of the camps.

Organization should be equal to securing daily visit to every tent and there should be sufficient nurses and doctors to allow for margin for sudden pressure, *e.g.*, such as according to reports just received appears to have occurred in September at Mafeking.

* No. 32.

No. 38.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.40 p.m. December 9, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

December 9. No. 6. Referring to your telegram, No. 539.* Send returns monthly.

I agree that children's limit of age should be twelve.

No. 39.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 4.50 p.m., December 11, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

December 11. No. 4. Referring to your telegram of December 4, No. 542.† I am in communication with India Office on the subject.

* No. 34.

† No. 35.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 1.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.47 p.m., December 9, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No. 2.*]

December 9. No. 7. Matter most urgent. I observe that in the medical reports on concentration camps reference is made to the deficiency of fresh milk. Military capture thousands of cattle. Are there no milch cows amongst them? If there are, would it not be possible to attach a number to each camp? Reply by telegraph.

No. 2.

LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 5.50 a.m., December 14, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

December 13. No. 573. With reference to your telegram of 9th December, No. 7,* which I communicated to Commander-in-Chief, he replies as follows:—

Begins: As you are aware percentage of milch cattle to stock maintained is in this country infinitesimal. Boer farmers owning 1,000 head of cattle rarely possess even a single milch cow and prefer using tinned butter and milk to taking trouble to keep a dairy. Such milch cows as are captured are handed over to hospitals for which the supply of fresh milk was never equal to demand till we purchased milch kine in Cape Colony. Difficulty of milk supply is now being aggravated by prevalence of rinderpest. As this disease abates and more captures are made I shall endeavour to meet requirements of concentration camps. *Ends.*

I can confirm above from my own experience. We have had greatest difficulty in getting enough fresh milk for hospitals and there is none to spare for camps generally.

* No. 1.

No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 16, 1901.)

Sir,
 High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg,
 November 22, 1901.
 WITH reference to your telegram, No. 1, of the 9th November,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned documents on the subject of Boer Concentration camps.

I have, &c.,
 MILNER,
 High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Cape Colony.

TELEGRAM.

November 11. No. 76. Following telegram received from the Secretary of State:—

Begins: November 9. No. 1. For purposes of comparison with rates elsewhere, I am anxious to have the statistics as to child mortality in the concentration camps placed as far as possible on the basis of a definite classification by ages. Here the Registrar-General prepares mortality returns for under one month, under twelve months, under five years, under 10 years, and so on in periods of five years. It would be desirable to have also statistics as to the mortality in the larger towns, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, and Durban.

There are no statistics of births and deaths in the Transvaal. Can you get any for the Cape Colony, and, if so, would you kindly send them direct to Secretary of State? If possible, statistics of child mortality in Boer country districts should be obtained, as they are more suitable for purposes of comparison than those of large towns, in which the population is largely British, and some sanitary rules are observed. I have always understood that ordinary death-rate of children in country districts is exceptionally high. Confirmation of this is important.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 12. No. 2. Referring to your telegram, November 11, No. 76, just received. Will endeavour to obtain all necessary information required, and will inform you if I succeed. In the meantime suggest that you refer Secretary of State to vital statistics of Malta during summer of 1885. Epidemic among children of measles carried off large numbers, and rate of death increased enormously.

* No. 10 in [Cd. 853].

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

November 14. No. 81. Mortality in Boer Camps continues enormous, and it looks as if we might have to break up some of them. Would it be possible, and would Cape Government consent to our establishing four or five camps at healthy spots in Eastern Province, on railway line, so as to facilitate supplies? Of course, all expenses would be borne by Army Funds. Points suggested are Tylden, Kubusi, King William's Town, Queenstown, Alicedale, Cookhouse, and Port Alfred. Probably number of equally good sites would occur to anyone familiar with Eastern Province. One advantage of bringing these people down would be enabling us to increase number of British refugees sent home. Natal is taking a number of Boers in manner suggested.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Cape, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

TELEGRAM.

November 17. Your telegram of 14th November *re* establishment of Boer camps in Cape Colony. Ministers state that they readily agree to proposals, but suggest that such camps should be located as near coast as possible, and that East London, Port Alfred, Mossel Bay, especially the last, would be suitable localities. Supplies could be conveyed to them by sea at lower rates than to inland towns proposed.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Natal.

TELEGRAM.

November 19. No. 26. Can you receive a further draft of Boer Refugees? I believe some of the larger and more unhealthily situated camps here will have to be broken up. I should feel much obliged if you could receive some of their inmates in Natal. The Secretary of State thinks that possibly the mortality may be to a great extent due to the size of the camps, and asks if Merebank is not too large. Will you please let me know the numbers at present located there, and how many it could hold when full? I think that if new camps are established they should be smaller, and that, as the summer is drawing near, they should be located in higher altitudes. Will you kindly let me know at once if several new camps could be provided for in Natal, and, if so, in what localities? They should be able to accommodate two thousand, or at the most three thousand inmates. The Imperial Government would, of course, meet all expenses in this connection. The return here of British Refugees would be hastened by transferring a number of Boer Refugees to Natal, and I hope that the present mortality will be reduced.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

November 20. No. 83. Your telegram of 17th November, I think East London and Port Alfred very suitable. Am more doubtful about Mossel Bay as it would involve sea journey for refugees. How would Port Elizabeth do? I should be greatly obliged if you could get good sites at two first named and, if you approve Port Elizabeth, at that place also, selected by Magistrate and Medical Officer of Health. Are

tents or huts available, and must we arrange for these to be sent? I have been told that plenty of hut material belonging to Military is lying at East London and Port Elizabeth. In my opinion, huts, though involving more trouble, are more sanitary, as well as more comfortable, for camps that may be wanted for some time. This is, to some extent, a question of climate, and I should be glad to know opinion of local authorities having regard to probable conditions of weather during coming months.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Cape, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

Urgent. November 20. M.S. 1. Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony, has found it necessary to separate Orange River Colony Refugees hitherto accommodated in camp at Kimberley. I have been in telegraphic correspondence with him, and with the Officer Commanding Troops, Kimberley, and with Ministers on the subject. Ministers accepted the proposal, and added that they were prepared to continue to contribute a *pro rata* share of cost of supervision. I now hear from Deputy Administrator, Bloemfontein, and Officer Commanding, Kimberley, that arrangements are being made to transfer the camp and the Cape Colony refugees to Port Alfred. In the ordinary course, it would be for the military to arrange about the new camp for Cape Colony refugees, as they are concentrated in camp for military reasons. Recent telegram from Lord Kitchener says all questions as to Refugee Camps are, in future, to be addressed to you. Please inform me whether the new organization as regards the Cape Colony refugees will be in your hands, and, if so, what it is to be, and what steps, if any, you wish the Cape Government to take in the matter? Officer Commanding, Kimberley, recommends a Captain Liberman to take charge of Cape Colony refugees, but I understand the appointment to be in your hands.

Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

November 21, 1901. No. 58. I have had a telegram from Governor, Cape, which I find it hard to understand, about Cape Colony refugees at Kimberley. Please wire me clearly what you are doing about Kimberley camp. Are you breaking it up altogether, or only sending portion of inmates to Cape Colony, and, if so, how many? I am in favour of breaking up some camps, and reducing others, but should be grateful if you would not start new camps outside Orange River Colony without letting me know, as I am in communication with Governors, Cape and Natal, about sites, &c., for new camps, and, unless all communications as regards this pass through me, there will be confusion.

Enclosure 9 in No. 3.

TELEGRAM.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

November 21, 1901. No. 85. Your telegram of 20th November. Have wired to Goold-Adams:—

Begins: "I have had [See Enclosure 8] be confusion." *Ends.*

I will answer your telegram as soon as I have heard from Goold-Adams.

Enclosure 10 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 21. No. 2. Referring to your enquiries about Merebank. There are now 4,300 inmates there. There is accommodation ready for another 1,000.

Enclosure 11 in No. 3.

Mrs. M. G. FAWCETT to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

DEAR LORD MILNER,

Heath's Hotel, Johannesburg, November 15, 1901.

THINKING over our conversation of yesterday, we feel confirmed in the view that anything in the nature of a wholesale moving of the camps to Natal or the Eastern part of Cape Colony would, at the present moment, be most undesirable.

There is, at present, very imperfect experience of what the health returns will be in camps in Natal, such as Merebank, and it is doubtful how people accustomed to the air of the high veld would stand the almost tropical heat of Natal in the summer months.

This objection to a general removal of the camps would not affect the desirability of otherwise shifting particular camps, such as Mafeking, where there has been a bad outbreak of enteric, or Vredefort Road or Kroonstad, where the water-supply is very unsatisfactory. With such possible exceptions as these, our experience would lead us to advise the improvement of conditions as to rations, fuel, nursing, and medical service in the existing camps rather than their removal wholesale down nearer the coast.

We forgot to mention, yesterday, that we think we have discovered the cause of the friction between some of the best Camp Superintendents and the Schoolmasters in their camps. If we have the opportunity of seeing you again we can explain what we think it is.

Believe me, &c.,
M. G. FAWCETT.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner.

Enclosure 12 in No. 3.

Administrator LORD MILNER to MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria.
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

SIR,

Johannesburg, Transvaal, November 20, 1901.

As you are aware, the continued high death-rate in the Concentration Camps is causing great anxiety to His Majesty's Government, who would evidently shrink from no measures, however costly, to mitigate the evil. Even without such encouragement, however, I do not suppose that any of us would have hesitated to adopt, or to recommend, all practicable steps to improve the health of the camps—within the limits which the difficulties of transport, and the impossibility of obtaining suddenly, an adequate staff of competent doctors, nurses, and matrons, to deal with the exceptional amount of illness which has from the first existed in the camps, have imposed on us.

I do not myself believe that the deplorable mortality which has occurred, especially among infants, could by any possibility have been seriously lessened. No doubt, the aggregation of large numbers of people, including thousands of young children, in hastily-formed camps is favourable to the spread of infectious diseases. But, given the continuance of the war, the only alternative was to leave the whole non-combatant population to live, or rather to die, in a country denuded of supplies. Indeed, a great

deal of the mortality which has occurred in the camps is due to the fact that many of the people arriving in them were already enfeebled by destitution, and were thus alike more ready to contract disease, and less able to survive it.

The camp system having thus become a necessity, I am fully aware that scarcely anything which you, or the officers working under you, could do, with the means at your disposal, was left undone to provide for the welfare of the people thrown upon your hands. Anything I may say in the sequel must not be regarded as a censure, or even a criticism, of those efforts. On the contrary, I greatly appreciate the zeal and promptitude which have been shown in providing for the thousands of people, who, for months in succession, kept being poured into the camps, in large batches, without notice, and many of them in a state of complete destitution. The arrangements made have been, in many respects, far better than I should have thought possible, and I have reason to know that a great number of the people are very grateful for the care which has been taken of them.

At the same time, we are still confronted with a very high death-rate, and—most serious fact of all—with a rate which does not seem to be diminishing. Admitting, as I do, (1) that the death-rate among Boer children is always exceptionally high; (2) that the conditions of life in large camps, necessitated, as such a life is, by present circumstances, for the bulk of these people, are unfavourable to the health of young children; and (3) that a vast proportion of the people who have died in the camps were already dying, or hopelessly enfeebled, when they reached them, I still feel that the *continuance* of the present enormously high death-rate is not sufficiently accounted for. The third, and most potent, of the causes of exceptional mortality enumerated above is now gradually ceasing to operate. The constant influx of fresh multitudes, containing a large proportion of sick or destitute people, is now decreasing, and must soon altogether come to an end. With a more or less fixed population it should be easier to deal, and I would most earnestly invite your attention to the means of greatly raising the standard of health among the 100,000 people who are now in our charge. The matter is the more important because the camps, or some of them, may have to be kept up for a considerable time after the country is restored to tranquility. It will be impossible to send the people back, otherwise than gradually, to a country which has been swept, not only of its stock of food-stuffs, but of the means of renewing that stock. Their restoration to their homes must go on concurrently with the provision of food-stuffs, stock, seed, implements of husbandry; and the process, however much we may expedite it, will take some time.

In considering the steps necessary for improving the health of the camps, we now have the benefit of the experience of the Ladies' Commission. Though they have not yet sent in any completed report, they have furnished notes, on the condition of the great majority of the camps, and it is evident that they have subjected them to a most careful investigation. Their suggestions must, I think, strike everyone as both thorough and practical, and we have much cause to be grateful to them for the reasonable spirit in which they have approached their task.

Into the numerous suggestions as to details, individual to the several camps, which the Ladies' Commission have made, it is unnecessary for me to enter here. You have already informed me that they are being met, as far as practicable. I will only say that I think a very grave responsibility would rest upon us, if any one of these suggestions was not acted upon, except there was some insuperable physical obstacle to carrying it out, or it had been condemned, after deliberate consideration, by some competent authority, as undesirable. The latter case is, of course, unlikely often to arise, but it is obvious that even the most competent Commission, having such a vast field to cover, must occasionally make recommendations in error, or on insufficient information, and that the parties ultimately responsible cannot be expected to accept everything that such Commission may propose, without exercising any judgment of their own. I do not think, however, that the Superintendents of the camps should ever take upon themselves to set aside any of these suggestions, which it is in their power to carry out, without reference to headquarters.

If they have reason for thinking any particular suggestion a mistake, they should report the reason to the Chief Superintendent, and take his instructions. Similarly,

I think they should report if they find themselves unable to carry out any recommendation of the Commissioners owing to circumstances not under their control.

Apart from suggestions, individual to the particular camps, there are a number of improvements urged by the Commission, which are common to many, or all, of the camps, and with regard to which it may be desirable to make some general observations. I do not propose to go into the question of *personnel*, as it is one about which, in principle, we are all agreed. One point, which has greatly impressed the Commission, is the immense importance to any camp of the personality of the Superintendent. But this has been common ground for a long time, and I am well aware that you have been, and still are, constantly on the look out to get the best Superintendents, and that any deficiency in this respect is due solely to the fact that men possessing the very exceptional combination of qualities, which are requisite for the position, are exceedingly difficult to find in South Africa under present circumstances. The same remark applies to another experience of the Ladies' Commission, which is also common ground, viz.: the deficiency, in many cases, of thoroughly efficient matrons, nurses, and trained assistants. These, too, are not to be found locally in sufficient numbers, but this want, as well as that of an adequate number of medical men to deal with the terrible amount of sickness which prevails in several of the camps, is being, at present, in some measure supplied from home.

I pass on to the all-important question of *transport*. This is the point in respect of which there seems to be the greatest room for improvement. Apart from questions of discipline and internal arrangements in the several camps, which depend upon having the right sort of staff and enough of them, the Commission's reports point to inadequacy, in many, or all, of the camps, in the following important particulars:—

1. The food, even when sufficient in quantity, is wanting in variety. That is specially hurtful in the case of young children who are recovering from disease. Rice, vegetables, fresh milk (though the special difficulty of obtaining this is admitted), also lime juice, and jam, the latter to be given out, when required, as a medical comfort, are recommended. It is also pointed out that fresh meat is essential. As this is now, in many cases, not obtainable locally, it will be necessary, to meet this demand, to bring up frozen meat from the coast.
2. The supply of tents, though adequate for immediate wants, leaves no reserve, and more hospital tents are wanted. Moreover, there is scarcely any flooring for the tents to prevent people, in the absence of bedsteads, from having to sleep on the ground.
3. Scarcity of fuel. This is not by any means universal, but certain serious cases are pointed out.
4. Inadequate supply of boilers for boiling water, and disinfecting clothing and bedding.
5. Want of fresh clothing, especially underclothing.

Undoubtedly the answer which those responsible for the camps would give to these suggestions is:—"We know all this. We have known it all along, and done our best to remedy it. But, with the amount of trucks at our disposal on the railway lines, we have had the greatest difficulty in bringing up *absolute primary necessities*, and we have brought as many of the things—the deficiency of which is complained of—as there was room to load." This is undoubtedly true, but we have now reached a point at which the difficulties of transport, though still very great, are less than they were, and I think we must insist on getting at least so much additional truckage, as will bring up whatever is really vital to the health of the camp. I am perfectly aware that every truck, given to the camps, is a truck lost to ordinary civil supplies, and retards the return of a certain number of our own refugees. But we are in a position in which we are bound to compromise between the two conflicting demands, and, while I recognise the immense urgency and importance of bringing back the refugees, and would certainly not allow any fanciful or luxurious demands for the Concentration camps to interfere with it, I

think that the provision of such food and appliances, as are medically necessary for the camps, is a paramount obligation.

And I give the term "medically necessary" a liberal interpretation. Of what are known in the strict technical sense as "medical comforts" I believe there has been no deficiency. The Ladies' Commission appear to be quite satisfied on that point. But what some members of the Commission have pointed out to me is that the great danger threatening the health of the camps is the low state of vitality of many of their inmates, especially the very young. We are not responsible for the origin of this condition, but we are responsible for its continuance, if we can, by any means in our power, remove its causes. From this point of view, better and more varied food is more important than drugs, and I think we should regard the supply of it, whenever it is humanly possible, as being equally incumbent upon us with the provision of what is required for people actually smitten with sickness. It is needless to add that any material requisite to complete the sanitary arrangements of the camps is of equally vital importance. And so is the maintenance of an adequate number of tents, or huts, and of the materials necessary to keep people from having to sleep on the ground; and likewise the supply of decent clothing. All these may, under the circumstances, be regarded as medical necessities.

I would ask you, therefore, to give the matter of transport a first place in your consideration, and to let me know whenever things medically necessary in the sense which I have given to that term, are delayed for want of transport, in order that steps may be taken, if possible, to remove the obstruction.

There is another difficulty which may occur in obtaining things recommended by the Commission as necessary for the health of the camps, and that is the question of cost. This arises, of course, principally in connection with the demand for more varied food. On this question I think, however, that you should not feel the smallest hesitation. It is clearly the desire of His Majesty's Government that expense should not be allowed to stand in the way, when it is a question of providing anything necessary to improve the health of the camps. The accounts of the camps being carefully kept, and being rendered monthly, it will always be possible to check anything like extravagance. And it would be better to err, in the present emergency, on the side of liberality than to leave anything unprovided, which could promote the health of the inmates of the camps, for fear of adding a few thousands to an expenditure which must in any case be heavy.

There is one further question, to which I would specially direct your attention, and on which I should be glad to be favoured with an expression of your opinion as soon as possible.

I refer to the possibility and desirability of removing a number of the inmates from some or all of the camps. To a general removal I am, indeed, as at present advised, entirely adverse. It is beset with difficulties which appear to me almost insuperable, and would involve risks, which I do not care to contemplate, and which might result in far greater sickness and mortality than unfortunately prevails in the present camps. The members of the Ladies' Commission, whom I have been able to consult on the subject, share this view. At the same time, they are of opinion (and I entirely agree with them) that the objections to a general removal do not apply either to the thinning of particularly crowded camps, or to the complete transplantation of certain camps, the sites of which have proved, from an inadequate water-supply or for other causes, unsuitable. As regards the first point, viz.: overgrown camps, it appears that in the Transvaal the following come within that category, viz.:—

To Transvaal only.	{	[Irene. Klerksdorp. Krugersdorp. Middelburg. Potchefstroom. The two largest being Middelburg and Potchefstroom. Apart from the question of numbers, the worst, and, indeed, the only hopelessly bad camp, appears to be Mafeking.]
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To
Orange
River
Colony
only.

[Aliwal North.
Bloemfontein.
Bethulie.
Kroonstad.

Apart from the question of numbers, the following camps appear to me, from the Reports of the Commission, to be unfortunately situated as regards water, or for other reasons, unsuitable:—

Kroonstad.
Vredefort Road.
Heilbron.]

I am particularly anxious to know whether you see your way to establish any fresh camps in the Transvaal, which could accommodate the overflow from the very populous camps, and the population of those, such as Belfast and Mafeking, Kroonstad, Vredefort Road and Heilbron, which it ^{is} ~~might be~~ desirable to disestablish. I think that the creation of four or five fresh camps, each not having more than 2,000-3,000 inmates, would greatly relieve the situation, and I look to you to tell me whether this is practicable in the Transvaal, and what situations you would suggest, or whether, should additional camps be decided on, we must seek them outside the Transvaal, Orange River Colony.

I may say, in conclusion, that I am in communication with the Governors of the Cape Colony and Natal on the question of the possibility of providing fresh camps in these Colonies, to which the overflow of specially-crowded camps, or the whole population of camps which it may be thought desirable to disestablish altogether, might be transferred, if it is found impossible to provide for them in new and suitable camps in the Transvaal.
Orange River Colony.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator.

Major-General Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O., Pretoria.
Major H. J. Goold-Adams, C.B., C.M.G., Bloemfontein.

Enclosure 13 in No. 3.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MY LORD, Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, November 21, 1901.

A TELEGRAM has to-day been sent to each Superintendent calling for a report from the Medical Officer of each camp as to his opinion of the cause of infant mortality and any suggestions as regards present dietary of children, or measures to check this mortality.

When these reports are received, I propose to assemble a Board of Medical experts and discuss and revise the present dietary of children under five years of age.

In the meantime, I have for some time back authorised as a ration, one bottle of milk per diem for each child under three years of age, and one pound of rice per week extra ration for every soul in camp.

Authority has been given for the purchase of fresh meat, fresh milk, and fresh vegetables, whenever procurable; and in addition camp gardens have been encouraged and, I believe, started in each camp, for the growth and supply of fresh vegetables. Seed and tools have been supplied in all cases.

Each Superintendent has been furnished with a copy of the recommendations of the Ladies' Commission; the necessary material has been supplied and they have been called upon to report progress. Of course the more important of the recommendations relating to water-supply, sanitary, and hospital improvements, will take some little time to construct and get in working order. We are not losing sight of the desirability of reducing the numbers in the more crowded camps; already, as Your Lordship will see, from attached list, a considerable number have been sent to Natal; and as they notify that there is accommodation, more will be sent, and selections will be made from such camps as are overcrowded.

As regards Your Lordship's letter of the 18th instant, I beg to assure you that no Superintendent will take upon himself to set aside any of the suggestions of the Ladies' Commission, embodied as they are as an order from me, without being condemned and replaced at once; if they cannot carry them out at once they will report the reason why.

As regards transport.—The difficulties that have existed as regards railway transport have been overcome; I anticipate no further difficulties in this respect beyond the ordinary delay of railway traffic.

As regards fresh meat, I propose to arrange that, if fresh meat is not available, at least once a week, frozen meat be brought to such camps as are without it, and the issue made at once; for it is not possible to arrange for cold storage at each camp.

Tents.—A large number have been ordered from England and are now on the sea. I hope that this cause of reflection on the administration will shortly disappear. There are an enormous number of tents in the various camps, and many cases have occurred of the troops giving up their tents for the use of the women and children.

Owing to the severe storms experienced in the Transvaal the wastage of tents is great.

Fuel.—I think this difficulty has been satisfactorily met, except in accidental cases where there has been shortage owing to unforeseen delays in delivery.

Boilers for boiling water, and for disinfection of clothing and bedding, and the destruction of excreta, have been ordered for all camps, and will be erected as quickly as possible.

Material for underclothing is supplied in quantities in camp to those who need such things. There is a shop in each camp where necessaries can be purchased by those who can afford to do so.

I do not consider now, that there is any very great danger that the existence of Burgher camps need in the least interfere with the return of refugees from the coast. There is enough truckage at the disposal of the civil population for all wants, if care is exercised, as it is, in its distribution.

Except that there has always been a due regard for economical administration, the question of cost has never stood in our way. I have had an absolute free hand in this respect, and have never stinted money wherever it was shown to be necessary.

I hope that, as soon as the camp at Vryburg is fully equipped, we will be able to divide more equally the numbers now at Mafeking. This camp is one of the latest to be attacked by the measles epidemic, and it has never been in a very satisfactory state.

Belfast camp will improve as soon as we can move the people at present in insanitary houses into camp; and this is being done as rapidly as possible.

I am all in favour of creating some subsidiary camps, and will at once send out and select another camp between Pretoria and Johannesburg to relieve the camps on the Northern and Eastern lines.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor, Pretoria.

To His Excellency
Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner,
South Africa.

No. 4.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 16, 1901.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

November 22, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 20th November I received from you the following telegram:—

"20th November. No. 1. With reference to your despatch, 10th October.* I have telegraphed to Lord Milner regarding Orange River Colony and Transvaal camps and he will communicate to you my views as to taking all possible precautions for ensuring good hospital and sanitary arrangements, and preventing epidemics and high mortality.

In view of experience of large camps in the two new Colonies, I am uneasy at the idea of 10,000 persons being placed in two camps not far from each other. The risk of an epidemic spreading through so large a number is considerable, and an epidemic, when once started, will be difficult to stamp out. What is the advice on this point of your medical experts? Whom have you consulted? The size of the camps must, I think, be reconsidered."

On the previous day I had received the following telegram from the High Commissioner on the same subject:—

"Can you receive a further draft of Boer Refugees? I believe some of the larger and more unhealthily situated camps here will have to be broken up. I should feel much obliged if you could receive some of their inmates in Natal. The Secretary of State thinks that possibly the mortality may be to a great extent due to the size of the camps, and asks if Merebank is not too large. Will you please let me know the numbers at present located there, and how many it could hold when full? I think that if new camps are established they should be smaller, and that, as the summer is drawing near, they should be located in higher altitudes. Will you kindly let me know at once if several new camps could be provided for in Natal, and, if so, in what localities? They should be able to accommodate two thousand, or at the most three thousand inmates. The Imperial Government would, of course, meet all expenses in this connection. The return here of British Refugees would be hastened by transferring a number of Boer Refugees to Natal, and I hope that the present mortality will be reduced."

2. In reply to your telegram I informed you† that I was corresponding with the High Commissioner respecting the camp at Merebank, the site for which and the arrangements generally were approved by the Principal Medical Officer at Durban, acting on behalf of Lord Kitchener. Surgeon-General Clery, Principal Medical Officer, Natal, also visited the camp with me soon after it was constructed, and in consultation with him I arranged for many details to be carried out for the improvements of the sanitary conditions and the establishment of conveniences, such as wash-houses, bath-rooms, stores and hospitals.

3. Every endeavour is being made to render the sanitary arrangements as perfect as possible. Surface drains are being lined with corrugated iron; the excreta is removed each day to some distance from the camp; water is laid on freely to each block of buildings and to the wash-houses, and everything is being done to ensure the health and convenience of the inmates.

4. Although the camp will accommodate nominally ten thousand, these are actually divided into three blocks, but, as you will observe from my despatch to the High Commissioner (copy enclosed), I can, if he considers it absolutely necessary, remove about four thousand inmates to Jacob's Siding, a locality about half a mile to the eastward on the same line of excellent water supply.

5. I consider that, as regards epidemics, there will be little to choose between the small camp and the large one. We have already passed through one epidemic of measles, which raged with equal violence both in the small camp at Howick and the larger one at Merebank. The infection on this occasion was brought by batches of Refugees from the Transvaal, and this will happen in every case.

* No. 7 in [Cd. 853].

† No. 21 in [Cd. 853].

6. At the present moment scarlet-fever has broken out at the Howick camp, and, although the cases are immediately isolated, I have no doubt that it will spread through the camp, and necessarily so when the inmates will insist upon congregating together and neglecting to take the most ordinary precautions. Until these inmates have been some little time in the camp and become educated in such matters, it will be extremely difficult to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Every effort, however, will be made to do so, and to keep the rate of mortality as low as possible.

7. I shall communicate further with you on receipt of a reply to my despatch to the High Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 4.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

MY LORD,

November 21, 1901.

IN reply to your telegram, 19th November, No. 26, I have the honour to inform you that there are four thousand five hundred inmates at Merebank at the present time.

2. The hutting there is nearly completed, and will accommodate about five thousand five hundred. In addition there would be about four thousand residents in tents.

3. I enclose telegram from Secretary of State on the subject of Merebank camp, and my reply. The site is an advantageous one, as the water-supply is so good; in most other places there is some difficulty in this particular. The sanitary arrangements are excellent.

4. Another site, at Jacob's Siding, on the Bluff Railway, has just been arranged for. This will accommodate about five thousand souls, if you would desire a new camp to be formed there. If it be considered that Merebank is too large, the tents could be removed to Jacob's Siding, which is a clear half mile away, and replaced gradually with iron and wood hutting, such as you saw in course of erection at Merebank.

5. I much doubt, however, whether Merebank is too large. There are really three camps, and the buildings have plenty of ground area round them. Some disease there will be of course, but I doubt whether there will be so much as in Natal towns, where enteric is nearly always to be found. The inmates all say it is the best camp they have been in; and residents of other camps are asking for a transfer there.

6. It was particularly pointed out that the camps should, if possible, be off the main line of railway, and as near as possible to the base of supply, namely, Durban. Another camp could be made at Mooi River, as was originally intended, but this is—as Your Lordship is aware—on the main line and at a considerable distance from Durban.

7. If possible, therefore, new camps should be made near the coast line. We cannot get any further supply of tents from the military, and by the time the new camps are ready for occupation, the summer will be nearly over.

8. If you approve of this suggestion, Sir T. Murray will go into the matter and see where land and good water supplies can be obtained, as I have no doubt the Government will be prepared to meet your views and wishes.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

His Excellency,

The Right Honourable

The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Johannesburg.

No. 5.

GOVERNOR SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 16, 1901.)

Government House, Cape Town,
November 27, 1901.

SIR,

THE High Commissioner forwarded to me, on 11th November, a copy of your telegram* asking for statistics of child mortality, and requested me to forward to you statistics, such as you desire, with reference to the Cape Colony.

2. I send a copy of a memorandum from Dr. Gregory, the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony, transmitting some tables which I hope may be of use.

3. The data afforded by the Registry are not sufficient to enable any reliable conclusions to be arrived at as regards the child mortality in the rural districts of the Colony. I am endeavouring, however, to obtain some further figures which may justify approximate conclusions. In the meanwhile the figures as regards thirty-two towns, now supplied may be of use, the more so that the conditions of the concentration camps more nearly resemble the conditions of a town than the conditions of a rural district.

I have, &c.,

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Office of the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony,
23, Parliament Street, Cape Town,
November 25, 1901.

MEMORANDUM on the Infantile Mortality in Cape Colony.

1. There is considerable difficulty in arriving at entirely reliable figures regarding infantile mortality in this Colony, owing to the absence of sufficient data, the chief of which is the impossibility of ascertaining the population. As a matter of fact, no reliable estimates of population at the various age periods are available. The last Census was taken in 1891 and the next Census prior to that was in 1875. This latter Census was, in many respects, a faulty one, and, moreover, many of the population areas taken in 1891 had no existence in 1875. But even were the figures obtained at both these Censuses absolutely accurate, no reliable population for the years succeeding 1891 can be obtained in the usual manner, by calculation, for two reasons. Firstly, the long period of 16 years intervening between the two Censuses and, secondly, the great movements of population which have occurred in most centres of the Colony, especially during the last few years, by immigration.

2. With regard, moreover, to the actual figures of deaths recorded, owing to the methods of registration laid down by the Births and Deaths Registration Act, no figures on which any conclusions can be based are available in regard to the rural districts of the Colony. In these districts a period of three months is allowed for the registration of births and deaths, and during that time there is ample opportunity for omissions in the registrations to take place.

Moreover, no medical certificate of cause of death has to be produced. In urban areas, on the other hand, deaths have to be registered within a period of 36 hours from the occurrence, and no dead body can be buried without a burial order issued by the

* No. 10 in Cd. 853.

Registrar of Deaths on receipt of the notification, and the medical man who has attended the deceased person has to furnish a death certificate, if he is able to, shewing the cause of death. In urban areas these provisions of the law are very strictly enforced, and a magisterial enquiry is held into the cause of death in nearly every case in which a medical certificate of death is not forthcoming, with the result that only a very small proportion of deaths registered in the urban areas are not medically certificated. Also in urban areas births have to be registered within a period of 42 days after their occurrence. The figures, therefore, of births and deaths occurring in urban areas for all practical purposes may be taken as entirely accurate.

3. Owing to the enforcement by Parliament of great economy in some Departments of the State, among which I regret to say falls the Statistical Department, sufficient means are not available for the proper sorting and tabulating of births and deaths statistics. On the urgent representations however, of the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony, it has been possible to tabulate fairly completely the figures in regard to certain chief towns of the Colony, and it is only in regard to these towns that figures, on which reliable conclusions can be based are obtainable.

4. In the accompanying tables I have dealt with 32 of these chief towns for the quinquennial period included in the years 1896 to 1900. These 32 chief towns are of all sizes, from the larger towns, such as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, down to small towns or villages of the veld, and are situate in all portions of the Colony, and are of varying local conditions. They, therefore, form a fair sample of the health of the urban and semi-urban populations of the Colony and, incidentally, it may be mentioned, of the rest of British South Africa. In the attached Table (1) will be found the names of these towns, with their populations given separately for Europeans, coloured, and all races at the last Census taken in 1891 and calculated for the middle of the year 1900.

5. Although statistics of present populations are wanting, a reasonable accurate standard of infantile mortality can be obtained by calculating the proportion of deaths under one year of age on the births occurring during the year in the area under examination. Strictly speaking, of course, the births from the middle of the preceding year to the middle of the year under review should be taken, but it is usual to take the births occurring in the same year as that in which the deaths are taken. This method, however, fails if there occurs during the year much immigration or emigration either of pregnant women, which affects births, or of children under one year of age, which affects the deaths.

This disturbing factor has occurred, as a result of the war, during the years 1899 and 1900, as will be seen on reference to the accompanying tables of births and of deaths under one year, and the ratios of mortality obtained from them (Tables 2, 3, and 4). Owing to the occurrence of a fire in the office of the Registrar, some of the death statistics for the latter portion of the year 1899 were destroyed, and the figures are, therefore, only complete for the period from 1st January to the 15th August, or seven-and-a-half months; during that time there were registered in the 32 chief towns the following deaths of infants under five years :—

	Europeans.	Coloured.	All Races.
	715	2,280	2,995

If deaths had occurred during the remainder of the year in the same proportion, there should, for the whole year, have been registered :—

	Europeans.	Coloured.	All Races.
	1,144	3,648	4,792

but as a matter of fact there were actually registered :—

Europeans.	Coloured.	All Races.
1,462	4,278	5,740

in other words, an excess of deaths occurred during the latter three-and-a-half months of the year, amounting to :—

Europeans.	Coloured.	All Races.
318	630	948

This increase in the number of deaths occurs synchronously with the outbreak of the war and the immigration of women and children into the Colonial towns, chiefly from the Transvaal and Free State, but also in a measure from rural districts of the Colony. The increase also continues through the year 1900.

On referring to the table of births it will be seen that the number of these also increased during the years 1899 and 1900; the following are the totals for the chief towns :—

	European.	Coloured.	All Races.
1896	4,593	5,766	10,359
1897	4,850	6,434	11,284
1898	5,111	6,920	12,031
1899	5,425	7,227	12,652
1900	5,723	7,368	13,091

It will be observed that this increase in the number of births is, as might be expected, chiefly among the Europeans, and if the figures of the different towns are examined, it will be found that they entirely accord with what we know to have been the circumstances occurring therein during the war, thus, for instance, a great influx of European refugees took place in Cape Town and the suburban municipalities, and in Port Elizabeth and East London. No very large increase, however, occurred among the coloured population. The births, which in these four towns amounted in the year 1898 to :—

European.	Coloured.	All Races.
2,629	3,770	6,399

became in 1899 and 1900, respectively :—

European.	Coloured.	All Races.
2,991	4,051	7,042
3,330	4,287	7,617

Again in Kimberley and Beaconsfield, from whence a considerable exodus of women and children took place prior to the siege, it will be seen that the births, which in 1898 amounted to :—

	Europeans.	Coloured.	All Races.
	556	652	1,208

dropped in 1899 and 1900 respectively, too :—

	European.	Coloured.	All Races.
	499	606	1,105
	451	497	948

The same thing is seen in Aliwal North and Prince Albert, whence a similar exodus took place, while in other towns such as Worcester, Oudtshoorn, Robertson, Malmesbury, Mossal Bay, the figures for the different years have remained stationery, as these places were not during these years materially affected by the war. In order to eliminate the effect of the war I have caused the figures of the three normal years 1896, 1897 and 1898, to be brought together in one total, in Table 5.

6. On reference to Table 4, shewing the proportion of deaths of children under one year per thousand of births registered during the year, it will be seen that there are exceedingly wide variations between the death rates for Europeans and for Coloured ; and between one town and another. Some of the death rates for coloured are so high that, to a person unacquainted with the conditions obtaining in this Colony, their accuracy might be doubted. It will be observed that, while for Europeans the average death rate of the combined towns varies between 147 and 214 per 1,000, that for coloured ranges between 300 and 409 per 1,000. Also the lowest rate in any town recorded, namely, that in Uitenhage for Europeans is 70 per 1,000, and the highest 395 for Cradock. The lowest for coloured is 100 per 1,000 in Swellendam, and the highest 915 in Beaconsfield, which latter, however, was exceeded by Cradock during the year 1900, where seven more deaths occurred than births. If we exclude from our view the figures for the years 1899 and 1900 (which in Kimberley and Beaconsfield were largely affected by the siege), it will be seen that the infantile mortality, which is everywhere excessive, is in some parts of the Colony at all times enormous ; thus in Beaconsfield, in these years the mortality among Europeans varies between 250 and 314 per 1,000, and among coloured between 449 and 702 per thousand ; in Cradock and Beaufort West, Prince Albert and Oudtshoorn the same state of things is seen. In these places and indeed throughout the Colony both urban and rural, the standard of sanitation is lamentable, overcrowding of dwellings, domestic filth and improper feeding being supreme.

7. A reference to Table (6) will indicate the chief diseases causing this great mortality. It will be seen that the prime factor is diarrhoea, enteritis and diseases of the alimentary canal, which during the quinquennial period were responsible for 75 per 1,000 of deaths, under one year, occurring among European children, and for 102 per 1,000 among the coloured. Next to this cause comes affections of the respiratory organs, chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, which caused 18 per 1,000 of deaths among Europeans, and 67 per 1,000 among coloured. Then follows convulsions causing a death rate of 17 per 1,000 among Europeans, and 65 per 1,000 among coloured, and tuberculous disease with 5·5 per 1,000 among Europeans, and eight per 1,000 among coloured.

It will also be observed that the difference in the general death rate among Europeans and coloured infants is mainly accounted for by the difference in the number of deaths occurring in the two races from those causes which are chiefly dependent on the sanitary conditions of life.

8. In the absence of population returns an attempt may be made to estimate the mortality among infants at age periods *above* one year by working on the births registered in the preceding years ; thus, if in 1896 in the 32 chief towns 4,593 European children were born, and 898 died under one year, we may assume that in the year following 1897, there will have been 3,695 children over the age of one year and under the age of two years, and if during this year 170 children died between the ages of one year and two years there will be carried on to the year 1898, 3,525 children over the age of two years and under the age of three years ; and so on for each year. Owing, however, to the influence of immigration and emigration this method of calculation becomes more and more unreliable the further we proceed. In table No. (7), however, will be found the death rates at each year of age up to five years for the 32 chief towns of the Colony, separately for Europeans, coloured and all races. These figures, which may be taken for what they are worth, display the same increase of mortality in the years 1899 and 1900 for the age periods above one year, as has been shown to occur for infants under one year.

9. If the above results be compared with those obtaining in England and Wales, it will be seen that the rate of mortality is for European children 50 per cent. greater in the towns of this Colony than in the towns of England, while the mortality of coloured is from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent., and even above that, greater than the mortality among European children in urban areas in England. Strictly speaking, however, only the death rates for European children can be compared, and even among these no real comparison can be instituted, for in this Colony there is the absence of a rigorous climate, of deprivation and want, and of the effect of density of population and manufacturing centres, which are factors largely contributing to the death rate in the English towns.

10. For convenience of reference I append some rates of infant mortality taken from the last decennial report, that for 1881-1890, of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.

Average annual ratio of deaths under one year for thousand births.

The whole of England and Wales...	...	142 per thousand births.
Twenty-eight chief towns ...	...	162 " "
Fifty similar towns...	...	153 " "
Rural England ...	...	128 " "

Death rates under one year of age per thousand living at one year.

Measles ...	3·37
Diphtheria, Croup and Laryngitis ...	1·09
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	29·39
Fever (including all forms) ...	0·95
Diarrhoeal diseases, including Dysentery, simple Cholera, and Gastro-Enteritis ...	16·04

I attach Table (8) a classified return, which I have caused to be made from the Transvaal Government Gazette, of the deaths which occurred in 15 Concentration Camps during varying periods, but roughly for a period of two and a half weeks, from the end of August to the middle of September, from which it will be observed that a total of 848 deaths took place, of which number 533 were in persons under five years and 315 in persons over that age. Without the requisite knowledge of population, its race and its age periods living in these Camps, it is impossible to obtain from these figures any rates of mortality. It is, however, of importance to note that of this number Measles are responsible for 360 deaths, of which number 257 were under five years ; Bronchitis was the cause of death in 69 cases, 62 of which were under five years ; and Pneumonia in 117 cases, 40 of which were under five years. In all probability most of these cases of Bronchitis and Pneumonia, in infants at any rate, were the result of the epidemic of Measles, and, if so, about 546 deaths, 359 of which were under five years, of the 848, are thus accounted for.

Of the diseases chiefly dependent on insanitary conditions and ill-feeding, the following occurred :—

Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	51	7	under five years.	
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	53	41	„	„
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	13	7	„	„
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	30	27	„	„

There are thus left for all other causes 92 deaths of persons under five years, and 63 over that age.

In my opinion these figures can be compared with greater justice with the figures which I have given above for urban areas of the Colony than with any figures, were such available, for the rural areas of the Colony.

It may be mentioned that the term "European" includes all whites, and the term "coloured" all natives, Asiatics, and half-castes.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

TABLE I.

	Table showing for the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony and for the towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the population according to the Census of 1891.			Table showing for the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony and for the towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the estimated population to the middle of 1900.		
	European.	Coloured.	All Races.	European.	Coloured.	All Races.
Cape Town	25,393	25,858	51,251	30,054	36,469	66,523
Suburban Municipalities ...	13,288	11,398	24,686	21,883	17,686	39,569
Green and Sea Point	2,163	763	2,926	3,174	1,282	4,456
Simon's Town and Kalk Bay ...	2,993	2,039	5,032	3,944	2,455	6,399
Port Elizabeth	13,297	9,969	23,266	16,961	16,164	33,125
Kimberley	12,658	16,060	28,718	12,000	19,000	31,000
Beaconsfield	4,396	6,082	10,478	2,550	7,000	9,550
Grahamstown	6,297	4,201	10,498	6,915	7,482	14,397
East London	4,760	2,164	6,924	10,190	3,694	13,884
King William's Town	4,870	2,356	7,226	5,357	3,780	9,137
Paarl	3,064	4,604	7,668	3,613	5,434	9,047
Graaff Reinet	2,826	3,120	5,946	3,049	3,939	6,988
Uitenhage	3,146	2,185	5,331	4,481	2,308	6,789
Craddock	1,736	2,653	4,389	2,724	4,906	7,630
Worcester... ..	2,081	3,323	5,404	2,619	4,020	6,639
Oudtshoorn	2,189	2,197	4,386	3,491	3,776	7,267
Queenstown	2,178	1,916	4,094	2,917	2,780	5,697
Stellenbosch	1,268	2,194	3,462	1,407	2,241	3,648
Beaufort West	1,283	1,508	2,791	1,741	2,131	3,872
Somerset East	1,090	1,804	2,894	1,188	2,188	3,376
Robertson	1,349	772	2,121	2,021	1,077	3,098
Malmesbury	1,103	1,358	2,461	1,341	1,572	2,913
Aliwal North	949	1,108	2,057	1,284	1,485	2,769
Mossel Bay	907	1,154	2,061	1,006	1,678	2,684
Prince Albert	695	749	1,444	832	1,090	1,922
Swellendam	738	989	1,727	630	961	1,591
Total for 32 Chief Towns	116,717	112,524	229,241	147,372	156,598	303,980
Wellington	1,286	1,439	2,725	1,494	1,598	3,092
George	1,336	1,049	2,385	1,509	1,180	2,689
Burghersdorp	814	980	1,794	1,015	1,106	2,121

TABLE II.—Showing for the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony and for the towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the number of births registered for the years 1896 to 1901.

Chief Towns.	Europeans.					Coloured.†					All Races.							
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Cape Town	921	878	875	880	944	4,498	1,474	1,605	1,720	1,763	1,738	8,300	2,395	2,483	2,595	2,643	2,682	12,798
*Suburban Municipalities ...	713	816	940	1,143	1,271	4,883	785	971	1,098	1,230	1,343	5,427	1,498	1,787	2,038	2,373	2,614	10,310
Green and Sea Point ...	94	119	122	139	156	630	29	35	38	31	37	170	123	154	160	170	193	800
Simons Town and Kalk Bay	73	60	69	86	90	378	83	96	96	96	107	478	156	156	165	182	197	856
Port Elizabeth	485	482	515	610	665	2,757	635	746	801	918	1,036	4,136	1,120	1,228	1,316	1,528	1,701	6,893
Kimberley	385	405	437	413	368	2,008	365	362	425	426	319	1,897	750	767	862	839	687	3,905
Beaconsfield	124	132	119	86	83	544	141	233	227	180	178	959	265	365	346	266	261	1,503
Grahamstown	206	224	234	199	223	1,086	216	225	244	284	243	1,212	422	449	478	483	466	2,298
East London	230	286	299	358	450	1,623	127	116	151	140	170	704	357	402	450	498	620	2,327
King William's Town	177	165	174	206	178	900	76	95	99	118	125	513	253	260	273	324	303	1,413
Paarl	111	114	143	113	134	615	273	261	259	270	240	1,303	384	375	402	383	374	1,918
Graaff Reinet...	129	140	157	127	140	693	141	214	227	207	240	1,019	270	344	384	334	380	1,712
Uitenhage	123	141	163	182	177	746	180	176	162	197	209	924	303	317	325	379	386	1,710
Gradoek	101	122	100	85	86	494	135	136	146	130	156	703	236	258	246	215	242	1,197
Worcester	71	71	75	75	78	370	215	178	208	204	206	1,011	286	249	283	279	284	1,381
Oudtshoorn	109	96	117	121	129	572	154	160	179	173	167	833	263	256	296	294	296	1,405

Queenstown ...	115	124	129	125	622	131	156	157	154	113	711	246	285	281	283	238	1,333
Stellenbosch ...	33	29	24	42	34	162	124	131	109	120	612	157	160	133	170	154	774
Beaufort West	79	97	93	98	80	447	110	111	144	143	630	189	208	237	220	223	1,077
Somerset East	58	62	69	71	66	326	88	112	98	131	532	146	174	167	174	197	858
Robertson	82	74	70	77	62	365	65	62	69	63	322	147	136	139	140	125	687
Malmesbury	42	50	35	52	48	227	58	64	57	78	316	100	114	92	111	126	543
Aliwal North...	40	42	41	23	20	166	40	44	57	39	234	80	86	98	77	59	400
Mossel Bay	31	35	41	48	38	193	58	78	73	79	365	89	113	114	125	117	558
Prince Albert	47	53	46	40	37	223	29	37	37	35	190	76	90	83	92	72	413
Swellendam	14	28	29	22	41	134	34	40	39	53	214	48	68	68	70	94	348
Total for 32 Chief Towns	4,593	4,850	5,111	5,425	5,723	25,702	5,766	6,434	6,920	7,368	33,715	10,359	11,284	12,031	12,652	13,091	59,417
Wellington	32	38	23	35	46	174	53	60	62	82	341	85	98	85	119	128	515
George	41	48	38	45	42	214	47	36	48	53	218	88	84	86	79	95	432
Burghersdorp	57	71	55	59	60	302	39	30	57	41	204	96	101	112	96	101	506

• Suburban Municipalities :—Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland and Rondebosch.
† "Coloured" includes Natives, Malays, Asiatics, Halfcasts and all races other than whites or Europeans.

TABLE III., showing for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, and for the Towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the Number of Deaths registered for the Years 1896 to 1900 at the different Age Periods under 5 years, distinguishing between Europeans and Coloured.

Chief Towns.	1896.																	
	Under 1 year.			1 year and under 2 years.			2 years and under 3 years.			3 years and under 4 years.			4 years and under 5 years.			Total under 5 years.		
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.
Cape Town	150	421	571	32	97	129	14	28	42	4	16	20	5	12	17	205	574	779
*Suburban Municipalities.	135	189	324	32	50	82	10	24	34	8	3	11	4	6	10	189	272	461
Green and Sea Point	13	7	20	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	19	8	27
Simon's Town and Kalk Bay.	17	20	37	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	22	24	46
Port Elizabeth	106	288	394	38	121	159	15	72	87	4	33	37	5	23	28	168	537	705
Kimberley	67	164	231	22	33	55	5	11	16	4	6	10	1	3	4	99	217	316
Beaconsfield	39	99	138	7	23	30	1	3	4	2	2	4	—	1	1	49	128	177
Grahamstown	43	100	143	6	57	63	6	24	30	—	9	9	1	4	5	56	194	250
East London	32	58	90	5	6	11	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	40	45	85
King Williamstown...	24	27	51	10	7	17	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	—	1	39	37	76
Paarl	27	89	116	5	31	36	4	6	10	1	4	5	2	—	2	39	130	169
Graaff Reinet	22	88	110	12	39	51	3	19	22	2	18	20	—	6	6	39	170	209
Uitenhage	22	65	87	6	27	33	3	17	20	3	11	14	—	7	7	34	127	161
Craddock	27	61	88	6	41	47	1	7	8	—	4	4	1	4	5	35	117	153
Worcester	18	70	88	2	19	21	1	5	6	2	3	5	—	3	3	23	100	123
Oudtshoorn	37	82	119	15	30	45	1	9	10	1	12	13	1	6	7	55	139	194
Queenstown	20	52	72	7	13	20	2	9	11	2	5	7	—	2	2	31	81	112
Stellenbosch	5	34	39	3	10	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	47	58
Beaufort West	25	69	94	8	24	32	1	14	15	—	11	11	—	8	8	34	126	160
Somerset East	7	35	42	1	19	20	—	5	5	—	2	2	—	1	1	8	62	70
Robertson	16	28	44	3	8	11	2	5	7	3	4	7	—	3	3	24	48	72
Malmesbury	11	6	17	2	7	9	4	1	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	19	14	33
Aliwal North	9	17	26	4	4	8	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	14	22	36
Mossel Bay	4	12	16	—	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	1	2	3	5	22	27
Prince Albert]	18	16	34	6	4	10	1	8	9	3	2	5	—	1	1	28	31	59
Swellendam	4	13	17	1	2	3	—	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	20	26
Total for 32 Chief Towns.	898	2090	2988	238	678	916	83	279	362	48	152	200	24	93	117	1291	3292	4583

* Suburban Municipalities includes Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland, and Rondebosch.

TABLE III., showing for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, and for the Towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the Number of Deaths registered for the Years 1896 to 1900 at the different Age Periods under 5 years, distinguishing between Europeans and Coloured—*continued*.

Chief Towns.	1897.																	
	Under 1 year.			1 year and under 2 years.			2 years and under 3 years.			3 years and under 4 years.			4 years and under 5 years.			Total under 5 years.		
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.
Cape Town ...	143	395	538	31	94	125	8	28	36	4	12	16	7	19	26	193	548	741
*Suburban Municipalities.	127	237	364	15	57	72	10	21	31	7	5	12	4	7	11	163	327	490
Green and Sea Point	16	9	25	7	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11	35
Simon's Town and Kalk Bay.	8	24	32	2	4	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	41
Port Elizabeth ...	98	264	362	23	83	106	5	29	34	3	17	20	4	9	13	133	402	535
Kimberley ...	83	174	257	20	52	72	8	25	33	4	14	18	3	7	10	118	272	390
Beaconsfield ...	33	126	159	8	38	46	1	12	13	1	11	12	—	5	5	43	192	235
Grahamstown ...	31	83	114	4	24	28	—	10	10	1	3	4	—	1	1	36	121	157
East London ...	40	34	74	11	9	20	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	57	49	106
King Williamstown...	30	31	61	11	8	19	3	3	6	2	4	6	1	—	1	47	46	93
Paarl ...	19	80	99	3	22	25	3	5	8	—	3	3	1	2	3	26	112	138
Graaff Reinet ...	22	72	94	2	11	13	1	9	10	1	4	5	—	4	4	26	100	126
Uitenhage ...	25	57	82	8	19	27	—	8	8	—	4	4	—	2	2	33	90	123
Oradock ...	24	74	98	3	7	10	—	4	4	—	6	6	1	2	3	28	93	121
Worcester ...	15	85	100	2	32	34	—	2	2	—	6	6	—	1	1	17	126	143
Oudtshoorn ...	19	42	61	4	11	15	2	7	9	1	3	4	1	1	2	27	64	91
Queenstown ...	22	56	78	1	17	18	—	7	7	1	4	5	—	4	4	24	88	112
Stellenbosch ...	9	27	36	—	12	12	—	5	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	10	46	56
Beaufort West ...	23	41	64	7	14	21	1	4	5	—	4	4	1	—	1	32	63	95
Somerset East ...	7	36	43	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	2	2	7	54	61
Robertson ...	10	15	25	3	11	14	1	2	3	2	2	4	—	1	1	16	31	47
Malmesbury ...	8	13	21	—	4	4	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	8	25	33
Aliwal North ...	6	14	20	2	5	7	4	—	4	2	1	3	—	2	2	14	22	36
Mossel Bay ...	5	20	25	—	8	8	2	4	6	3	2	5	—	2	2	10	36	46
Prince Albert ...	12	13	25	2	3	5	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	15	20	35
Swellendam ...	2	4	6	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	8	12
Total for 32 Chief Towns.	837	2026	2863	170	560	730	53	198	251	36	117	153	25	76	101	1131	2977	4098

* Suburban Municipalities includes Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland, and Rondebosch.

TABLE III., showing for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, and for the Towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the Number of Deaths registered for the Years 1896 to 1900 at the different Age Periods under 5 years, distinguishing between Europeans and Coloured—*continued*:

CHIEF TOWNS.	1898.																	
	Under 1 year.			1 year and under 2 years.			2 years and under 3 years.			3 years and under 4 years.			4 years and under 5 years.			Total under 5 years.		
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.
Cape Town	135	467	602	23	111	134	7	20	27	6	17	23	3	12	15	174	627	801
*Suburban Municipalities.	175	258	433	32	74	106	5	21	26	2	7	9	3	3	6	217	363	580
Green and Sea Point	10	6	16	5	4	9	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	10	27
Simon's Town and Kalk Bay.	10	21	31	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	15	27	42
Port Elizabeth	105	249	354	11	84	95	3	32	35	3	19	22	3	10	13	125	394	519
Kimberley	85	194	279	25	62	87	6	32	38	3	11	14	2	6	8	121	305	426
Beaconsfield	30	102	132	8	38	46	5	14	19	1	4	5	1	3	4	45	161	206
Grahamstown	26	116	142	5	28	33	1	21	22	—	11	11	1	6	7	33	182	215
East London	51	47	98	13	19	32	1	2	3	2	5	7	—	1	1	67	74	141
King Williamstown...	17	34	51	8	30	38	3	8	11	—	7	7	1	3	4	29	82	111
Paarl	27	75	102	3	23	26	2	8	10	—	3	3	—	2	2	32	111	143
Graaff Reinet	31	77	108	6	32	38	1	11	12	1	2	3	1	1	2	40	123	163
Uitenhage	27	73	100	3	27	30	1	9	10	—	15	15	1	8	9	32	132	164
Craddock	23	78	101	1	28	29	—	9	9	—	6	6	—	3	3	24	124	148
Worcester	18	69	87	4	29	33	2	19	21	2	15	17	—	4	4	26	136	162
Oudtshoorn	21	65	86	3	27	30	—	7	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	25	101	126
Queenstown	20	85	105	7	42	49	1	13	13	1	15	16	—	9	9	29	163	192
Stellenbosch	2	24	26	—	11	11	1	1	2	—	3	3	—	3	3	3	42	45
Beaufort West	16	70	86	2	13	15	—	15	15	2	1	3	2	3	5	22	102	124
Somerset East	3	24	27	—	16	16	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	2	2	3	48	51
Robertson	16	20	36	3	12	13	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	20	35	55
Malmesbury	7	16	23	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	21	28
Aliwal North	14	23	37	4	9	13	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	19	36	55
Mossel Bay	8	24	32	3	9	12	—	2	2	2	1	3	1	—	1	14	36	50
Prince Albert	5	10	15	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	9	13	22
Swellendam	4	8	12	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	10	15
Total for 32 Chief Towns.	886	2235	3121	174	739	913	44	250	294	28	148	176	21	86	107	1153	3458	4611

* Suburban Municipalities includes Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland, and Rondebosch.

TABLE III., showing for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, and for the Towns of Wellington, George, and Burgersdorp, the Number of Deaths registered for the Years 1896 to 1900 at the different Age Periods under 5 years, distinguishing between Europeans and Coloured—*continued*.

Chief Towns.	1899.—For Period 1st January to 15th August.																				
	Under 1 year.			1 year and under 2 years.			2 years and under 3 years.			3 years and under 4 years.			4 years and under 5 years.			Total under 5 years.			Total under 5 years for period 1st January to 31st December, 1899.		
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.
pe Town	79	278	357	33	127	160	11	53	64	2	21	23	3	11	14	128	490	618	237	861	1098
uburban Municipalities	84	128	212	20	64	84	5	24	29	4	7	11	1	2	3	114	225	339	251	476	727
een and Sea Point ...	10	4	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	15	17	9	26
nons Town and Kalk Bay.	8	18	26	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	9	20	29	19	29	48
rt Elizabeth	79	188	267	18	67	85	4	29	33	—	18	18	1	4	5	102	306	408	196	600	805
mberley	43	105	148	9	37	46	3	16	19	2	8	10	2	5	7	59	171	230	150	328	478
aconsfield	14	60	74	1	19	20	1	8	9	—	3	3	1	—	1	17	90	107	34	209	243
ahamstown	17	56	73	6	17	23	2	22	24	—	6	6	—	4	4	25	105	130	45	199	244
st London	28	22	50	8	13	21	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	39	42	81	104	67	171
ing Williamstown ...	22	30	52	8	9	17	2	2	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	33	43	76	51	76	127
arl	11	32	43	7	14	21	—	5	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	51	70	33	114	147
raaff Beinet	13	66	79	1	26	27	1	10	11	2	5	7	1	6	7	18	113	131	52	236	288
itenhage	8	49	57	5	20	25	1	9	10	2	2	4	3	3	6	19	83	102	34	146	180
adook	7	41	48	1	16	17	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	63	71	18	104	122
rochester	10	38	48	3	14	17	—	8	8	—	5	5	—	—	—	13	65	78	26	123	149
udtshoorn	13	39	52	3	27	30	1	6	7	4	3	7	—	3	3	21	78	99	32	128	160
neenstown	7	35	42	1	7	8	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	45	53	25	117	142
tellenbosch	3	13	16	1	17	18	—	7	7	1	2	3	—	1	1	5	45	50	9	70	79
eanfort West	15	47	62	4	16	20	1	7	8	1	6	7	1	2	3	22	78	100	45	128	173
omerset East	4	26	30	—	6	6	2	4	6	1	6	7	—	—	—	7	42	49	10	76	86
obertson	6	16	22	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	20	31	25	30	55
lmesbury	4	6	10	2	7	9	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	6	19	25	10	27	37
liwal North	2	21	23	1	3	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	28	31	9	35	44
fosset Bay	5	13	18	1	4	5	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	7	20	27	12	28	40
Prince Albert	5	13	18	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	7	21	28	13	33	46
swellendam	3	9	12	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	13	17	5	20	25
Total for 32 Chief Towns.	500	1358	1858	141	540	681	37	227	264	23	101	124	14	54	68	715	2280	2995	1462	4278	5740
Estimated Total for 1899	800	2173	2973	226	864	1090	59	363	422	37	162	199	22	86	108	1144	3648	4792	—	—	—
Wellington	4	12	16	—	4	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	17	22	13	38	51
George	9	3	12	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	15	16	19	35
Burgersdorp	4	11	15	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	14	19	8	20	28

* Suburban Municipalities include Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland, and Rondebosch.

TABLE III., showing for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, and for the Towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp, the Number of Deaths registered for the Years 1896 to 1900 at the different Age Periods under 5 years, distinguishing between Europeans and Coloured—*continued.*

Chief Towns.	1900.																	
	Under 1 year.			1 year and under 2 years.			2 years and under 3 years.			3 years and under 4 years.			4 years and under 5 years.			Total under 5 years.		
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.
Cape Town	156	490	646	45	168	213	14	67	81	10	27	37	10	20	30	235	773	1007
*Suburban Municipalities.	251	402	653	62	167	229	24	45	69	14	28	42	7	28	35	358	670	1028
Green and Sea Point	17	11	28	5	3	8	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	25	16	41
Simons Town and Kalk Bay.	17	28	45	3	10	13	1	3	4	—	2	2	1	4	5	22	47	69
Port Elizabeth	185	452	637	59	217	276	12	121	133	12	63	75	3	45	48	271	898	1169
Kimberley	96	200	296	31	91	122	7	50	57	7	33	40	3	18	21	144	392	536
Beaconsfield	18	163	181	3	48	51	1	42	43	1	25	26	—	12	12	23	290	313
Grahamstown	46	169	215	14	68	82	4	43	47	2	26	28	4	14	18	70	320	390
East London	116	70	186	35	34	69	9	30	39	4	13	17	1	9	10	165	156	321
King Williamstown...	40	50	90	20	26	46	9	7	16	4	6	10	1	3	4	74	92	166
Paarl	25	90	115	8	47	55	2	10	12	5	7	12	1	6	7	41	160	201
Graaff Reinet	23	92	115	10	35	45	1	17	18	2	5	7	2	6	8	38	155	193
Uitenhage	39	101	140	20	53	73	7	26	33	3	19	22	5	12	17	74	211	285
Cradock	34	163	197	12	82	94	5	49	54	4	29	33	—	19	19	55	342	397
Worcester	11	85	96	5	32	37	—	11	11	—	10	10	—	5	5	16	143	159
Oudtshoorn	23	64	87	4	33	37	3	14	17	—	9	9	1	5	6	31	125	156
Queenstown	31	95	126	5	44	49	9	10	19	2	9	11	1	6	7	48	164	212
Stellenbosch	8	38	46	2	16	18	—	4	4	1	2	3	—	2	2	11	62	73
Beaufort West	29	89	118	13	28	41	3	17	20	—	11	11	1	7	8	46	152	198
Somerset East	10	63	73	8	30	38	1	13	14	—	5	5	1	2	3	20	113	133
Robertson	13	22	35	4	12	16	1	1	2	—	4	4	1	2	3	19	41	60
Malmesbury	15	16	31	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	20	37
Aliwal North	7	22	29	2	3	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	27	36
Mossel Bay	9	28	37	—	11	11	3	1	4	—	3	3	1	—	1	13	43	56
Prince Albert	5	6	11	3	7	10	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	15	24
Swellendam	3	6	9	1	6	7	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	16	21
Total for 32 Chief Towns.	1227	3015	4242	375	1274	1649	120	590	710	72	338	410	45	225	270	1839	5442	7281
Wellington	12	24	36	4	12	16	1	3	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	17	41	58
George	10	12	22	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	14	18	32
Burghersdorp	13	22	35	1	10	11	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	14	38	52

* Suburban Municipalities includes Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland, and Rondebosch.

TABLE IV., showing for each of the Years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and the total Five Years, the Proportion of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births registered during the same Years for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, and for the Towns of Wellington, George, and Burghersdorp for the Years 1899 and 1900, distinguished in each case between Europeans, Coloured, and All Races.

Chief Towns.	Europeans.						† Coloured.						All Races.					
	Under One Year.						Under One Year.						Under One Year.					
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Cape Town	162·87	162·87	154·29	165·25	157·85	285·62	285·62	246·11	271·51	252·30	281·93	267·23	238·41	216·67	231·98	216·11	240·87	228·79
Suburban Municipalities*	189·34	155·64	186·17	117·58	197·48	168·34	168·34	244·08	236·91	166·51	299·33	237·88	216·29	203·69	212·46	142·94	249·81	204·95
Green and Sea Point ...	138·30	134·45	81·97	115·10	108·97	114·29	114·29	257·14	157·89	206·45	297·30	229·41	162·60	162·34	100·00	131·76	145·08	138·75
Simons Town and Kalk Bay.	232·88	133·33	144·93	148·83	188·89	171·96	171·96	250·00	218·75	300·00	261·68	255·23	237·18	205·13	187·88	228·58	228·43	218·46
Port Elizabeth	218·56	203·32	203·88	207·22	278·20	224·88	224·88	353·89	310·86	327·66	436·29	375·73	351·79	294·79	269·00	279·58	374·48	334·96
Kimberley	174·03	204·94	194·51	166·59	260·87	199·20	199·20	480·66	456·47	394·37	626·96	474·43	308·00	335·07	323·67	282·24	430·86	332·91
Beeconsfield	314·52	250·00	252·10	260·46	216·87	261·03	261·03	540·77	449·34	533·33	915·73	611·05	520·75	435·62	381·50	445·12	693·49	484·36
Grahamstown	208·74	138·39	111·11	136·69	206·28	159·30	159·30	368·89	475·41	315·49	695·47	460·40	338·86	253·90	297·07	241·82	461·37	318·10
East London	139·13	139·86	170·57	125·14	257·78	174·98	174·98	293·10	311·26	251·42	411·76	318·18	196·08	184·08	217·78	160·64	300·00	218·31
King William's Town ...	135·59	181·82	97·70	170·88	224·72	162·22	162·22	326·32	343·44	406·78	400·00	370·37	201·58	234·62	186·81	256·78	297·03	237·79
Paarl	243·24	166·67	188·81	115·74	186·57	188·62	188·62	305·51	289·58	189·63	375·00	294·70	302·08	264·00	253·73	179·63	307·49	260·69
Graaff Reinet	170·54	157·14	197·45	163·78	164·29	171·72	171·72	352·94	339·21	510·14	383·33	426·89	407·41	273·26	281·25	378·45	302·63	323·60
Uitenhage	178·86	177·30	165·64	70·34	220·34	160·31	160·31	323·86	450·62	397·97	483·25	404·76	287·13	258·68	307·69	240·64	362·69	292·40
Oradock	267·33	196·72	230·00	131·76	395·35	240·89	240·89	544·12	534·25	504·61	Deaths exceeded births by 7.	628·73	372·88	379·84	410·57	357·22	814·05	468·67
Worcester	253·52	211·27	240·00	213·33	141·03	210·81	210·81	477·53	331·73	298·03	412·62	365·97	307·69	401·61	307·42	275·26	338·03	324·40

* Suburban Municipalities :—Woodstock, Mowbray, Claremont, Wynberg, Maitland, and Rondebosch.
† "Coloured" includes Natives, Malays, Asiatics, Half-castes, and all races other than Whites or Europeans.

TABLE IV., showing for each of the Years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and the total Five Years, the Proportion of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births registered, &c.—*continued*.

Chief Towns.	Europeans.						* Coloured.						All Races.					
	Under One Year.						Under One Year.						Under One Year.					
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Oudtshoorn ...	339.45	197.92	179.49	171.90	178.29	211.54	532.47	362.50	363.13	360.69	383.23	378.15	452.47	238.28	290.54	283.99	293.92	310.32
Queenstown ...	173.91	170.54	161.29	86.82	248.00	167.20	396.95	358.97	541.40	363.63	840.71	483.83	292.68	273.68	373.67	237.46	529.41	336.08
Stellenbosch ...	151.52	310.34	83.33	114.29	235.29	179.01	274.19	206.11	220.18	225.01	316.67	248.36	248.41	225.00	195.49	197.65	298.70	233.85
Beaufort West ...	316.46	237.11	172.04	244.90	362.50	261.74	627.27	369.37	486.11	616.40	622.38	546.03	497.35	307.69	362.87	450.91	529.15	426.04
Somerset East ...	120.63	112.90	43.47	90.14	151.52	101.23	397.73	321.43	244.90	403.89	480.92	375.93	287.67	247.13	161.68	275.86	370.56	271.56
Robertson ...	195.12	135.14	228.57	124.67	209.68	180.82	430.77	241.94	289.86	406.35	349.21	341.62	299.32	183.82	258.99	251.42	280.00	255.19
Malmesbury ...	261.90	160.00	200.00	123.07	312.50	207.05	103.45	203.13	280.70	162.70	205.13	193.04	170.00	184.21	250.00	144.14	246.03	198.80
Aliwal North ...	225.00	142.86	341.46	139.14	350.00	234.94	425.00	318.18	403.51	622.22	564.10	470.09	325.00	232.56	377.55	477.92	491.53	372.50
Mossel Bay ...	129.03	142.86	195.12	166.67	236.84	176.17	206.90	256.41	328.77	270.13	354.43	287.67	179.78	221.24	280.70	230.40	316.24	249.10
Prince Albert ...	382.98	226.42	108.70	200.00	135.14	215.25	551.72	351.35	270.27	400.00	171.43	347.37	447.37	277.78	180.72	313.04	152.78	276.03
SWellendam ...	285.71	71.43	137.93	218.18	73.17	134.33	382.35	100.00	205.13	300.00	113.21	210.28	354.17	88.24	176.47	274.29	95.74	181.03
TOTAL ...	195.51	172.58	173.35	147.47	214.40	180.84	362.47	314.89	322.98	300.66	409.20	342.25	288.44	253.72	259.41	234.96	324.04	272.43
Wellington ...	—	—	—	182.86	260.87	222.22	—	—	—	228.58	292.68	259.03	—	—	—	215.12	281.25	246.96
George ...	—	—	—	320.00	238.10	275.86	—	—	—	141.18	226.42	195.40	—	—	—	243.04	231.58	235.63
Burgersdorp ...	—	—	—	108.48	216.67	159.66	—	—	—	475.68	536.59	500.00	—	—	—	250.00	246.53	294.42

* "Coloured" includes Natives, Malays, Asiatics, Half-castes, and all races other than Whites or Europeans.

TABLE V., shewing the total Number of Births, the Deaths under One Year, and the Average Annual Rate of Mortality under One Year calculated on the Number of Births, for each of the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony during the Years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Names of Towns.	Total Births for years 1896, 1897, and 1898.			Total Deaths under 1 year for years 1896, 1897, and 1898.			Average Annual Rate of Mortality under 1 year.		
	European.	Coloured.	All Races.	European.	Coloured.	All Races.	European.	Coloured.	All Races.
Cape Town ...	2,674	4,799	7,473	428	1,283	1,711	160.06	267.35	228.96
Suburban Municipalities.	2,469	2,854	5,323	437	684	1,121	176.99	239.66	210.60
Green Point and Sea Point.	335	102	437	39	22	661	116.42	215.69	139.59
Simon's Town and Kalk Bay.	202	275	477	35	65	100	173.27	236.36	209.64
Port Elizabeth ...	1,482	2,182	3,664	309	801	1,100	208.50	367.09	302.95
Kimberley ...	1,227	1,152	2,379	235	532	767	191.52	461.81	322.40
Beaconsfield ...	375	601	976	102	327	429	272.00	544.09	439.55
Grahamstown ...	664	685	1,349	100	299	399	150.60	436.50	495.77
East London ...	815	394	1,209	123	119	242	150.92	302.03	200.17
King William's Town.	516	270	786	71	92	163	137.60	340.74	207.38
Paarl ...	368	793	1,161	73	244	317	198.37	307.69	273.04
Graaff Reinet ...	426	572	998	75	237	312	176.06	414.34	312.63
Uitenhage ...	427	518	945	74	195	269	173.30	376.45	284.66
Craddock ...	323	417	740	74	213	287	229.10	510.79	387.84
Worcester ...	217	601	818	51	224	275	235.02	372.71	336.19
Oudtshoorn ...	322	493	815	77	189	266	239.13	383.37	326.38
Queenstown ...	368	444	812	62	193	255	168.48	434.68	314.04
Stellenbosch ...	86	364	450	16	85	101	186.05	233.52	244.44
Beaufort West ...	269	365	634	64	180	244	237.92	493.15	384.86
Somerset East ...	189	298	487	17	95	112	89.95	318.79	229.98
Robertson ...	226	196	422	42	63	105	185.84	321.43	248.82
Malmesbury ...	127	179	306	26	35	61	204.72	195.53	199.35
Aliwal North ...	123	141	264	29	54	83	235.77	382.98	314.39
Mossel Bay ...	107	209	316	17	56	73	158.88	267.94	231.01
Prince Albert ...	146	103	249	35	39	74	239.73	378.64	297.19
Swellendam ...	71	113	184	10	25	35	140.85	221.24	190.22
Total for 32 Chief Towns }	14,554	19,120	33,674	2,621	6,351	8,972	180.09	332.17	267.33

TABLE VI., showing for the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony, Combined, the rate of Mortality for each of the years 1896-1900, and the total rate for the 3 years of persons under 1 year per 1,000 Births from *certain specified diseases*, and from all other diseases, distinguishing between Europeans, Coloured, and all races.

Diseases.	Europeans.						Coloured.*						All races.					
	Under 1 year.						Under 1 year.						Under 1 year.					
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Measles	5.23	.41	.98	2.35	4.89	2.80	4.16	.16	.72	7.74	13.03	5.40	4.63	.27	.83	5.44	9.47	4.27
Diphtheria and Mem- braneous Croup.	1.52	.21	1.76	.59	1.40	1.09	2.77	1.24	2.46	2.66	4.89	2.85	2.22	.80	2.16	1.78	3.36	2.09
Diseases of Respiratory system (chiefly Bron- chitis and Pneumonia).	19.38	18.56	17.61	11.50	23.41	18.09	61.22	16.08	56.79	58.22	94.46	66.91	42.67	42.80	40.15	38.19	63.40	43.79
Tuberculosis, including Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis.	6.31	5.15	4.89	6.50	4.72	5.49	9.02	7.15	8.38	7.09	9.09	8.13	7.82	6.29	6.90	6.83	7.18	6.98
Typhoid fever, including simple continued fever, Typho-malarial fever, Remittent fever, and "Fever."	.87	.82	.20	.29	1.40	.74	2.25	1.87	3.03	3.10	1.63	2.37	1.64	1.42	1.83	1.90	1.53	1.67
Simple cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery.	33.96	26.60	26.80	19.17	29.88	27.12	52.03	49.11	54.19	56.45	71.12	57.04	44.02	39.44	42.56	40.46	53.09	44.10
Diseases of Alimentary Canal, Enteritis, Gastro- enteritis and Marasmus.	44.63	45.36	43.04	39.52	65.18	47.93	42.49	40.25	37.43	44.50	58.77	45.02	43.44	42.45	39.81	42.37	61.57	46.28
Convulsions	18.29	15.88	19.37	18.58	16.77	17.16	78.56	66.99	67.77	54.02	63.65	65.61	51.84	45.02	47.21	37.55	43.16	44.65
All other diseases not in- cluded in above.	65.32	59.59	58.70	51.90	66.75	60.42	109.95	87.04	92.20	66.86	92.56	88.92	90.16	75.24	77.97	60.45	81.28	76.59
Total all Causes ...	195.51	172.58	173.35	147.47	214.40	180.84	362.47	314.89	322.98	300.66	409.20	342.25	288.44	253.72	259.41	234.96	324.04	272.43

Note.—For 3 years 1896, 1897, and 1898 combined, see Table VIa.
* Coloured includes Natives, Malays, Asiatics, Half Castes, and all races other than Whites or Europeans.

TABLE VIA., showing for the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony combined the Number of Deaths under 1 year from certain specified Diseases and from all other Diseases, and the Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Births for the 3 years 1896-1898, distinguishing between Europeans and Coloured.

Diseases.	Deaths under 1 year.			Rate of Mortality.		
	European.	Coloured.	All Races.	European.	Coloured.	All Races.
Measles	31	30	61	2·13	1·57	1·82
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	17	41	58	1·17	2·14	1·73
Diseases of Respiratory System (chiefly Bronchitis and Pneumonia)	269	1,139	1,408	18·48	59·57	41·95
Tuberculosis, including Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis	79	156	235	5·43	8·16	7·00
Typhoid Fever, including Simple Continued Fever, Remittent Fever or "Fever"	9	46	55	·62	2·41	1·64
Simple Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery	422	991	1,413	29·00	51·83	42·10
Diseases of Alimentary Canal, Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis and Marasmus	645	763	1,408	44·32	39·91	41·95
Convulsions	260	1,353	1,613	17·86	70·76	48·06
All other diseases not included in the above	889	1,832	2,721	61·08	95·82	81·08
Total, all Causes... ..	2,621	6,351	8,972	180·09	332·17	267·33

TABLE VII., shewing the rates of deaths per 1,000 at each year of life up to and including the fifth year, during the years 1896 to 1900, inclusive, calculated on the total number of births occurring during each of the years 1896 to 1900 for the 32 Chief Towns of the Colony.

Years.	Europeans.					Years.	Coloured.					Years.	All Races.					
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year and under 2 years.	Over 2 years and under 3 years.	Over 3 years and under 4 years.	Over 4 years and under 5 years.		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year and under 2 years.	Over 2 years and under 3 years.	Over 3 years and under 4 years.	Over 4 years and under 5 years.		Under 1 year.	Over 1 year and under 2 years.	Over 2 years and under 3 years.	Over 3 years and under 4 years.	Over 4 years and under 5 years.	
1896	{ ... }	4,593	—	—	—	—	{ 1896 ... }	5,766	—	—	—	—	{ 1896 ... }	10,359	—	—	—	—
		898	—	—	—	—		2,080	—	—	—	—		2,988	—	—	—	—
		195.51	—	—	—	—		362.47	—	—	—	—		288.44	—	—	—	—
1897	{ ... }	4,850	3,695	—	—	6,434	{ 1897 ... }	2,026	3,676	—	—	—	{ 1897 ... }	11,284	7,371	—	—	—
		837	170	—	—	—		560	—	—	—	—		2,863	730	—	—	—
		172.58	46.00	—	—	—		314.89	152.34	—	—	—		253.72	99.04	—	—	—
1898	{ ... }	5,111	4,013	3,525	—	6,920	{ 1898 ... }	2,235	4,408	3,116	—	—	{ 1898 ... }	12,031	8,421	6,641	—	—
		886	174	44	—	—		739	250	—	—	3,121		913	284	—	—	
		173.35	43.36	12.48	—	—		322.98	167.65	80.23	—	—		259.41	108.42	44.27	—	—
1899	{ ... }	5,425	4,225	3,839	3,481	7,227	{ 1899 ... }	2,173	4,685	3,669	2,866	—	{ 1899 ... }	12,652	8,910	7,508	6,347	—
		800	226	59	37	—		864	303	162	—	2,973		1,080	422	189	—	
		147.47	53.49	15.37	10.63	—		300.66	184.42	98.94	56.52	—		234.96	122.33	56.21	31.35	—
1900	{ ... }	5,728	4,625	3,999	3,780	7,368	{ 1900 ... }	3,015	5,054	3,821	3,306	2,704	{ 1900 ... }	13,091	9,679	7,820	7,386	6,148
		1,227	375	120	72	45		1,274	580	338	226	4,242		1,649	710	410	270	
		214.40	81.08	30.01	19.05	13.07		409.20	252.08	154.41	102.24	83.21		324.04	170.37	90.79	57.86	43.92
		1896-1900.	1897-1900.	1898-1900.	1899-1900.	1900.		1896-1900.	1897-1900.	1898-1900.	1899-1900.	1900.		1896-1900.	1897-1900.	1898-1900.	1899-1900.	1900.
		25,702	16,558	11,863	7,261	3,444		33,715	17,823	10,606	6,172	2,704		59,417	34,381	21,969	13,433	6,148
		4,648	945	223	109	45		11,539	3,437	1,203	500	225		16,187	4,382	1,426	609	270
		180.84	57.07	19.64	15.03	13.07		342.25	192.84	113.43	81.01	83.21		272.43	127.45	64.91	45.34	43.92

NOTE.—Figures in Roman type = population at each year of age.

Figures in Italic type = number of deaths during the year.

Figures in black type = ratio of deaths per thousand at each year of age.

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS AT BURGUER CAMPS. Taken from the *Transvaal Government Gazette*.

DISEASES.	Volksrust.	Nightroom.	Potchefstroom.	Mafeking.	Standerton.	Middelburg.	Belfast.	Vereniging.	Klerksdorp.	Krugersdorp.	Barberton.	Heldsburg.	Johannesburg.	Irene.	Pietersburg.	GRAND TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Persons (period 28 Sept., 1901, to 22 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 29 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 23 Aug., 1901, to 5 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 1 Sept., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 1 Sept., 1901, to 13 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 6 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 12 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 16 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 23 Aug., 1901, to 11 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 31 Aug., 1901, to 20 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 28 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 1 Sept., 1901, to 14 Sept., 1901).	Persons (period 5 Aug., 1901, to 20 Sept., 1901).	Persons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Measles ..	46	16	62	12	2	14	21	8	29	3	6	13	11	24	5	7	2	1	3	13	5	18	66	22	88	19	1	20	16	11	27	4	14	12	7	19	6	13	4	16	267	103	360																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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DEATHS AT BURGER CAMPS—continued.

DISEASES.	Volkarust.		Nigstroom.		Potchefstroom.		Mafeking.		Standerton.		Middelburg.		Bellfast.		Vereeniging.		Klerksdorp.		Krugersdorp.		Barberton.		Heidelberg.		Johannesburg.		Irene.		Pietersburg.		GRAND TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Persons (period 2 Sept., 1901, to 22 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 26 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 23 Aug., 1901, to 5 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 1 Sept., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 1 Sept., 1901, to 12 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 6 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 12 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 18 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 30 Aug., 1901, to 18 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 23 Aug., 1901, to 11 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 20 Aug., 1901, to 20 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 20 Aug., 1901, to 19 Sept., 1901).		Persons (period 11 Sept., 1901, to 14 Sept., 1901).		Persons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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No. 6.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1.30 p.m., December 20, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 11.]

20th December. No. 2. It appears that very large proportion of disease in camps is due to importation by new arrivals. Would it not be possible to have detached section for them in each camp, to be used as observation camp?

No. 7.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 2.15 p.m., December 20, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

20th December. No. 3. Following sailed on "Simla" 20th December:— Doctors, Miss Iles, Mrs. Stoker; Matrons, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Halkett; sixteen nurses for Transvaal camps; also Miss Mitchell for Pretoria Hospital. Hope to send at least six Orange River doctors about 28th December and twenty Transvaal nurses about 10th January.

No. 8.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 23, 1901.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, November 29, 1901.
WITH reference to my despatch of November 22nd,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES.

1. November 21st, 1901. Minute from Governor, Natal.
2. November 21st, 1901. Despatch from Governor, Natal.
3. November 22nd, 1901. Telegram from Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony.
4. November 22nd, 1901. Telegram from Governor, Cape.
5. November 22nd, 1901. Telegram from Governor, Cape.
6. November 23rd, 1901. Telegram to Governor, Natal.

* No. 3.

7. November 23rd, 1901. Telegram to Governor, Cape.
8. November 23rd, 1901. Telegram, No. 88, to Governor, Cape.
9. November 23rd, 1901. Telegram, No. 89, to Governor, Cape.
10. November 25th, 1901. Telegram, No. 1, from Governor, Natal.
11. November 25th, 1901. Telegram, No. 1, from Governor, Cape.
12. November 26th, 1901. Telegram, No. 32, to Governor, Natal.
13. November 26th, 1901. Telegram, No. H. C. 1, Military Secretary, Cape, to Military Secretary, Johannesburg.
14. November 26th, 1901. Telegram, No. H. C. 4447, from Military Governor, Pretoria.
15. November 26th, 1901. Telegram, No. 672, from Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

From GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Minute.)

General Superintendent of Burgher Camps forwards letter from C. Havensann
re Camp at Merebank.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

November 21, 1901.

FOR your information—Mr. Havensann is one of the leading Dutchmen in Umvoti county.

THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

November 21, 1901.

You will be interested to read this in connection with question of Merebank Camp.

H. Mc. C.

SIR,

Summerford, via Greytown, November 19, 1901.

On the 15th and 16th inst. I visited my relations at the Merebank Camp, and I was pleased to note the excellent attention paid to the refugees. I found the food of the very best, the water pure, and the camp as neat and clean as possible; the bath-rooms are a great comfort to the refugees.

I was delighted with everything, and I can add that not a single complaint reached me although I spoke to many in Camp.

I am writing to thank you on behalf of my relations for your kind and generous treatment towards them, and to deny the false rumours circulated about the Camps.

I have, &c.,
C. HAVENSANN.

The Honourable
T. K. Murray,
Pietermaritzburg.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

From GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MY LORD, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, November 21, 1901.

In reply to your telegram, 19th November, No. 26, I have the honour to inform you that there are four thousand five hundred inmates at Merebank at the present time.

2. The hutting there is nearly completed, and will accommodate about five thousand five hundred. In addition there would be about four thousand resident in tents.

3. I enclose telegram from Secretary of State on the subject of Merebank Camp, and my reply.* The site is an advantageous one, as the water supply is so good; in most other places there is some difficulty in this particular. The sanitary arrangements are excellent.

4. Another site, at Jacob's Siding, on the Bluff Railway, has just been arranged for. This will accommodate five thousand souls, if you would desire a new Camp to be formed there. If it be considered that Merebank is too large, the tents could be removed to Jacob's Siding, which is a clear half mile away, and replaced gradually with iron and wood hutting, such as you saw in the course of erection at Merebank.

5. I much doubt, however, whether Merebank is too large. There are really three Camps, and the buildings have plenty of ground area round them. Some disease there will be, of course, but I doubt whether there will be so much as in Natal Towns, where enteric is nearly always to be found. The inmates all say it is the best Camp they have been in, and residents of other Camps are asking for a transfer there.

6. It was particularly pointed out that the camps should, if possible, be off the main line of railway, and as near as possible to the base of supply, namely, Durban. Another Camp could be made at Mooi River, as was originally intended, but this is—as Your Lordship is aware—on the main line, and at a considerable distance from Durban.

7. If possible, therefore, new Camps should be made near the coast line. We cannot get any further supply of tents from the Military, and by the time the new Camps are ready for occupation the summer will be nearly over.

8. If you approve of this suggestion, Sir T. Murray will go into the matter, and see where land and good water supplies can be obtained, as I have no doubt the Government will be prepared to meet your views and wishes.

I have, &c.,
HENRY MCCALLUM.

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

From LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR O.R.C., Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER,
Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

Urgent. November 22nd. No. 760. Your Excellency's No. 58 of yesterday. When I took over Kimberley Camp in April it consisted of persons from Orange River Colony, Transvaal, and Cape Colony. At the time it was understood that the cost of maintenance of camp inmates would be a charge upon civil fund of respective Colonies, and I agreed to undertake supervision and rationing of all, provided I was refunded proportional expenses by Cape and Transvaal. During October 19 persons deserted from the camp, and considerable friction between Superintendent and military existed

* Nos. 18 and 21 in [Cd. 853].

regarding treatment of inmates. With your approval I proceeded to Kimberley to ascertain cause of trouble, and discovered that the Cape persons, numbering 671, were either suspects or rebels awaiting trial, whom the military insisted upon treating as prisoners, no discrimination being made between them and the Orange River Colony and Transvaal people. The discontent and desertion arose from this cause, and I told the Officer Commanding, Kimberley District, that I considered it advisable for him to separate the Cape Colonists from the others, in order to enable persons from our Colonies being treated as in other camps. On my return here I telegraphed to Governor and General Officer Commanding, Cape, saying that as the Cape Colonists were practically prisoners I must ask for their separation from our people. I did not make any suggestion as to how separation was to be effected, but since then I have received a telegram from Governor, Cape, to say that it had been decided to send Cape people to Port Alfred. This occurred prior to receipt of Military Secretary's telegram, K. 8659, of 16th instant, directing that all communications regarding Refugee Camps should be addressed to Your Excellency.

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

22nd November. No. 2. Before you took over the Concentration Camps attention had been directed to the fact that female assistants had been engaged here without sufficient enquiry as to character and fitness. It has been suggested that a small Committee of Ladies should be formed here to enquire into qualifications of all applicants, and that none should be passed except on the Committee's certificate. I understand that General Maxwell was in favour of the scheme. Do you wish further steps taken in the matter? If so, I am ready to submit proposals for your approval.

Enclosure 5 in No. 8.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

22nd November. No. 1. Your telegram, 20th November, 83. About how many persons do you propose to accommodate in each camp?

Enclosure 6 in No. 8.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

TELEGRAM.

November 23rd, 1901. No. 28. Your letter of 21st November. As you feel so confident of healthiness of Merebank, I will not urge any change. We can keep Jacob's Siding as a relief site, to which people might be transferred if Merebank presently showed any signs of suffering from overcrowding. I think besides the 10,000 people at present accommodated at the four camps, Merebank, Maritzburg, Howick, and Eshowe, we ought to make preparation for at least another ten thousand. Assuming that 4,000 men are sent to Merebank this would mean establishing two new camps to hold about 3,000 each. I should not like to exceed that number for each camp.

As regards sites for these new camps, I personally should have preferred the higher situations, but it is so much a question of local knowledge and experience that I must leave it to you and your medical advisers to decide the most healthy sites. I think the case urgent, so please ask Sir T. Murray to begin preparations immediately. If you cannot get tents, can you provide huts, which, if like those which I saw at Merebank, I think much better. If neither tents nor huts are forthcoming, we ought to order immediately. In that case please let me know extent of requirements.

Enclosure 7 in No. 8.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

November 23rd, 1901. No. 87. Your telegram of 22nd November, No. 2. I think your proposal excellent, and shall be glad if effect can be given to it.

Enclosure 8 in No. 8.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape.

TELEGRAM.

23rd November, 1901. No. 88. Your telegram of 20th November. I have now heard from Deputy Administrator on this subject. I understand that the Cape refugees in Kimberley Camp are either suspects or rebels awaiting trial. It is no doubt most important to keep them in detention and place them in a separate camp. But they are not the class of persons to whom the decision that Refugee Camps are to be under High Commissioner applies. I confine myself to Orange River Colony and Transvaal refugees, and even as regards these I mean to propose that those transferred to Cape Colony or Natal should be looked after by the Governors of those Colonies respectively, the Imperial Government bearing the cost. As regards these Cape refugees, I think it is entirely for Cape Government in consultation with military to say where they shall be placed. Of course, if sent to Port Alfred they will prevent that place being available for the overflow of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal Camps, as suggested in your telegram of 17th November. I cannot, however, complain of this if Cape Government wants Port Alfred for Cape people. But in that case I would ask you kindly to take steps to provide another camp at some suitable place on eastern line in lieu of Port Alfred.

Enclosure 9 in No. 8.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

23rd November, 1901. No. 89. Your telegram of 22nd November, No. 1. I think 3,000 persons is an outside figure.

I should prefer each camp to contain not more than 2,000. I think if we could get three camps holding from 2,000 to 3,000 in Cape Colony, it would immensely relieve our difficulties.

Enclosure 10 in No. 8.

From GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

25th November. No. 1. Your telegram 23rd November, No. 28. I propose to put up hut camp at Jacob's Siding, and possibly Pinetown, if approved by Government Health Officer. Buildings at Merebank very open and can never be overcrowded, but if in future desirable to remove some inmates I propose they should go to Mooi River, where there is already a nucleus of a camp; tents to be used for accommodation of inmates. To complete two new camps from six weeks to two months required. Do you approve? I advise on score of health gradually to replace at all encampments, tents by huts, such as you saw at Merebank. Tents, moreover, rapidly wearing out.

Enclosure 11 in No. 8.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

25th November. No. 1. With reference to your telegram, November 11th, 76. Statistics which are available are adequate only so far as regards thirty two towns in Cape Colony. I have not been able to obtain confirmation of supposition as to high rates of death in the country districts. Statistics of thirty two towns give average of 180 annual deaths per 1,000 of European children under one year for 5 years ended December 31st, 1900, ranging from 101 in Somerset East to 157 in Cape Town and 262 in Beaufort West. Coloured children range from 192 in Malmesbury to 267 in Cape Town and 628 in Cradock.

Statistics of deaths under 5 years should be ready to-morrow. Table of statistics will be sent to you and Secretary of State. Do you wish me to telegraph summaries to Secretary of State?

Enclosure 12 in No. 8.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

26th November, 1901. No. 32. Your telegram of November 25th, No. 1. I approve formation of two new camps as proposed, and entirely agree as to the desirability of ultimately substituting huts for tents.

Enclosure 13 in No. 8.

From MILITARY SECRETARY, Cape Town, to MILITARY SECRETARY, South Africa, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

26th November. H. C. 1. Referring to High Commissioner's telegram 20th November, 83, *re* huts for Refugees. I am directed to forward following received from Military Authorities:—

Begins: The hutting at Port Elizabeth and East London has been sent from England as hutment for troops up country, and cannot therefore be utilized for any other purpose. *Ends.*

Enclosure 14 in No. 8.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

H. C. 4447. November 26th. I am arranging to take over the whole of the equipment of the Yeomanry Hospital, Elandsfontein, for Concentration Camp, and I hope to get some doctors and nurses for this service.

Enclosure 15 in No. 8.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 26th. No. 672. Should be obliged if you would cable Secretary of State—six doctors required Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony. My Medical Officer Health recommends that Professor Wyllie, of Edinburgh, should select. Terms passage paid out and return on completion of duty; salary, £450 a year; tent and refugee rations. All to sign agreement to serve as long as required.

No. 9.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 23, 1901.)

SIR,

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, November 29, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned document on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps in the Transvaal.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

High Commissioner.

November 23, 1901. Minute, from Military Governor, Pretoria, enclosing (in original) monthly reports for October.

Enclosure in No. 9.

FROM MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PRETORIA to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Minute.)

To His Excellency

The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg,

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, November 23, 1901.

I beg to forward herewith monthly report on Burgher Concentration Camps, Transvaal, for the month of October, 1901.

So much has already been written of late in the way of reports that I would only repeat what has already been written, were I to attempt anything in the nature of a report.

I would, however, mention that I have, on the recommendation of the Ladies' Commission, decided to replace the Superintendents of Mafeking and Irene Camps, as soon as I can arrange for competent gentlemen to relieve them.

I anticipate great improvements in all camps, as the material ordered arrives and is available.

I am arranging for a supply of frozen meat for all camps where fresh meat is no longer available. Further supplies of lime juice are being sent to all camps.

One bottle of milk per diem has been ordered for all children under five years of age.

All recommendations of the Ladies' Commission have been ordered to be put into effect.

Difficulties of train transport and local camp transport have, I trust, been overcome.

Overcrowded camps are being thinned by sending families to Natal, but there are still a good number being brought in, and these arrive in the lowest possible condition of health and cleanliness.

I anticipate an increase of enteric. The two next months, viz., December and January, are those where, under normal circumstances, the death rate is highest. I am sanguine that, with the increasing hospital arrangements, the care and attention which is being devoted to the inmates, the death rate will diminish, as we have now practically seen the worst of the measles epidemic, though, of course, the sequelæ of this disease will still account for a number of children.

I hope we will soon hear of the departure from England of the doctors, matrons, and nurses that have been ordered.

Captain Bentinck, Rifle Brigade, is about to be appointed Travelling Inspector, and will be entrusted with the duty of seeing that there is a uniformity of method, and that all the circular orders issued from here are carried into effect.

I invite Your Lordship's attention to the list of medical comforts issued to the camps. Your Lordship will see that the term medical comfort is very liberally construed, and that there are at the medical officer's disposal all descriptions of building-up material for even infantile constitutions, and he has only to give orders for its issue. I hope, therefore, that as the milk ration has been increased, and with the other general

and gardening implements have been furnished to facilitate this object. Where market gardens are within reasonable distance supplies are to be obtained by purchase. 1 lb. of vegetables once a week to each inmate of the camp is to be allowed.

Lime Juice has been forwarded to every camp, and is available for issue on the doctor's orders. Instructions have been given that sugar may be added to make it palatable.

Meat Supply.—During the winter months the fresh meat supply became very poor indeed. Since the rain started in the beginning of October, food for sheep and cattle has become much more plentiful in the neighbourhood of the camps, but, unfortunately, the supply of animals from the Director of Supplies has been very meagre, and it has become necessary to depend very largely on tinned meat for issue in compliance with the ration scale.

Several attempts have been made to obtain a supply of meat from the Cold Storage, but the difficulty of obtaining trucks, and the entire absence of facilities for storing such meat in the camps, has, up to the present, been the obstacle preventing the carrying out of this scheme. It is hoped that facilities may soon be forthcoming to enable the camps to obtain at least one ration per week of frozen meat.

Water Supply.—Arrangements have been made, and Mr. Tom Andrews has been engaged, and is now busy, in obtaining the necessary machinery for supplying the Vereeniging Camp with good spring water; also for pumping water into the Camp at Standerton. When these schemes are finished Mr. Andrews will be engaged in improving the supply arrangements at Belfast and Balmoral.

Tanks for boiling water are now in full operation at Klerksdorp. Similar boilers will soon be ready at all other camps.

The water supply at Potchefstroom is the most abundant, and is regarded by all Boers as unsurpassed in quality for drinking purposes. As, however, the Ladies Concentration Camps Commission have expressed themselves as doubtful on account of its running in an open channel, arrangements are being made, and are almost completed, for boiling all drinking water, even in the Potchefstroom Camp.

Bake Ovens.—From the Circular *re* Camp Equipment, which is hereto annexed, it will be seen that oven doors and fire bars have been sent to each camp to enable the Superintendent to provide bake ovens for the use of inmates of the camps. There is practically no restriction on the quantity of fuel, except that it should not be wasted so long as it is procurable.

The supply of wood for nearly all our camps in the Transvaal proper is obtained from the country lying between Pretoria and Pietersburg, and it has very often been impossible, for military reasons, to get the wood transported; hence the fluctuating nature of the supply of wood in the different camps.

Vryburg depends on the surrounding country for wood, and waggons have to be sent out to collect it. When marauding parties of Boers are about this cannot be done. The Superintendent at Vryburg has instructions to issue a liberal amount of wood. His stock must have been very low for him to reduce his people to the ration of 1 lb. per day.

Enteric Sheets.—The Circular referred to will show what apparatus is being provided to every camp for boiling and disinfecting Enteric Sheets, as also for destroying excreta from typhoid patients.

Milk.—Superintendents have been advised of the alteration in ration scale so as to supply every child under 3 years of age with a bottle of milk per diem, mixed in the proportion of 1 tin of milk to 3 bottles of water. This ration will take the place of meat ration for such children, which is to be discontinued. The opinion of all Medical Officers has been specially called for with reference to the ration scale generally, with a view of determining what alteration, if any, is necessary in the interests of the health of the camps.

Bedsteads.—You will note from the same Circular that wood has been forwarded to every camp to enable the inmates to make wooden bedsteads for themselves. The hides necessary for cutting strips of leather for constructing such bedsteads will also be supplied; and it is hoped within a short time to have all the inmates sleeping above the ground level.

Nursing Staff.—The annexed Circular, No. 87, has been drafted and issued to the Superintendents with a view of bringing about a uniformity of system in regard to the Hospital, Camp, and Relief Staffs. These suggestions are based upon recommendations made to yourself by Dr. Kendal Franks.

The Medical Officers of the various camps have been requested to express their views on this subject freely, as it is difficult to secure absolute uniformity of method

in matters which depend so largely on the individuality of the Medical Officer, his Matron, and the Superintendent of the Camp.

General.—The most pressing needs in the Camps are connected with the matter of local transport—meaning the facilities for removing camp refuse pertaining to the sanitation thereof, removing of people to and from the Station with all their goods and chattels, transport of all food stuffs, &c. This matter is now receiving your serious attention, and I trust a solution of the difficulty may soon be found.

Another matter that is pressing is the tent accommodation. The shortage of tents in every camp makes it difficult to provide for proper isolation of various classes of diseases, for Staff accommodation, and for a reserve of tents in case of additional numbers coming into camp. Moreover, many of the tents are now much worn. Every camp is supplied with canvas and the necessary appliances for mending tents, but when the material itself becomes old, patching is almost useless, and in the stormy weather, which we have lately been experiencing, the weak tents have suffered very much. This state of affairs it is hoped will soon be removed, as the Chief Ordnance Officer has obtained the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief to obtain a large supply of new tents from England.

A supply of eggs, imported from Madeira and Italy, has been indented for, from the Coast, for the use of each Hospital in Burgher Camps.

I regret that the death rate for the month of October, in spite of all efforts to improve the health of inmates, shows a higher rate than that of preceding months, but I feel confident that whatever else may be attributed to the Officials of this Department, they cannot be charged with negligence; and so far as their ability, and the facilities at hand are concerned, everything possible has been done for the benefit of inmates of Burgher Camps.

I have, &c.,

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, TRANSVAAL, for Month ending 31st October, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 31st October, 1901.				Average Daily Sick.				Per Cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton	1,904	295	746	863	29	7	8	14	1·52	12	1	1	10
Balmoral	2,577	315	1,016	1,246	23	1	8	14	0·89	68	—	12	56
Belfast... ..	1,390	268	507	615	47	3	16	28	3·38	29	2	4	23
Heidelberg	2,196	495	748	953	32	3	6	23	1·45	43	4	7	32
Irene	3,985	930	1,412	1,643	341	47	97	197	8·55	100	7	13	80
Johannesburg... ..	2,936	610	1,064	1,262	44	8	14	22	1·49	27	4	1	22
Klerksdorp	3,825	483	1,524	1,818	159	9	38	112	4·15	159	5	21	133
Krugersdorp	5,488	1,038	2,056	2,394	228	6	38	184	4·15	92	2	11	79
Middelburg	5,593	1,124	2,119	2,350	243	35	102	106	4·34	139	5	25	109
Mafeking	4,778	831	1,879	2,068	1,043	22	166	855	21·82	406	13	45	348
Nylstroom	1,812	332	680	800	60	8	19	33	3·31	59	5	12	42
Pietersburg	3,593	907	1,249	1,437	344	76	126	142	9·57	48	7	11	30
Potchefstroom	7,438	1,201	2,754	3,483	95	8	24	63	1·27	85	7	14	64
Standerton	2,946	631	1,148	1,167	241	23	75	143	8·18	235	9	26	205
Vereeniging	905	184	807	414	55	8	25	22	6·07	8	2	1	5
Volksrust	5,284	685	2,360	2,239	350	47	128	175	6·62	46	2	6	38
Vryburg	1,255	229	464	562	57	3	10	44	4·54	55	10	26	19
Lydenburg Military Post ...	61	6	20	35	3	2	1	—	4·91	—	—	—	—
Pretoria Relief	1,568	140	570	858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesburg Relief... ..	4,173	369	1,455	2,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	63,707	11,073	24,078	28,556	3,394	316	901	2,177	5·32	1,616	85	236	1,396

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT :—SYNOPSIS OF DEATHS in Burgher Camps under Heads of Causes for week ending 31st October, 1901.

	Measles.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Enteric.	Whooping Cough.	Convulsions.	Marasmus.	Heart Disease.	Debility	Other Causes.	Total.
Balmoral	8	12	—	28	4	—	4	7	3	—	2	68
Barberton	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	5	12
Belfast	—	2	1	8	7	—	2	—	3	2	4	29
Heidelberg	—	8	1	8	1	—	2	6	—	1	16	43
Irene	13	3	4	33	28	—	3	3	1	5	7	100
Johannesburg	—	4	4	4	—	4	—	—	2	—	9	27
Klerksdorp	64	12	15	18	7	—	—	5	—	—	38	159
Krugersdorp	40	4	1	34	2	1	—	1	—	—	9	92
Mafeking	275	8	5	34	41	12	8	2	2	—	19	406
Middelburg	10	35	—	6	20	25	—	5	—	—	38	139
Nylstroom	7	23	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	59
Pietersburg	3	3	—	7	—	1	1	5	—	7	21	48
Potchefstroom	42	4	1	8	2	—	13	—	—	—	15	85
Standerton	171	7	—	13	6	20	4	7	—	—	12	240
Vereeniging	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	8
Volksrust	5	4	4	9	4	—	—	4	—	—	16	46
Vryburg	34	—	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	55
Total	672	129	50	216	132	64	41	46	11	15	240	1616

The Military Governor,
Pretoria,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, October 17, 1901.

In order to bring the establishment of the various camps to a state of greater efficiency, and to enable the Superintendents to carry out the objects set forth in various circular letters of instructions, the approved suggestions of Dr. Kendal Franks and the Concentration Camps Commission, and further to provide conveniences necessary for keeping camps clean and healthy, and to overcome the necessity of "making shift" that has hitherto existed so largely, I have drawn up a list of requirements, as far as I am at present able to do so, for each camp.

The regular truckage allotted to Burgher Camps gives very meagre opportunity for obtaining material beyond the food supply, medical comforts and hospital requisites, and is, moreover, inadequate to the large demands that the requirements referred to above involve.

I have, therefore, to ask your kind consideration of this matter, in the hope that you may be able to assist by obtaining the railway facilities asked for, and so relieving the pressing necessity arising from the want of the goods enumerated at the several camps.

The goods are obtainable at Durban or Port Elizabeth at once.

It would meet the case if additional trucks could be provided for this purpose,

extending over five or six weeks, if necessary, though the cases of Mafeking and Middelburg are specially pressing, and it is most desirable that they should be assisted, if possible.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

DEAR SIR,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, October 24, 1901.

ENCLOSED I send you a list of sundries now under order for your camp. Special arrangements have been made for truckage, so as not to interfere with the usual weekly supply of foodstuffs.

The main object in supplying the material and sundries enumerated is to place you in a better position to carry out any improvements which may be found necessary in your camp arrangements; hitherto there has been a difficulty, owing to limited tonnage allowed this Department, to get sufficient material, such as wood and iron, in hand, to supply the wants of the various camps, and large quantities have had to be bought locally at advanced rates. It is hoped that the apportionment of a truck load to each camp will meet all requirements in this connection for some time to come, and enable you to erect wash-tables, latrines, &c.

Yours truly,
for Financial Controller,
J. C. LUCAS.

Superintendent.

Re Camp Equipment.

DEAR SIR,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, November 3, 1901.

REFERRING to my Circular Letter, No. B. 5/14, of 24 October, *re* equipment under order for your camp, and which I trust will reach you at an early date, I now beg to draw your particular attention to the following remarks, which are intended to show you for what purpose these various articles were indented. Should you already be sufficiently supplied in any particular branch, you are to exercise your discretion, and use the supplies in any line most needed.

(A.) Timber and Iron.—The health of the camp being the first consideration, this material should be utilized:—

- (1) For suitable latrines: Adequate requirements should be carefully estimated by the Superintendents, entailing no waste of material, nor should more than just a sufficient number be put up. The greatest difficulty being experienced in obtaining truckage for this heavy class of goods, the necessity of care being exercised in the distribution is obvious.
- (2) For Rubbish Screens: A sufficient number of these should be fixed in the most convenient and suitable places.
- (3) For Bathing and Washing Sheds: Tables for washing clothes on, hospital linen, and a hospital drying shed.
- (4) For a shed for distributing milk and soup.
- (5) For kartels.
- (6) For stores and offices where necessary and required, and should the supply admit. It is impressed on Superintendents to see that, in the erection of these sheds, screens, and buildings, the greatest economy in respect of material is exercised, and all elaborate finishing off is avoided.

(B.) Tanks: 400 Gallon.—These are for boiling the water for drinking purposes, and for early coffee, &c. They should be carefully arranged, fixed on solid foundations, and in such a manner that boiled water can run from one set of tanks to another, to cool off.

(C.) Cauldrons and pots are for boiling soup, diluting of milk, boiling of hospital linen and stool destructors. All these should be built in with brick. Fire bars have been sent.

(D.) Slop buckets for use between the lines of tents as receptacles for slop water, coffee grounds, &c., and use as sanitary buckets; the latter being obtainable from the Ordnance Department, can be requisitioned for by the Superintendents when required in the usual form.

(E.) Oven doors.—Where possible, brick ovens of fairly large size and for general use of the inmates should be erected at various suitable and convenient places in the camp; these are intended to do away to a great extent, if not altogether, with the number of small ovens dotted all over the camp, and thus effect a saving in fuel. The bricks required can no doubt be made in your camp.

(F.) Poles and Wire.—These were sent you during September, and must be placed between the lines, for drying clothes, airing bedding, &c.

(G.) Wheelbarrows, axes, and other implements are for cleaning up in camp and for general use.

(H.) Canvas.—For repairing those tents which, through wear and tear or other causes, need same.

With the view to enable me to endeavour to obtain such things as sanitary, slop and water carts, and filters for use of Burgher Camps, by purchasing same at the coast, it is desired that Superintendents should send in at once a report informing Head Office of what they urgently need, and stating at the same time what their present equipment consists of in this respect. Superintendents are particularly requested not to ask for anything that they can possibly do without.

If the sanitary and slop service is performed by contract, say so.

Yours truly,

General Superintendent.

Superintendent.

(Circular 85.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, October 30, 1901.

FAMILIES that may be in Burgher Camps belonging to Burghers that have, or are, actively assisting the Government or the Military Authorities in the field as scouts or doing intelligence work, should be permitted to live in town if they so desire, and should continue to draw rations.

If there is not accommodation for them, such should be made by transferring to Burgher Camps the families of Burghers still on commando from houses in town, and giving the houses to the families referred to above.

You should make the necessary arrangements with officials and officers concerned for giving effect to this instruction.

If families desire to live in towns remote from your camp you should forward their applications to Head Office to be dealt with.

General Superintendent.

(Circular No. 87.)

Nursing Staff.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, November 5, 1901.

1. *Hospital Matron*.—There shall be a Hospital Matron in each camp, who shall be a trained and certificated nurse of large experience, and have the qualification of being a good manager.

2. She shall be entitled to a salary of £12 per month, and an allowance for uniform of 17s. per month, free rations and quarters.

3. Her duties shall be to have charge of the hospital, the control of the hospital nurses, probationers and servants, and generally to manage the hospital under the direction of the Medical Officer, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the camp.

4. Her staff shall consist of as many fully-trained and partly-trained nurses, probationers and servants as may be required.

5. Fully-trained nurses shall receive a salary of £10 per month, uniform allowance of 17s. per month, rations and quarters.

6. Uncertificated nurses shall receive £7 10s. per month, uniform allowance of 17s. per month, free quarters and rations.

7. Probationers shall receive £4 per month, free quarters and rations, with uniform supplied (to be made by themselves).

8. Probationers taken from among the Refugees shall be paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day, with uniform supplied (to be made by themselves). The uniform to remain the property of the hospital. Rations same as other nurses in lieu of ordinary refugee rations.

9. *Camp Matron.*—(Circular No. 66 is amended.)

There shall be a Camp Matron in each camp, who shall be a trained and certificated nurse of large experience. All cases of sickness in the camp, not in hospital, shall be under the direct care of the Camp Matron.

10. The scale of pay and allowances for the Camp Matron and staff shall be the same as for the Hospital Matron's department.

11. In camps of over 1,000 inhabitants and up to 2,000 inhabitants she shall have under her a trained nurse.

12. In camps of over 2,000 inhabitants she shall have an Assistant Camp Matron, and one trained nurse for every 1,500 inhabitants over and above 2,000.

13. The Camp Matron shall herself select suitable girls from among the refugees to act as probationers.

14. As far as possible the Camp Matron shall divide the Camp into districts containing about 1,000 inhabitants for herself and her assistant, and about 1,500 for each of the Nurses.

15. Whilst there is an epidemic of Measles, Enteric, or other infectious disease in camp there should not be less than 4 probationers for each district.

16. The probationers should visit each tent in their district every morning or every alternate morning. They should see that the interior of the tents are kept clean, and as far as possible inculcate personal cleanliness upon the inmates and their children.

17. They should make a list of all medical comforts ordered by the Medical Officer in the tents under their charge. They should also make a list of all cases of sickness giving the number of the tent in which they occur. These lists should be given to the Matron or the Nurse of the particular district.

18. The Camp Matron, or her Assistant, or the Nurse of the particular district, shall then visit each tent in which there is sickness. She shall direct what is to be done in all slight cases which do not require medical aid. She shall note, take temperatures, &c. of, all cases which require the Doctor's attention, in anticipation of his visit.

19. The Camp Matron or her Assistant, or the Nurse of the district, shall accompany the Medical Officer when going round, and shall point out to him the tents in which there are cases requiring his care. She shall receive and note his instructions. She shall report all cases ordered to Hospital to the Superintendent, who shall arrange for the removal of same to Hospital.

20. The Camp Matron shall draw up a list of all medical comfort cards from the lists supplied by the probationers. She shall distribute these cards to the nurses according to districts, who shall draw the medical comforts and distribute them to the probationers concerned, who in turn shall see that they are distributed to the tents authorised to receive them.

21. Should the Camp Matron or one of her subordinates observe in any tent a case where clothing is needed, she should report the matter to the Superintendent, who will refer the matter to the Relief Matron for investigation and attention.

22. It is advisable that in every camp, especially during an epidemic, there should be a soup kitchen. This should be under the management of the Camp Matron, who may employ any voluntary assistance which may be forthcoming. The issue should be made by the Matron or her Assistant, to those entitled to receive it, and

always through the probationers (they being acquainted with the people) who shall be in attendance. The issue should be made two or three times a week.

23. The Camp Matron shall have the power to engage or dismiss the probationers belonging to her staff, notifying the Superintendent in every case.

24. If the Assistant Camp Matron, or any of the nurses under her, should in the opinion of the Camp Matron be inefficient or unsuited for the post she holds, she should report to the Superintendent accordingly, who should take such steps as may be necessary to discharge or otherwise employ the nurses concerned, and to obtain others.

25. Probationers should have a uniform (which shall remain the property of the department) and should make it from material selected and supplied by the Camp Matron. It should be different in pattern to that of the Hospital or Relief Matron's staff.

26. The Camp Matron should organise a mess for the nurses of her department.

27. The Superintendent will see that proper accommodation is provided for the Camp Matron and her staff as well as for the other Matrons. A cook and servant should be employed to attend to the mess and the quarters of the various Matrons' staffs.

General Superintendent.

Re Circular 87.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, November 5, 1901.

WITH reference to the above, you are requested to report in how far your present arrangements coincide with the directions laid down in regard to Hospital, Camp and Relief Matrons' Staffs.

State what your requirements are in order to carry out this organisation as to personnel and accommodation.

General Superintendent.

(Circular No. 90.)

Meat Supply.

DEAR SIR,

New Law Courts, Pretoria, November 15, 1901.

THE following minute has been received from the Director of Supplies:—

“When captured stock is available it can be drawn from the same sources and in similar manner to that adopted up to date. It is not, however, anticipated that the supply will be constant or uniform, as it now depends entirely upon captures.”

You will therefore use every endeavour to ascertain when captured stock is available, and make application for what you require through the local Supply Depot.

In case of opportunity offering for purchasing slaughter stock, you are to make purchase sufficient to meet your requirements—taking care to exercise due discretion in the matter of price, quality and quantity, and to refer to Head Office when in doubt how to act.

Yours faithfully,

General Superintendent.

The Superintendent.

MEDICAL COMFORTS CONSUMED AT BURGER CAMPS DURING OCTOBER, 1901.

Name of Camp.	Milk.	Brandy.	Wine.	Extract of Meat.	Brand's Essence.	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Pearl Barley.	Mellin's Food.	Benger's Food.	Quaker Oats.	Corn Flour— Maizena.	Biscuits.	Patent Barley.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Tee.	Jam.	Champagne.	Jellies.	Milk—Fresh.	Lime Juice.	Compressed Vegetables.	Cocoa.	Bovril.	Sundries.
1. Barberton ...	3,880	15	30	204	8	35	39	22	—	3	138	53	—	1	50	14	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Belfast ...	3,237	49	64	111	48	56	38	—	81	68	52	52	48	—	63	75	38	—	62	7	66	487	—	—	—	—
3. Heidelberg ...	5,520	48	12	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	46	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	60	—	—	—
4. Irene ...	8,736	73	51	504	—	162	70	161	17	—	173	10	23	34	98	40	60	—	—	—	72	—	28	39	—	—
5. Johannesburg Town ...	3,775	10	6	910	—	—	54	119	—	—	106	224	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Johannesburg Camp ...	2,640	20	6	100	20	80	—	40	—	8	72	40	84	—	49	—	16	—	—	—	768	1	—	—	—	—
7. Klerksdorp ...	6,309	107	89	26	396	196	164	31	43	1	55	6	74	—	98	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	—
8. Krugersdorp ...	4,368	166	60	792	—	56	—	103	—	12	—	160	56	—	84	43	14	—	—	—	90	4	48	—	—	18 syrup.
9. Middelburg ...	6,722	144	276	244	—	182	6	366	—	24	234	162	466	—	—	36	112	—	—	—	—	25	128	35	—	—
10. Mafeking ...	4,948	48	12	576	—	112	112	—	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
11. Nylstroom ...	2,208	48	48	384	48	—	28	—	—	—	36	—	41	—	42	12	38	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10 lard.
12. Pietersburg ...	2,527	100	111	148	18	32	28	135	2	—	35	35	80	—	106	42	56	—	75	—	—	—	20	3	76	10 mustard. 3 tapioca.
13. Potchefstroom ...	3,922	56	113	288	60	97	21	201	32	15	144	101	202	—	56	—	51	—	—	—	—	44	27	—	—	—
14. Standerton ...	11,760	198	81	456	168	52	21	155	—	—	156	284	56	—	—	99	57	—	—	—	144	—	12	15	—	1 bx. egg pdr. 7 macaroni. 14 tapioca.
15. Vereeniging ...	1,508	81	83	24	36	32	32	80	21	—	24	39	25	—	28	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	24	—
16. Volkarust ...	8,859	72	48	564	—	60	84	168	—	72	72	40	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vryheid ...	81	1	3	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
18. Pretoria Relief ...	6,120	—	—	280	—	85	—	101	9	—	142	108	—	—	553	106	139	—	215	—	—	—	—	83	—	—
19. Van der Hovens Drift ...	422	10	5	48	—	32	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	11	15	4	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 pepper.
20. Balmoral (not yet in)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Report on Middelburg Camp.

I visited this camp on the 7th, 8th and 9th November, and found a marked improvement in the old camp since my last visit. Screens for depositing rubbish have been erected; receptacles for slop-water placed at intervals. Tanks fixed up in a marquee for diluting and issuing milk, and various other small improvements. A tank for boiling water and one for cooling same has been fixed and built in, in hospital grounds.

The camp is now being shifted to the new site, but owing to the rainy weather the moving is very slow, and will take some time before completed. I fear that the whole of the camp (hospital included) will not be finally transferred before about the 15th December. The Superintendent has quite sufficient transport. The only drawbacks are (1) the rain; (2) the distance.

The new site—an admirable one—is to the north of the town. Across the river and to the south-west of Gun Hill. It is well laid out in nine square blocks. I enclose a rough sketch.* The hospital is away from the camp, on the north-eastern slope. A store and large carpenters' and smiths' shops are almost completed, and Officers' quarters are in course of construction. The streets are wide, and sufficient space is allowed between the lines of tents and between tents. The latrines are arranged in lines around the camp. Here also are placed the receptacles for rubbish and for slops. Large ovens will be erected outside the line of tents, in the outside streets.

The graveyard is about half-mile away, and just a nice distance from camp; and so are the slaughter poles. Water is laid by pipes from the town, and up to the present is almost up to half of the camp. The Commanding Royal Engineer, who has rendered valuable assistance, will see how high he can lead the water in pipes by gravitation, and, if possible, lay a pipe across to the hospital. At present the water runs into five tanks of 400 gallons each. Other tanks will be fixed up, and the water boiled, as the Medical Officer is anxious for this to be done.

Bathhouses and washing sites will be fixed up to the south of the camp. The whole of the tannery has already been shifted, and work is going ahead. A large quantity of prepared leather is in hand. Harness, as well as boots and shoes, are being made. Samples will be sent you.

Vegetables are being planted—a site for gardens having been granted by the General Officer Commanding to the north-west of the camp.

A new hospital is being fixed up. The marquees you sent lately are useless, however. They are old and torn, and cannot stand the severe weather we are experiencing. The hospital in the old camp will be shifted, naturally, last. In the meantime two hospitals will have to be run. There are a number of sick in the old hospital and camp. The Medical Officer tells me he has about 30 enteric patients. To keep enteric out of new camp, he proposes bringing over to old hospital all those developing the disease within 21 days from being shifted. He requires assistance badly, and it will, therefore, be necessary to send him, at an early date, an additional Medical Officer and two certificated nurses.

The distance, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between old and new camps, is too great for Dr. Mast and himself to attend to both camps.

The new Superintendent is starting under the most favourable conditions, but at present it is not possible to state anything more. When all are shifted, and everything in full swing, about the end of January, one ought to be able to judge.

N. J. SCHOLTZ,
Inspector.

REPORT.—Mr. Brink, V.D.M., Chaplain.
Middelburg Camp.

Middelburg, October 25, 1901.

I have, of my own accord, visited the Burgher Camps at Barberton and Belfast, thinking that neither yourself nor the Military Governor would be averse to my doing so, but the contrary rather. If you do not disapprove, I am very glad that I did go. There was great joy at my arrival, and the humble services I was able to render were highly appreciated by numbers of my old parish, as well as by others, at both places I visited.

The Reverend Meara has done yeoman service, and won the gratitude of many by the Christian sympathy shown to the sufferers, and the bereaved, during the epidemic. Although he is not conversant with their language, nor they with his, he

* Not reproduced.

has, nevertheless, faithfully and sympathetically ministered to their spiritual wants, as far as lay in his power, preaching in English with the assistance of a woman as Dutch interpreter, baptising their children, and assisting in burying their dead. They gave him an address, which I had the honour to read to him when there, in which they expressed their great appreciation of his love services. He, too, was glad I had visited them, and I thanked him deferentially for what he had endeavoured with a view to relief and consolation.

Like here and in other camps there too were some irreconcilables and undesirables, who ought to be removed, as they are a source of discomfort and annoyance to the peaceful and law abiding proteges.

They undoubtedly prove a great obstruction to the cause of truth and reconciliation there, and here, and everywhere else.

With the Balmoral Camp on my hands in addition to this camp, I shall not be able to go there soon again, and you might not deem it necessary, as the Reverend Meara has been appointed Chaplain. Mr. Meara and the people would, however, appreciate it very much, if you would allow the Reverend Albert du-Toit, of Belfast, travelling facilities and request him to run over there occasionally, that is to say, if the camp is going to remain at Barberton. Mr. du Toit will do it most willingly, and I, too, would gladly go there once again later on. The Military Governor expressed that view to me too, when I saw his Excellency in Pretoria. Mr. du Toit and his wife are doing good work at Belfast, and they are fairly comfortably fixed up, all praise to the Superintendent there.

I am no more making use of the services of the Missionaries here. I am thinking of having services at one place, in the centre of the camp.

In the town—Middelburg—are a good many refugees too; many members of the Dutch Reformed Church; and there is no one to attend to the baptism of children, confirmation, and Church solemnisation of marriages. Mr. Mare, the Missionary, has been holding services in the large Church (our Church)—(the Military too) since Mr. (Reverend) Burgers left with the Commando, but as he has not come in yet, and his wife been deported, and there being not even half a quorum of the Churchwardens in town, I feel it incumbent on me to step in and make use of the large Church, so that I may also render the Official Church Services. But to that end I should like to get instruction and support from Military and Civil Headquarters.

This course seems advisable and necessary in order to prevent any undesirable officiousness and mischief being done by any undesirable persons and irreconcilables. The subtle underhand influence of such persons under certain guises always proves very damaging to the cause of truth and conciliation.

The Church in Town can seat about 1,300 people, whereas in camp we can only congregate a few hundred people at a time. Neither is the Church too far from the camp for those who would attend. As it is, they are now at liberty to attend that Church on Sundays. I should be glad if you would authorise me to find board and lodging with some private family in town entirely. I have had to shift for myself anyhow, since I came here, drawing rations of course, but at great personal inconvenience, which means a great hindrance in my work, and my health is a very important consideration.

C. JNO. BRINK, V.D.M.,
Chaplain.

DEAR SIR,

Van der Hoven's Drift Camp, October 31, 1901.

I LAST addressed you on the 30th ultimo, and have now to report as follows:—

Staff.—Mr. R. I. Wilson having resigned the position of Supervisor, Mr. M. J. Stucki has been appointed in his place.

Sanitary.—During the month a latrine has been erected for the use of children, in addition to those already erected for men and women; also one for the use of hospital patients, and one for officials. Six galvanised baths have been placed at intervals throughout the camp as receptacles for slops. Two dustbins have been placed at convenient places in the camp. The Sanitary Contractor for the town attends to the latrines daily, the slop-buckets three times a week, and the dustbins twice a week.

Hospital.—Another marquee tent (making two in all), with equipment, has been added to the hospital.

Nurses.—Mrs. Stiemans, assistant nurse, left us on the 25th October, and Mrs. Radloff and Mrs. Moyes were appointed assistant nurses in her place; subsequently Mrs. Enslin was also engaged, and Miss Durr kindly volunteered assistance for a time.

Soup Kitchen.—This is giving great satisfaction. Soup is issued three times a week, and occasionally sago and rice puddings, which are much appreciated in view of the shortness of fresh meat.

Bakeovens, Hot-water Tank, and Hospital Kitchen.—These are all working satisfactorily.

Store.—The iron building for the store has now been completed and fitted up, and is in working order.

Number of Refugees.—At end of September there were 185 souls in camp; during October there were 387 arrivals, 197 departures, and 4 deaths, leaving in camp at date 371 souls. The average daily number in camp was 317.58.

Health of the Camp.—During the month there were 135 cases of illness, arising from Measles, Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, and Enteric: only two cases of the last-named.

Medicines.—These are now obtained, on Dr. Wilson's prescription, from the Pretoria Civil Hospital.

Telephone.—Telephonic communication has now been established between the camp and the office of the Secretary to the Government Relief Committee.

Yours faithfully,

J. SONTER,

Secretary,

Government Relief Committee.

The General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

The nett reduction in the number drawing relief amounts to 33 families, representing 9 men, 54 women, and 86 children, equal to 149 persons.

The total reductions were as follows:—

—	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Sent to Burgher camps	18	2	22	46
Gave up rations, self-supporting	27	5	40	52
Gone to hospital	—	1	—	—
Reductions made in allowances to 18 families still drawing.	—	4	7	16
	45	12	69	114

The additions during the month were as under:—

—	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Old applications renewed for various reasons	11	3	13	22
New applications granted	2	—	2	6
	13	3	15	28

Particulars *re* numbers drawing relief and cost of feeding will be seen by reference to Annexure "A."

The deaths amongst recipients of relief in town were 10 as compared with 17 in September.

The Staff of the Relief Committee has been reduced as under:—

Whites from 13 to 9.

Natives „ 7 „ 3.

ANNEXURE "A."

RETURN for month ending October, 1901.

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Tokens taken in Relief Store.
Oct. 5	159	656	1,001	1,816	15,128
12	159	652	991	1,802	15,065
19	158	636	977	1,771	15,187
26	153	612	939	1,704	15,001
31	93	384	589	1,006	8,926
					<u>69,307</u>

Average number of persons, 1,632.

Nominal value of tokens, £1,732 13s. 6d.

Special rations issued in Town and at Railway Station—Adults 573, Children 192.

Daily average special rations—Adults 20, Children 7.

Actual cost of relief in food (reckoned at coast prices) as follows :—

Town Relief—				£	s.	d.
Tokens and Rations	...	...	...	738	2	7
Medical Comforts	...	...	...	16	10	3
				<u>£754</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

Estimated value of meat from captured stock, 2,855 lb. at 1s. per lb. = £142 15s. not included in above cost of £754 12s. 10d.

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BARBERTON.

BARBER-
TON.STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, Barberton, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	316	750	862			
Arrivals	17	10	11			
Births	—	—	7			
Total	—	—	—	333	760	880
Departures	37	13	7			
Deaths	1	1	10			
Total	—	—	—	38	14	17
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	295	746	863

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	6	4	15
„ „ 11 „	4	3	19
„ „ 18 „	9	13	14
„ „ 25 „	9	11	10

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	2
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	5
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	1	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	1	1	10

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	—	Whooping Cough	1	Convulsions	3
Dysentery	—	Influenza	—	Other Diseases	5
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	2	Marasmus	1		

B. GRAUMANN,
Camp Superintendent.

BARBER-
TON.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—BARBERTON CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—B. Graumann.

Storekeeper.—S. Shepherd.

Medical Officer.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., (leaving)
Dr. Longdon.

Dispenser.— — Taylor.

Hospital Matron.—Nurse Meyer.

Hospital Probationers.— —

Relief Matron.—Mrs. Shepherd.

Relief Matron's Assistants.— —

Chaplain.—Reverend Meara.

BURGHER CAMP, Barberton.

Report for the month ending 31st October, 1901.

Arrivals and Departures.—There were 38 arrivals against 57 departures; 20 of the latter joining the National Scouts, leaving 1904 now drawing rations. (See detailed statistical return.)

Camp Matron.—Mrs Shepherd is a zealous worker, and the thoughtful manner in which she discharges her duties will gain the esteem and confidence of the women.

Concentration Camp Commission.—The distinguished ladies went very minutely into all important details, such as sanitation, condition of inmates, their treatment and the like, and impressed me as being satisfied that all were being well cared for.

Concerts.—On the evenings of the 25th and 26th, musical and theatrical entertainments were given in the schoolroom by a number of the refugees, the proceeds being devoted to the purchase of additional clothing, &c., for the more needy.

Medical Officer's Report.—Herewith.

General Officer Commanding.—General Dixon, who has recently taken over the command of this district, visited the camp, hospital, and school on 9th inst., and was highly pleased with everything.

Insubordination.—Two healthy, strong men, for refusing to take any part in camp fatigue, when told off for the purpose, at the morning Roll Call, I had brought before the District Commissioner and punished. This had a very salutary effect.

Native Locations.—There are over 100 native servants, principally in families, who have accompanied their employers. These are allowed to serve their masters or mistresses during the day, but are required to sleep in the location adjacent to the camp. There appears to be undue familiarity; some natives sleeping, eating, and drinking in the same tents with the whites, and this cannot be allowed.

Picnic.—On the 18th and 19th a huge picnic for the children was given just outside the enclosure. To defray the cost, money was kindly given by the townspeople.

Road Making.—The inmates have been employed in making roads in the neighbourhood of the camp for our sanitary carts and transport waggons, cutting tent pegs, repairing tents, tarring latrines, enclosing with brick and building furnace for hot water tank, making Kraals for cattle and sheep, improvements to butchery, &c.

Sanitation.—This department continues to work satisfactorily. We are using 15 donkeys, secured from the Army Service Corps, others we are hiring from refugees.

School.—Owing to the decrease of sickness the attendance has much improved, and the Head Teacher reports satisfactory progress being made. He is untiring in his efforts to include all children of a school age on his register as voluntary attendants.

Sickness.—I am pleased to report the measles epidemic at an end. Every possible precaution had to be taken, and earliest symptoms noted; for there were cases of parents concealing sickness to avoid the patients being removed to the hospital.

Conclusion.—Our water supply continues excellent. To avoid discomfort during the rainy season, I have had further trenches made, with due regard to fall, and bridged, so that the water will readily flow around, and, at appointed places, through the camp.

B. GRAUMANN,
Superintendent.

Report on the Health of the Burgher Camp for October, 1901.

Barberton.

The health of the camp has improved greatly, and the death rate has fallen nearly to the low figure it stood at prior to the introduction of measles amongst the inmates.

Two cases of Enteric fever occurred, one, I regret to say, terminated fatally. This is the first appearance of the disease in this camp; in both cases the patients (girls) had been employed in the town for some time previous to their coming to hospital.

The sanitation of the camp has been in every way satisfactory.

S. B. ROBINSON,
R. A. M. C.

Barberton.

BALMORAL.

BALMORAL

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, BALMORAL, Month ending October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	287	889	1,086			
Arrivals	51	236	309			
Births	—	—	8			
Total	—	—	—	338	1,125	1,403
Departures	23	97	101			
Deaths	—	12	56			
Total	—	—	—	23	109	157
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	315	1,016	1,246

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	2	9	20
" " 11 "	—	7	18
" " 18 "	1	13	9
" " 25 "	2	5	13

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	7
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	12
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	37
" 12 " " 40 "	—	7	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	4	—
50 " " over	—	1	—
Total	—	12	56

BALMORAL

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	8	Enteric	4	Heart Disease ...	3
Diarrhoea	12	Whooping Cough ...	—	Premature Birth ...	1
Dysentery.	—	Influenza	—	Convulsions ...	4
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	28	Marasmus	7	Old Age	1

E. R. HARVEY,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—BALMORAL CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—E. R. Harvey.

Storekeeper.— ——— Irvine.

Medical Officer.—Dr. J. W. Lee.

Dispenser.— ——— Johnson.

Hospital Matron.—Nurse Pielje Wessels

Nurse.—Nurse H. Powell.

Probationers.— ———

Relief Matron.—Miss Mary Robb.

„ „ Assistants. { Miss Moyle.
 { Miss Jessup.

BALMORAL CAMP.—REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1901.

There is very little of fresh interest to report for the month of October.

Health of the Camp.—The health of the inmates has suffered considerably during the past month. The epidemic of measles, I am glad to say, has apparently run its course, there being very few cases at present. Chest complaints, however, have been very prevalent, and have been the cause of a number of deaths, owing principally to the vile weather which has been experienced, it having rained, practically speaking, throughout the month. On one particular night there were seven deaths resulting mainly from bronchitis and pneumonia.

Food Supply and Quality.—This continues to be good, with the exception of meat, which is no longer requisitioned from the A.S.C., the medical officer having condemned the mutton as being unfit for human consumption. Tinned meat has been issued in lieu of fresh, but the people do not take kindly to it.

Water Supply.—Owing to the water obtained from the military main pipe being dirty and of doubtful quality, two other fountains have been opened up, and the camp is now supplied from these. The water is brought by pipes to six hogsheads, each provided with a tap. These are washed out daily, so that we have now a constant supply of beautifully clear and pure water.

Drains.—Owing to the heavy rains, it has been necessary to increase the number of trenches throughout the camp, and also to drain the cemetery, where the water had collected in the graves which had been dug ready for the interment of deceased persons.

Ovens.—Several large ovens are being built, so that a number of families may bake their bread at the same time. The present system of each family having a separate oven is proving very unsatisfactory.

Soup Kitchen.—A large soup kitchen is in course of erection, and here also the milk for issue will be diluted with the necessary proportion of water.

Tanks will also be erected for boiling the water. About 4,000 bricks had already been made for this purpose and the building of the ovens, but the rain has, unfortunately, destroyed the greater number.

Hospital.—The Hospital continues to do good work, and the Matron and Staff pay every attention to the patients in their charge, who very often express their regret at having to leave their comfortable quarters. The arrangements for carrying out the Camp Nursing, as provided by Circular No. 87, will be completed on the arrival of the Camp Matron and her Staff.

Relief.—The Relief Matron, Miss Robb, and her Staff continue to do good work, making and distributing garments to the destitute.

Climate and Effects.—The heat is excessive at times, and thunderstorms are frequent, causing considerable temporary discomfort, but on the whole the people appear to be fairly contented and happy.

E. R. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

REPORT FROM MEDICAL OFFICER.

Balmoral, October 31, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that the burgher camp has been kept in a very sanitary condition during the month, with one exception, which is the latrine at the measles camp, the children of contacts having surpassed themselves in the exhibition of their filthy habits. However, I am glad to say that arrangements have been made which will, I hope, prevent a recurrence.

Concerning the death-rate, the climatic conditions which we have experienced during the month has told its tale upon the weakly and strumous constitutioned population of the camp. Coupled with this the arrival of a number of families, the majority of whom are anything but well conditioned, and I think you will in these find a satisfactory explanation. Of typhoid or enteric fever we have had two new cases, which means that this dreadful disease has not taken any hold upon us, and every precaution is taken to prevent its spread.

Concerning measles, I do not intend continuing with the contacts and hospital for further cases, as it has now almost died away.

The water carts, sheets, &c., we are daily expecting.

J. W. LEE,
Medical Officer.

BELFAST.

BELFAST.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, BELFAST, Month ending

October 31, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901	...			293	563	710			
Arrivals	...	...	...	13	17	16			
Births	...	...	...	—	—	3			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	306	580	729
Departures	...	...	...	36	69	91			
Deaths	...	...	...	2	4	23			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	38	73	114
In Camp, October 31, 1901	...			—	—	—	268	507	615

BELFAST.

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	4	16	36
" " 11 "	3	10	30
" " 18 "	3	18	29
" " 25 "	4	15	24
" " 31 "	2	21	21

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	5
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	17
" 12 years and 40 "	2	4	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	—	—
50 " " over	—	—	—
Total	2	4	23

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Whooping Cough	—	Nephritis	1
Diarrhoea	2	Influenza	—	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Dysentery	1	Marasmus	—	General Debility and Diarrhoea	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	8	Heart Disease	2	Meningitis... ..	1
Pneumonia and Heart Disease	1	Convulsions	2		
Enteric	7	Puerperal Fever	1		

DAVID MURRAY,
Camp Superintendent

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—BELFAST CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—David Murray.

Storekeeper.—P. Manning.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Mitchell.

Dispenser.—C. J. Moe.

Hospital Matron.—Sister Herbst.

Nurses { Sister Lambert.

" " Robinson.

Hospital Probationers.—Six.

Relief Matron.—Mrs. J. Colville.

" " Assistants { Miss Burdall.

" " " Olwari.

" " " Ramsay.

" " " Smith.

Chaplain.—Rev. du Toit.

Belfast, November 5, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG to report that the camp is in a very satisfactory condition. The "Ladies' Concentration Camps Committee" visited the camp on the 12th and 13th. The conditions were not such as I would have desired, as the night prior to their arrival we were visited by a terrific hail and rain storm which saturated everything. If they were desirous of seeing a camp under such conditions they had their opportunity.

The system of drainage of the camp was such that by the time they made their inspection everything was in its normal state. I assisted them in every way possible, and in conversation before they left, they led me to believe they were perfectly satisfied with what the Government were doing for the comfort of those brought into camps.

During the month we deported 38 families, consisting of 170 persons, to the Merebank Camp, Natal; these were conveyed without any casualty and were handed over to the authorities on the 25th.

The Quality of Rations still maintains the high standard as remarked in my previous reports. The people are perfectly satisfied. The fresh meat is decidedly better than last month, the stock are able to get better grazing and the improvement in quality is noticeable every issue.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been 29, against 50 for preceding month, consisting of men two, women four, children 23, total 29. The decrease is largely due to the subsidence of the measles epidemic. There is a form of German measles prevalent in the camp at present, but this is of a very mild form and can be treated in the tents. There has been an increase of enteric. On the suggestion of the medical officer, two wells which were of a suspicious character have been closed. I have also caused the houses in the vicinity to be emptied and the occupants placed in tents. On the completion of the scheme I have in hand for the supply of water to the camps, from springs I have opened up, I hope to do away with most of the wells entirely.

By an arrangement of pipes I propose to convey the water direct to the boilers, and then to the people. The water for drinking purposes will thus be boiled before it reaches those who are to use it.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT ATTACHED.

Treatment of Sick.—Hospital now well equipped and every inducement is given to the people to bring in their sick. It is seldom necessary to use stronger measures. The doctor attends in his consulting room, to receive those who are able to come. He then visits the different camps to see those who have been reported to him, through the camp matron, and if in his opinion they should come into the hospital they are brought in at once.

The Camp Matron and her four Assistants visit all the tents during the day, and report any case they observe wanting treatment.

The Chaplain, the Rev. A. G. Du Toit, and his wife, have Committees for visiting, and they, too, report any case which may come under their notice.

Hospital Accommodation.—The Hospital consists of 3 main or general wards, with 1 large and 3 small wards for infectious diseases. These have been used chiefly for measles. In all there are 40 beds.

During the month there were 64 cases treated, 38 new cases were admitted, 26 cases remained from previous month, 37 were discharged recovered, and 11 died, leaving under treatment 16.

Hospital Staff.—Consists of Matron (Sister Herbst), 2 Nursing Sisters, and 6 Probationers; most of these have gone through their probationary term, and are becoming very useful. One Nursing Sister and 2 Probationers do duty at night, the rest by day, alternately. The English Ladies were much taken with the efficiency of this Department, and complimented me upon having such a capable management.

There is no other nursing organisation, preference being given to the Hospital. Cases of sickness requiring a little assistance are attended to by the Camp Matron and her assistants, but cases requiring nursing must come in.

Medical Comforts were issued to outside patients as follows:

Milk, 2,033 tins, making 6,189 bottles.

These are issued by the Dispenser every morning to all children to the age of 3 years, and to deserving old people. Formerly the water was filtered for the mixing of milk, but I have now had a boiler erected so that there may be no danger.

BELFAST.

Comforts were issued as follows :—

Brandy, 26 bottles.
 Wine, 34 bottles.
 Lemco, 11 jars.
 Bovril, 52 [?].
 Sago, 42 lbs.
 Arrowroot, 21 lbs.
 Mellin's food, 63 bottles.
 Benger's food, 32 bottles.
 Quaker Oats, 27 packets.
 Corn flour, 58 lbs.
 Oatmeal, 63 lbs.
 Tea, 13 lbs.
 Jelly powders, 50 packets.

These are issued on chit from the Medical Officer.

Clothing—Attached you will find list of goods purchased on my order from Messrs. Poynton's store for distribution to the needy inhabitants of my camp, through the camp matron. In issuing these orders, only cases of absolute want were dealt with. The camp matron first satisfies herself that the applicant is really destitute of means to procure clothing. A parcel of wearing apparel consigned to, and left for distribution through the same source by Miss Hogg and Miss Taylor who had not the time to see to the distribution themselves. From attached report of the month's work from the camp chaplain, the Rev. A. G. Du Toit, you will see that he has distributed goods to the value of £30 13s. 6d. This amount was contributed by a friend for the purpose.

The Religious Services are conducted by the Rev. A. G. Du Toit, in the English Church, which through the kindness of the Military Governor and General Officer Commanding the District, was lent for the purpose. Dutch services are held in the morning, with Sunday school in the afternoon, and are largely attended. The head master of the school conducts an English service between the hours of 4.30 and 5.30 (after the Dutch Sunday school) for the English inhabitants. These services are growing in interest, and becoming quite an established institution.

School.—This is conducted in the landdrost's office and a large shed adjoining, which are admirably adapted for the purpose. The attendance has suffered somewhat through the deportation of the families to Natal. The head master reports that only four pupils are left in the first class who were here when the school was opened. The attendance has suffered somewhat through the incessant wet weather. The number of children attending school is 225.

Staff.—The head master, Mr. Munro, is assisted by four lady teachers.

Sanitation.—This has been one of my greatest difficulties, but by persistent effort and careful supervision, this has been put on a sound basis (*see* medical report). For night soil the bucket system is adopted. It is carted away at night to a deposit site about three-quarters of a mile from the camp. Ash bins are provided in each of the camps. These are emptied regularly, the contents being taken to pits outside the lines, where all combustible material is burnt. Slops are collected in tubs, placed at intervals in the camps, and are emptied every day.

Every effort is made by persuasion to get the people to adopt principles of cleanliness. As soon as the water supply is completed, bath houses will be erected, and it is hoped in the summer months these will be taken advantage of.

Condition of Arrivals.—Since my last report we have had few arrivals, and such have come from other camps.

Poynton's Store.—This store is undoubtedly a great boon to the camp, and is taken advantage of by the residents who are able to buy. But since the attack on the 15th of September, men's clothing can only be purchased on chit countersigned by the Commandant or A.P.M., and only a very limited supply is allowed to be kept in stock.

The Weather.—The weather has been very uncertain, and during the past month we have had some very severe hail and rain storms. On Saturday last we had a deluge,

which tested the camp to its utmost, causing considerable damage and inconvenience ; BELFAST.
though in one sense it did a great deal of good by thoroughly cleansing the gutters and
veldt in our neighbourhood.

I am, &c.,
DAVID MURRAY,
Superintendent.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camps Department,
Pretoria.

List of goods purchased during the month of October and distributed to needy
inhabitants of this Camp :

- 70 pairs of boots.
- 30 pairs of stockings.
- 9 buckets.
- 10 kettles.
- 5 basins.
- 4 dishes.
- 1 hatchet.
- 1 pair socks.
- 18 yards flannelette.
- 24 yards merino.
- 14 yards lining.
- 2 boys' material.

Wearing apparel left by Miss Hogg, for distribution by the camp matron :

- 2 shawls.
- 10 boys' shirts.
- 6 women's petticoats.
- 7 blouses, women's.
- 8 night dresses.
- 1 dressing gown.
- 2 children's dresses.
- 18 chemises, women's.
- 1 vest.
- 4 drawers.
- 2 children's combinations.
- 2 children's socks.
- 4 pairs of boys' socks.
- 26 pairs women's stockings.
- 4 woollen scarves.
- 20 boys' suits.
- 8 babies' chemises.
- 2 pairs children's boots.
- 10 „ women's boots.
- 1 „ girls' boots.
- 4 babies' shoes.
- 2 children's stays.
- 1 pair children's stockings.
- 10 women's skirts.
- 1 pair of bed socks.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—OCTOBER, 1901.

There are 1,390 persons in camp at present, excluding the staff. Total number of
deaths during the month 29. Most prevalent diseases are measles, German measles,
enteric fever, and a few cases of chicken pox.

The epidemic of measles is subsiding, there are a large number of cases of German
measles, mostly of a mild form and uncomplicated. Since the 16th of the month

BELFAST. 20 cases of enteric fever have been under treatment, four cases have died, two have recovered, and 14 are still under treatment.

All the cases of enteric, with the exception of three natives, have recovered in the houses, which, in my opinion, are overcrowded, and I have recommended to the Superintendent that all fresh importations of refugees into this camp be housed in tents, and that so far as possible all deportations be from houses, so that the overcrowded state of these houses may be relieved, and in a number of instances certain houses might be closed with advantage. Two wells used for drinking purposes have been closed. These were situated at the low end of the town, and in close proximity to two cesspools which have also been closed. In this neighbourhood quite a number of cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and enteric fever have occurred. These, I think, have been caused by drinking the water from the wells mentioned, so that we hope for an improvement in the future.

The sanitary arrangements of the camp as a whole are good, and every effort, persuasive and otherwise, is made to induce the refugees to improve the health of the camp by attending to ordinary principles of cleanliness, boiling water for drinking purposes, &c. Steps have been taken for obtaining a supply of water from the springs situated above the town, also for the erection of suitable bath houses, which, if taken advantage of, I have no doubt will materially help to improve the general health of the community.

C. MITCHELL, M.B.,
Medical Officer in Charge.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1901.

The school has suffered much through families being deported. Only four are left in the top class who were here when the school was opened. We have 21 offering themselves for examination in the "School Elementary Examination," but only nine of these are left, and are going forward for examination in December.

The attendance has also suffered through the hot weather.

Natives in School, 225.

DEAR SIR,

TRUSTING that by so doing I am fulfilling your desire, I herewith add the following to my report of September:—

Besides £12 6s. 6d. which was spent by me in September in supplying a few cases of need, out of the sum of money kindly sent to me for this camp by the Rev. H. S. Bosman, Pretoria, I have further spent, with consent of the military authorities, out of the same source, during the month of October, £30 13s. 6d. Our working committee, of the formation of which I made mention in my report of September, with this amount met the most needful cases in three out of the five parts into which the whole camp has been divided. And whereas the committee of the Nederl. Bystand Fonds, at Pretoria, had promised to send assistance to this camp, provided the distribution of the goods shall be entrusted to a sub-committee of three members, of which I was requested to be member and chairman, and I had got your consent that Messrs. S. P. Malan and J. J. Schutte, together with myself should form this sub-committee, and had written to the committee at Pretoria that everything was arranged according to their wish, and that we were consequently expecting the goods. Our working committee has decided that it would be best, on arrival of these goods, first to supply the most needful cases in the two remaining parts of the camp, in the same way as was done in the three other parts. Further, I have to bring to your notice that except six families belonging to English denominations, I have visited during the month of October 128 families, in which I found 146 women, 69 men, and 430 children, of whom 303 are of school age, 103 have attended the public school, 97 the Sunday school. Of the families, 21 are in need of Bibles, 29 of hymn books, and 12 have asked for other religious books.

And as I have during the months of September and October been about the whole camp, I may just as well here state the total result:—

317 families were visited, in which were found 361 women, 126 men, 1,001 children, of whom 686 are above 6 years of age and not yet members of the church, 262 children

have been attending the public school here, and 243 the Sunday school. Of the families BELFAST, visited 68 are without Bibles and 90 without hymn books, and 27 have asked for other books. The total number of persons belonging to the families visited is 1,488.

I also find that, notwithstanding the cases that have been relieved, there are several families which are very greatly in need of clothing, boots, and shoes. Several families have told me that they cannot attend church or send their children to school as they would like to do, just on account of this. But as I have been informed that the goods for women and children promised by the Committee of the Nederl. Byst. Fonds, as well as a truck-full from the Relief Committee, Cape Town, to both of which Committees I have appealed for help towards end of September last, have arrived, I trust we will be able soon to relieve such cases of distress as well as others.

Trusting that I will in future be able to report to you cases which our working Committee think should be relieved, daily or weekly, as they come to our notice,

I remain, &c.,
A. G. DU TOIT,
Chaplain, Burgher Camp.

Mr. D. Murray,
Superintendent Burgher Camp,
Belfast, Transvaal.

HEIDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, HEIDELBURG, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

HEIDEL-
BURG.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	485	778	978			
Arrivals	39	75	102			
Births	—	—	4			
Total	—	—	—	524	853	1,084
Departures	25	98	99			
Deaths	4	7	32			
Total	—	—	—	29	105	131
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	495	748	953

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	2	3	18
" " 11 "	4	3	21
" " 18 "	4	8	25
" " 25 "	3	6	25
" " 31 "	3	11	27

HEIDEL-
BURG.

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	12
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	18
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	6	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	2	1	—
50 „ „ over	2	—	—
Total	4	7	32

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric and Dropsy	1	Syncope	12
Diarrhoea	8	Meningitis	1	Acute Cardiac	1
Dysentery	1	Debility	1	Dysentery	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	8	Marasmus	6	Gastritis	1
Convulsions... ..	2	Heart Disease	—		

A. A. ALLISON,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—HEIDELBURG CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—A. A. Allison.

Storekeeper.—C. Cressy.

„ Assistant.—P. Herbert.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Ralston.

„ „ Assistant.—Dr. Gibbons.

Dispenser.—F. J. Thomas.

Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Bayley.

„ Nurse.—Sister Bennett.

„ Probationers.—14.

Relief Matron.—Miss M. Carvolt.

„ „ Assistants { Miss E. Kaighin.
Mrs. J. White.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—HEIDELBURG MONTHLY REPORT, October, 1901.

Hospital Staff.—Consists of the following :—

1 Principal Medical Officer and 1 assistant medical officer.

1 matron and 1 assistant matron, both trained nurses.

14 refugee probationers.

1 cook, 2 laundresses, 3 orderlies.

1 water carrier, 1 sanitary native.

1 milk carrier.

Accommodation.—There is now accommodation for 56 patients in the marquees. Wire-wove mattresses are supplied and the comfort of the patients is considered in every way. The probationers perform their duties in a very able manner and the matron finds them of great assistance.

Medical Comforts including Camps.—There have been issued during the month, **HEIDELBURG.**
as follows :—

5,520 tins of milk.
487½ bottles fresh milk.
48 „ brandy.
12 „ wine.
22 gallons lime juice.
60 lbs. compressed vegetables.
76 packets candles.
40 lbs. maizena.
72 lbs. Quaker Oats.
12 tins of patent pearl barley.
360 ozs. meat extract.

During the month there has been issued by Poynton Bros., as follows :—

63 pairs boots and shoes.
64½ yards of shirting.
446 yards of print.
134 „ „ calico.
220 „ „ flannelette.
22 „ „ cashmere.
16 „ „ melton.
78 „ „ dress material.
12 yards mosquito netting.
9½ yards moleskin.
4 feeding bottles.
1 bowl.
2 kettles.
9 empty packing cases.
2 men's coats.
3 boy's suits.
4 girl's sailor hats.
1½ yards suiting.
156½ yards galatea.

The above goods amount to £104 7s. 4d.

There has also been issued from this office :—

27 military blankets.
1 large bucket.
14 small buckets.

Educational Staff.—Consists of 1 teacher and 7 female assistants.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the books during October was 368, the highest attendance was 260, while the average attendance per month 181.

Accommodation.—The Dopfer church adjacent to camp is utilized for this purpose. There is also a large shelter which has been erected in the camp ; this together with the church is capable of accommodating about 500 pupils.

Public Worship.—There is one extra large marquee erected next to camp which is used for this purpose ; there are four spiritual advisers, viz., Lacobs, Kruger, Straydom and Rautenbach.

Camp Matron Staff.—One matron, two English assistants and three refugee assistants.

Routine.—The matron and assistants make tent to tent visitations and ascertain who are deserving and in need of relief as regards clothing and medical comforts. They also report to medical officer any sickness which may not have come under his notice. They also see to the cleanliness of tents and inmates of camp generally. They also see to the correct dilution of the tinned milk for infants. All children under the age of two years receive one tin of milk every second day. All other medical comforts outside of hospital are issued on medical officer's orders.

Shoemaker.—One shoemaker and two assistants have a tent in camp. They repaired during the month 103 pairs of boots for inmates of camp.

HEIDEL-
BURG:

Coffins.—All these are made and supplied free of charge, also graves to those who cannot pay the fees.

Police.—There are 47 who are on duty night and day, to prevent anyone entering or leaving camp without written permission. Some of these are employed with a fatigue party to perform camp work.

Sanitary.—The sanitation is in good order; there are nine latrines containing 74 large buckets which are attended to by the town sanitary contractor every night under contract.

Hygienic rules are fairly well observed by the inmates, and any contraventions are severely dealt with.

Supplies.—The supplies come forward regularly and are of the best quality.

I have this day received a consignment of butter which is for burgher camp issue.

Messrs. Poynton Bros.' store is of great assistance and convenience to the department and inmates of camp.

Climate.—We have had slight rains and good weather.

Arrivals.—All arrivals from outside with few exceptions are badly in want of clothing generally. Their wants in this respect are attended to as speedily as possible.

Yours faithfully,

A. A. ALLISON,
Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMP, HEIDELBURG.—MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

SIR,

31st October, 1901.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report that the death rate for the month of October has fallen below the preceding month, and that out of a population of 2,192, the deaths only amounted to 43, being at the rate of 19·6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The causes of death have been—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Acute gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tubercular meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

Thirty of these deaths are those of children under 6 years; 20 of these under 2 years. The infectious diseases for the month have been 5 typhoids, 1 diphtheria, 1 dysentery. Four of the typhoid cases arose in camp I. The site of this section is therefore now being changed in order that, as safeguard against the typhoid season, the people may run no risks from any existing contamination of the ground. All infectious cases are at once removed from the camp, and, in the case of typhoid fever, treated in hospital. The sanitary rules established are rigidly enforced, and although there is the usual difficulty of getting people of careless habits to observe the laws of health, there is now no serious cause of complaint in this score. While the general health of the camp for October remains about the same as it was in September diarrhœa and pneumonia have been very prevalent. In spite of notices having been posted throughout the camp, and instructions also given verbally, that all drinking water must first be boiled, it is to be feared that this rule has been neglected

in many of the cases of diarrhoea which have come up for treatment. Regarding children, **IRENE** diarrhoea is mainly due to bad feeding by the mothers, who, if left to themselves, include coffee and beef in the dietary of babies from five months onwards.

The prevalence of pneumonia is chiefly due to the sudden changes of the weather and the carelessness of the mothers in not changing the damp clothes of the children who have been allowed to play in the rain.

To counteract these evils I have given written Instructions to the Camp Matron and her assistants as to the feeding of children, and in their daily visits they instruct the mothers accordingly. Further all mothers with children under two years are ordered to come to the hospital where I examine the babies and prescribe the necessary feeding or treatment. To assist us in giving proper nourishment we have opened a soup kitchen for the weakly cases.

To see that this system is carried out thoroughly, I have also insisted upon the mothers bringing these children to the hospital once a month. By such means I hope in the near future to check in this camp what has been, I fear, a very important cause of swelling mortality totals amongst the refugees generally.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. RALSTON,
F.R.C.S. Eng., M.B., C.M.
Senior Medical Officer,
Burgher Camp,
Heidelberg.

To the General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

IRENE.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, IRENE, Month ending October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	979	1,505	1,791			
Arrivals	22	27	42			
Births	—	—	11			
Total	—	—	—	1,001	1,532	1,844
Departures	64	107	121			
Deaths	7	13	80			
Total	—	—	—	71	120	201
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	930	1,412	1,643

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	33	104	185
„ „ 11 „	48	94	193
„ „ 18 „	48	66	235
„ „ 25 „	46	97	207
„ „ 31 „	61	125	163

IRENE.

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	—
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	17
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	63
„ 12 years and 40 „	4	8	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	3	—
50 „ „ over	2	2	—
Total	7	13	80

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	13	Whooping Cough	—	Maternity	1
Diarrhoea	3	Influenza	—	Convulsions	3
Dysentery	4	Marasmus	3	Nephritis	3
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	33	Heart Disease	1	Malaria	3
Enteric	28	Debility	5		

G. F. ESSELEN,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—IRENE CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—G. F. Esselen.
 „ Assistant.—P. Roos.
 Storekeeper.—J. M. Wright.
 „ Assistant.— — Ludolf.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Woodroffe.
 „ „ Assistant.—Dr. Wotherspoon, R.A.M.C
 Dispenser.—E. V. Hill.
 „ Assistant.— — Leigh.
 Hospital Matron.—Sister J. A. Tough.
 Nurse.—Sister Dorey.
 „ „ Gilmore.
 „ Mrs. Dunham.
 „ „ Kettle.
 „ „ Caldecott.
 „ „ Ranking.
 „ Probationers.—
 Relief Matron.—Mrs. Esselen.
 „ „ Assistant.—Mrs. Muirhood.
 „ „ „ „ Wilson.
 „ „ „ „ Miss Strickland.

IRENE REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

On the whole the nett result of the working of the camp for the month may be put down as satisfactory. Although our death rate shows an increase of 20 over last month, the general condition of the inmates is decidedly improved.

The reason of the increase in the number of sick and dead is to be ascribed to the large number of arrivals during the foregoing month and this month. These arrivals come into camp from the open fresh veldt and from the tenth day begin to show signs of measles and other ailments. IRENE.

Educational Matters.—With one or two changes in the *personnel* of the staff of this Department, Miss Scrooby and Mr. Smit having left and Miss Tennant and Mr. Geernigh having taken their places, this work continues to show signs of progress and the outlook is far more hopeful than it appeared to be. Miss Rothman's number of pupils who have enrolled has also increased, and Miss Schmecke has come to assist her. There is a vast improvement very noticeable with these little ones.

Under directions of Mr. Bowie, I have commenced to build the first stone wall shelter to be covered with canvas instead of iron and to be used instead of store tents, which I trust to complete before the end of this month.

Sick and Needy in Camp.—The Pretoria voluntary nurses left camp for good during the month and there seemed to be no great amount of weeping and wailing. These women filed into my office on the morning of their departure, and were very angry at being allowed to return to their homes, which leads me to the conclusion that they were not voluntary nurses, in fact they were anything but nurses. Their work has been taken up and continued by volunteers out of camp, who have been strengthened by the arrival of four English ladies from Capetown as camp matron's assistants. The total number is ten, and in the course of a few weeks they will be quite efficient.

There appears to be a much more contented and resigned spirit prevalent amongst the inmates for the last few weeks, since the removal from camp of some newsmongers and firebrands, and the prompt despatch from camp to Natal of some of these busybodies has a very wholesome effect upon the whole camp.

Foodstuffs and Stores.—These have arrived in due time, and the quality keeps good. A little more firewood would be welcomed, as the people state they cannot bake with coal in their ovens.

Meat Issue.—We have been issuing tinned meat up to yesterday, when we issued fresh mutton again. This was much appreciated, and the issue of this fresh meat showed a vast improvement, as the sheep that were killed averaged 22 lbs., as compared to an average of 15 lbs. when we left off issuing fresh meat and commenced with tinned meat. This improvement is largely due to the forethought of my storekeeper and the able management of my butchers. Some 1,500 sheep were requisitioned for and put into new enclosures and fresh pasture, and have been shorn and dressed and in all respects well cared for.

Milk Issue.—The old shanty hitherto used for this purpose has been taken down and a nice lofty canvas shelter erected. The floor has been laid with a mixture of lime and sand and stones, but cannot be completed without some cement to complete and harden the surface of the floor, to enable the issuer to wash and scrub the whole place, at least once a day.

Butchery Building.—This has been thoroughly cleaned and an antheap floor put in, but I am doubtful whether this will be a success. If the experiment fails, a similar floor as has now been put into the milk shelter will be put in here.

Discipline and Sanitation.—The former is improving. The inmates are slowly beginning to realise that where this has been enforced, it has been done exclusively and only for their own good and benefit. The prejudice against the hospital is almost entirely ended, and the inmates are beginning to apply for admission when they have serious cases. In a few instances I have had to enforce the removal of the sick with splendid results. One case in which Mrs. Esselen insisted on a girl (with pneumonia) being removed to hospital, the mother became very violent and persisted that the girl would die if removed, and that we could rather kill her (the mother) outright, as she did not want her child treated. The girl was promptly removed to hospital and the mother has come around to express her thanks for the treatment that her child had received. The sanitary conditions of the camp still causes me very great anxiety, but even herein a great improvement is seen. I have been compelled on some occasions to remove some people out of the camp into the wire enclosure and to the vicinity of the latrines as an example, and this has had a good effect.

A large portion of the camp has now been supplied with quantities of sun-dried bricks, and the circumferences of the floors of the tents have been enclosed with a single brick wall of one brick high. This is considered to be sufficient to keep the water out. Most of the inmates, or all I should say, have taken kindly to the order to open all their tents

IRENE.

during certain hours of the day. Not one case has been reported to me as unwilling since the order was issued that this rule would be enforced.

Industrial pursuits.—A large canvas shelter has been placed at the service of those who desire to follow occupations they like and are efficient in. During the month some shoemakers have also taken up their places in this shelter.

Burgher police and recruits.—The former number has decreased by 12 or 14, some men having resigned from the force. A large marquee has been erected where the men can gather and amuse themselves when off duty. This is near to the Charge Office tent and is also used as a barrack-room for recruits who are preparing and getting ready to quit camp for the purpose of joining the different corps.

Free distribution of clothing.—Besides the stuff sent from head office and bought from Poynton's store in the camp (the latter is not much) a large consignment was received during the month from C. P. Schultz, Secretary, Relief Committee, Cape Town, and distributed. The system now followed seems to work very well. All distributions are now made through the camp matron's depot, who with her assistants look up the needy and deserving cases. The Relief Committee and other donors, who send things here to be distributed, are, where it is possible, allowed to nominate one or more men or women to assist in the distribution. With the last consignment came a good supply (it is a pity, it was not three times the quantity) of shoe-leather and other necessities for shoemaking, and I put on some men to make shoes and repair shoes for the women, girls, and little ones, who were most in need of it. The shelter was well patronised whilst this was going on, under the supervision of a committee of three men, Messrs. Swart, Bam, and Schoeman. There is still need of soles and leather.

Vegetables.—A small supply now comes into camp from Irene Estate, and some Indian gardeners and some inmates of the camp have made gardens, also from which a little is distributed.

Recreation.—Our first attempt at sports or a treat for the little ones and all inmates of the camp, was held 19th October. There was a large attendance and one and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly for the day. The band of the Cameron Highlanders was in attendance and was a great attraction and treat. Cakes, sandwiches, tea, coffee, &c., were provided in several large marquees. A full set of cricket gear has been received from head office, which is much appreciated and accepted with thanks. A nice ground and pitch have been brought in order, and it is intended to play the first match on His Majesty's birthday.

Dr. Woodroffe, my medical officer in chief, has been absent from camp for some time. He is ill (dysentery) in bed in Pretoria. Dr. Wotherspoon is in charge and is assisted by Dr. Blore, since the 1st of the month. I enclose medical officer's report.

G. F. ESSELEN,
Superintendent.

IRENE.—MEDICAL REPORT, OCTOBER, 1901.

During the month of October there has been a continuance of the measles epidemic, and by far the greater number of deaths were due either to this disease or its sequelæ, which, as usual, were mostly pulmonary. It is gratifying, however, to note that the epidemic seems now to have almost spent itself. The incidence of the disease on new comers who had never had the disease was very marked, most of the children sickening on the eighth day after coming into camp. It is customary to leave tents standing after being vacated, and then, as soon as new comers arrive, to turn them into these tents. True, the tents are bound up and thoroughly ventilated, but I would advocate a further step. I would recommend that tents be removed altogether after being vacated, and spread on the grass, and that the sites should not be occupied again for at least a fortnight. By these means the new arrivals might escape measles, whereas if they are susceptible to the poison and are put into a tent saturated with the virus they are practically certain to contract the disease.

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of acute pneumonia, but the type of disease seems generally to be mild, and the death-rate from this cause is very low indeed.

There are still a good many cases of whooping cough, but during the month only one death was due to this cause.

The number of hospital patients has increased from 36 at the beginning of the month to 49 at the end, and during that period there were only eight deaths, the bulk of these being due to pneumonia following measles. It is pleasant to be able to record that the people are getting over their prejudice to hospital treatment and frequently ask to be admitted. IRENE.

There were at the end of the month 12 cases of enteric fever in the hospital, all doing well, and all suffering from comparatively mild attacks. All cases of enteric are at once removed to the hospital, *nolens volens*, and so danger of a further spread reduced to a minimum.

J. WOTHERSPOON,
Assistant Medical Officer.

JOHANNESBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, JOHANNESBURG, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

JOHAN-
NESBURG.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	670	1,158	1,347			
Arrivals	9	19	21			
Births	—	—	8			
Total	—	—	—	679	1,177	1,376
Departures	65	112	92			
Deaths	4	1	22			
Total	—	—	—	69	113	114
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	610	1,064	1,262

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	5	9	35
" " 11 "	5	8	28
" " 18 "	14	16	12
" " 25 "	9	15	22
" " 31 "	6	22	15

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	2
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	9
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	11
" 12 years and 40 "	2	—	—
" 40 " " 50 "	1	—	—
50 " " over	1	1	—
Total	4	1	22

JOHANNESBURG.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	—	Enteric	—	Heart Disease ...	2
Diarrhoea (Enteritis)	4	Whooping Cough...	4	Inanition	2
Dysentery	4	Influenza	—	Cancer of Liver ...	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	4	Maraasmus	2	Diphtheritic Croup	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	3				

A. A. NOBLE,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—JOHANNESBURG CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—A Noble.
 „ Assistant.—J. Patterson.
 Storekeeper Assistants.—G. E. McLeod.
 „ G. R. Cawood.
 Clerk, &c.—J. S. Seaton.
 Overseer.—W. Mayne.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. R. James.
 Dispenser.—W. L. Adendorff.
 Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Chandley.
 Nurse.—Mrs. Hare.
 „ Nurse Murray.
 „ „ Digby.
 „ (Probationer).—Miss Currie.
 Probationers.—
 Relief Matron.—Miss van Aswegen.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT, JOHANNESBURG.—REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

In accordance with the Circular, No. 43, and the Supplement attached thereto, I beg to report as follows :—

The hospital accommodation has been increased by the erection of a large marquee in the Scarlet Fever Camp. This was drawn by the Army Ordnance Department. The following medical comforts were issued during the month :—

Milk, 2,640 tins.
 Milk, 768 bottles.
 Brandy, 20 bottles.
 Wine, 6 bottles.
 Meat extract, 100 ozs.
 Brand's essence, 20 ozs.
 Sago, tapioca, 80 lbs.
 Pearl barley, 40 lbs.
 Benger's Food, 8 bottles.
 Quaker Oats, 72 packets.
 Corn flour, 40 lbs.
 Oatmeal, 49 lbs.
 Candles, 225 packets.
 Soap, 3,314 bars.
 Tea, 16 lbs.
 Biscuits, 84 lbs.

During the month I have distributed :—

68 pairs of trousers.
38 shirts.
32 pairs of boots.
18 blankets.
51 pairs coats.
14 hats.
70 yds. flannelette.

Total value, £148 14s. 6d.

Also the following received through the Dutch Church Committee :—

47 pairs clothing.

Small sums of money to 52 persons, amounting in all to £10 14s.

Per Rev. J. P. J. Dampers, received through the same Committee.

Sunday School and religious work goes on as usual.

School Accommodation.—Same as previously reported.

Children on roll, 628 ; average 554. Average attendance, 511–6.

Staff.—One Supervisor and 9 teachers.

The average number drawing rations during the month is as follows :—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.
Europeans... ..	637	1,111	1,332
Natives	34	10	19

Food Supply.—I desire to explain the remark made by the Medical Officer with regard to the necessity for obtaining a supply of fresh meat. I have been feeding inmates of camp for the last three weeks on tinned meat. Complaints are frequently made that it causes violent stomach troubles, and that they cannot continue eating it day after day.

The absence of fresh vegetables makes this complaint very real and genuine.

The following letters passed through this office during the month (for refugees) :—

Received :—

General letters	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
Registered letters	...	...	...	...	...	63
Surcharged	...	...	...	...	...	98
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,681

Forwarded :—

General	...	...	...	...	...	2,859
Re-addressed	...	...	...	...	...	160
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	3,019

Stamps sold, value, £13 15s. 6d.

I enclose Medical Officer's report.

A. A. NOBLE,
Superintendent.

JOHAN-
NESBURG.

BURGHER CAMP JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, 31st October, 1901.

SIR,

My report for the month ending October 31st will be considered under the following headings :—

(1) *Hospital*.—In connection with this department there is little to comment upon this month.

The alterations and additions referred to in my report of last month have proved highly satisfactory.

The hospital accommodation during the month has been more than sufficient, in spite of the fact that all serious cases discovered in camp were immediately removed to hospital.

I have found this system of immediate removal to hospital of the above-mentioned cases to have a marked effect in reducing the death-rate.

The new night nurse referred to in my last report has been transferred to another camp, Nurse Digby having taken her place, and up to the present has performed her duties in a satisfactory manner.

(2) *Quarantine*.—The camp is still in quarantine owing to scarlet fever. This measure is still proving highly beneficial to the welfare of the inmates of the camp.

(3) *Scarlet Fever*.—There have been 32 cases of this disease since the outbreak; all of these were of an exceptionally mild type. A few cases were of such a slight nature that they were not even reported, and were only discovered when convalescing, during the course of conversation with the parent. In connection with the scarlet fever camp, I have erected a special hospital marquee tent.

My greatest difficulty with regard to the spread of infection is the fact that we are not provided with a steam disinfecter, which I may point out is the only efficient method of destroying the infectious clothes and bedding.

This applies to typhoid as well as to scarlet fever.

(4) *Typhoid Fever*.—This is still a prevalent disease, and I have great difficulty in keeping it in check, for reasons pointed out in my report last month, the chief of which being the want of a steam disinfecter. In connection with this disease, owing to the insidiousness of its onset, it is frequently overlooked by the people themselves, who, in addition, do everything to hide the patient from the nurses and myself.

(5) *Dysentery*.—This disease is still very prevalent, although of a mild type, and very amenable to treatment.

The prevalence of dysentery is without doubt due to the want of fresh vegetables and fresh meat, and possibly also to infection.

(6) *Scurvy*.—This disease is fairly prevalent, especially amongst children, and takes the form of swelling and ulceration of the gums and mouth.

The cause of this disease is undoubtedly due to the want of fresh juices, both animal and vegetable.

(7) *Water and Milk*.—No comment, with the exception that I have asked for an analysis of the water, a sample of which has been sent to head office.

(8) *Sanitary Arrangements*.—Excellent. No comment.

(9) *Death Rate*. Remains low. *Vide* death report.

Yours obediently,

RUPERT JAMES,
Medical Officer.

The Superintendent.

KLERKSDÖRP.

KLERKSDÖRP.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, KLERKSDÖRP, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	508	1,710	2,294			
Arrivals	30	61	61			
Births	—	—	7			
Total	—	—	—	538	1,771	2,362
Departures	50	226	411			
Deaths	5	21	133			
Total	—	—	—	55	247	544
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	483	1,524	1,818

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	3	32	90
„ „ 11 „	13	38	98
„ „ 18 „	14	44	92
„ „ 25 „	10	43	145

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	26
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	102
„ 12 years and 40 „	2	14	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	—	—
50 „ „ over	3	7	—
Total	5	21	133

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles and Pneumonia. 64	Enteric 7	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea 12	Whooping Cough	Measles and Sequelae.	9
Dysentery 15	Influenza	Meningitis	6
Pneumonia and Bronchitis 18	Marasmus 5	Other diseases	23

H. W. HOWARD,
Camp Superintendent.

**KLERKS-
DORP.**

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—KLERKSDORP CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—W. H. Howard.
 " Assistant.—W. Symington.
 Storekeeper.—S. D. Cawood.
 Clerk, etc.—A. J. Harvey.
 " C. Cawood.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Russell.
 " " Assistant.—Dr. Cosens.
 " " " " Andrews.
 Dispenser.—T. Rubin.
 " —Cowburn
 " —Walters.
 Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Harswell.
 Nurse.—Nurse Jones.
 " " Pomeroy.
 " " Styles.
 " " Boret.
 " " McCarthy.
 " " Kirsten.
 " " Faulds.
 " " Kensett.
 Probationers.—
 Relief Matron.—Miss Maritz.
 " " Assistant.—Miss H. Burgers.
 " " " —2 others.

MONTHLY REPORT, OCTOBER, 1901.

Klerksdorp.

The following report I beg to submit for the month of October :—

Foodstuffs.—The quality, with the exception of meat, remains good, and sufficient quantity is coming forward to meet the demand. In consequence of the poor condition of the sheep, tinned meat has been issued, and I regret to say that this tinned article has not found favour, although, previous to issue, was much asked for. The quality of the tinned meat is good, with the exception of a few cases of " Armour " brand. It is, of course, only possible to report on what has been issued.

Water.—The recent rains have strengthened the springs, and, now that a third well and pump are in use, there is no need to cart water from the river. Boiled water, from 800 to 1,200 gallons, is supplied daily. One 400 gallon tank is used as a boiler, and, after the water has been boiled for twenty minutes, it is run off to a cooling tank. In many instances the inmates use the boiling water for making coffee, etc.

Fever Epidemic.—As reported by wire, enteric cases number over 100, the figures to-day being 127. 30 are convalescent, leaving 97 under treatment. Fortunately the medical officers lost no time in attending to these cases as soon as the patient gave signs of same by temperature. To prevent the spread of the disease the stools are being regularly removed from camp and destroyed. As soon as the field hospital is established, there is no doubt but that the epidemic will be considerably confined and reduced.

Scarlet fever has also made its appearance, and all cases and contacts are removed to an isolation camp. Ten cases are under treatment, and, as the disease is spreading very slowly, there is every hope of a speedy eradication.

Quarantine.—Owing to the presence of scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and enteric, the doctors deemed it advisable to quarantine the camp, and this is being carried into effect to an extent. It is next to impossible to do this effectually without enclosing the camp.

Surplus Rations.—Many of the women in camp are known to be disposing of flour in small quantities. Acting on information obtained, private police were set to watch, who reported that the flour was being sold at a certain house, the owner of which was ultimately caught red-handed and charged before the Assistant Resident Magistrate. Judgment has not yet been given.

Weather.—Exceedingly heavy rains have fallen recently, and, I regret to say, that many of the tents leak badly.

School.—666 children are now attending school, of which 332 are boys and 334 girls. KLERKS-DORP.

I enclose Medical Officer's monthly report and statistical return for the month of October.

H. W. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1901.

Klerksdorp, Burgher Camp.

I regret to have to report a serious epidemic of enteric fever in the camp, a sudden outbreak taking place early in the month, and the number of cases increasing daily during the month, to 112 now under treatment. It is difficult at present to discover the cause of the sudden increase of enteric. The water supply for drinking purposes has in my opinion been excellent in quality, but the present outbreak may be traced to the influence of the recent heavy rain-falls in carrying the germs of the disease into the drinking water. It is, however, probable that infection has been carried from pre-existing cases. Samples of the water from the wells in use at the camp will be immediately forwarded for examination; meantime, all drinking water is being boiled in tanks placed within the camp.

The following is a summary of enteric cases treated amongst the refugees in camp, town and hospital, since the formation of the camp:—

Until the end of May	...	...	...	4 cases.
During the month of June	...	...	...	3 "
" " July	...	...	...	4 "
" " August	...	...	...	8 "
" " September	...	...	...	10 "
Reported on the 4th October	...	...	...	2 fresh cases.
On the 11th of this month (October)	25 cases were reported to be under treatment.			

On the 31st October the total number of cases under treatment was 112, being an increase of 102 against September.

To cope with the sudden increase of enteric cases, it was deemed necessary to erect four marquees adjacent to the hospital, until other and more suitable accommodation could be found. Sixty-four enteric cases were thus able to be treated during the month, with the assistance of an additional three trained nurses and a number of probationers obtained locally.

I have pleasure in reporting the excellent work done by the matron, Miss Horswell, during the present epidemic. Besides her able management of the hospital generally, her knowledge of the sanitary measures required to be executed in what has been virtually an enteric hospital has been of great advantage. The same measures have been carefully carried out in the camp, a system of daily removal of enteric stools and urine from all infected tents under a sanitary inspector having been formed early in the epidemic. All evacuations from patients treated in camp are disinfected and buried. Accompanying the camp medical officer on one of his rounds I found all enteric patients well cared for and progressing as well as under hospital treatment. The individual tents I found in good order and much cleaner than during any previous round, there being evidence in all the tents visited of the good work being done by the Camp Matron.

The latrines are kept in good order and disinfectants are freely used. The sanitary conditions of the camp generally are perfectly carried out. The removal of all enteric patients in camp to a suitable hospital would, I am confident, effectively check the further spread of the disease, and I am pleased that a marquee hospital with an additional medical officer and nurses have been granted for this purpose.

The number of cases of scarlatina under treatment is 11. These cases are isolated in marquees south-west of the camp and under a guard. On account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in town and of the epidemic of enteric in camp, it has been deemed advisable to quarantine the camp until further notice. Camp children will attend the public school adjoining the camp—four male teachers living in town to continue their duties under certain restrictions. The epidemic of measles has practically disappeared, there being

KLERKS-
DORP.

only a few cases now under treatment. During the month whooping cough has been prevalent, but mild in form.

Diarrhœa and dysentery have been prevalent, more especially among children.

Other prevailing diseases during the month have been : chicken-pox, rheumatism, influenza, pneumonia. The meat supply during the month has been of poorer quality than formerly.

Of medical comforts there has been a sufficient supply during the month to meet all wants.

Milk is now being distributed in diluted form to the sick and young children and old people.

Hospital work during the month has been greatly in excess of any previous month, and with the addition of four marquees accommodation has been found for 83 patients, as against 29 in September.

One hundred and twenty-nine patients have been treated during the month, as compared with 59 in September. Of the 129 cases, 64 were enteric, 20 pneumonia and 5 dysentery.

Deaths—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	...	...	...	...	26
Between 1 year and 12 years	...	...	...	...	102
Men 12 years to 40 years	...	...	...	...	2
Women 12 years to 40 years	...	...	...	...	14
Men 40 years to 50 years	...	...	...	...	0
Women 40 years to 50 years	...	...	...	...	0
Men 50 years and over	...	...	...	...	3
Women 50 years and over	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	159

Causes of Death—

Given in attached form.

H. SCOTT RUSSELL,
Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1901.

Number of patients in hospital, September 30th	...	29
" " admitted during month	...	100
" " discharged " "	...	23
" " died " "	...	23
" " remaining October 31st	...	83

DISEASES TREATED.

Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	64
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	5
Phthisis...	...	...	...	...	4
Surgical...	...	...	...	...	4
Febricula	...	...	...	...	3
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	2
Tonsilitis	...	...	...	...	2
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	1
Eczema ...	...	...	...	...	1
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	1
Debility...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	20
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
Cancrum Oris	...	...	...	...	1

KRUGERSDORP.

KRUGERS-
DORP.STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, KRUGERSDORP, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	994	1,977	2,328			
Arrivals	91	205	281			
Births	—	—	—			
Total	—	—	—	1,085	2,182	2,609
Departures	45	115	136			
Deaths	2	11	79			
Total	—	—	—	47	126	215
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	1,038	2,056	2,394

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	3	72	113
„ „ 11 „	7	30	150
„ „ 18 „	2	27	171
„ „ 25 „	8	22	300

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	13
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	63
„ 12 years and 40 „	1	11	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	—	—
50 „ „ over	—	—	—
Total	2	11	79

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	40	Enteric	2	Heart Disease	—
Diarrhoea	4	Whooping Cough	1	Other Diseases	9
Dysentery	1	Influenza	—		
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	34	Marasmus	1		

P. TOMLINSON,
Camp Superintendent.

**KRUGERS-
DORP.****BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT—KRUGERSDORP CAMP STAFF.**

Superintendent.—F. Tomlinson.
 Storekeeper.—M. Webb.
 Clerks, &c.—J. H. van Leenhof.
 " S. J. Prois.
 " H. H. Dessington.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Johnston.
 " Assistant.—Dr. Gem.
 Dispenser.—N. L. Gauldie.
 Hospital Matron.—Nurse Nancy (acting).
 Nurses.—Nurse Voysey.
 " " Ainsworth.
 " " Cassidy.
 " " Tottenham.
 Probationers.—16.
 Relief Matron.—Miss Craggs.
 " " Assistant.—Miss Pannewitz.
 " " " " King.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.**DEAR SIR,****Krugersdrop, November 3, 1901.**

I BEG herewith to report for the month of October.

The epidemic of measles which seemed to be dying out has broken out again amongst the refugees last in, and has been accompanied I am sorry to say with rather a heavy death roll. With the exception of this disease and a few mild cases of enteric fever the health of the camp is good.

One case of suspected scarlet fever was at once isolated, but fortunately has proved to be measles.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation has been increased, and 80 patients can now be treated.

The hospital staff consists of two resident M.D's., one dispenser, three trained nurses, and 16 probationers.

Two trained sisters having under them eight Dutch girls make a tent-to-tent visitation daily, and nurse the cases not taken into hospital.

The camp matron has under her three ladies who visit the tents daily, and report all cases of illness to the Medical Officer, also distributing medical comforts and clothing.

No other nursing organisation is in vogue here. Medical comforts as under have been issued during the month :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	4,368 tins.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	84 lbs.
Maizena	...	...	...	...	...	160 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Pearl barley	...	...	...	...	...	105 lbs.
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Farinaceous food	...	...	...	...	...	12 tins.
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	250 lbs.
Bovril	...	...	...	...	...	792 pots.
Brandy	...	...	...	...	..	166 bottles.
Port wine	...	...	...	...	...	60 bottles.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Brand's essence	...	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	42 lbs.
Golden syrup	...	...	...	...	...	18 tins.
Fresh milk	...	...	...	...	...	90 bottles.

Clothing.—During the month 100 blankets were issued, bringing the total number issued to 1,087.

The total value of free clothing issued to poor and needy now exceeds £800, besides several hundreds of garments made out of the linen flour bags and distributed gratis.

Service.—Divine service and school is conducted in a large marquee.

School.—The attendance at the day school is increasing steadily, and in addition to the large tent and school shelter a marquee has now been erected. The children take kindly to the duties and are quick to learn and take a great interest in the work. There are now six teachers, three men, two ladies under the control of Mr. Beresford.

Sanitary.—The Krugersdorp Sanitary Board removes all slops, &c., and services are regular. Pails are used. Buckets are placed at intervals in the rows of tents for the slops and these are removed daily. All dry rubbish is placed in pits and immediately covered.

Hygiene.—Hygienic rules are strictly enforced. Inspectors are appointed to see they are observed and these men perform their duties in a very impartial manner. Some of the refugees are very badly off when brought to camp while others have all they require. In the former cases all that can be done for them is done.

Tables and stools are made out of packing cases and distributed.

Soup.—Soup is made for sick and old and distributed under doctor's orders.

Baths.—The bath tents erected for the use of the people are in great demand and more accommodation will shortly be provided.

Dams.—Washing dams have been built and a good supply of water is available.

Oven.—The oven is still appreciated by the people and is capable of holding 100 loaves of bread at a time.

Industries.—Several of the men have taken advantage of the offer of hides for tanning and others are busy making reims.

Lime and bark have been supplied and work is in full swing.

There are some women busy making gardens, the poles and wire having been supplied. About 15 acres of ground have been enclosed and a great portion is already under cultivation.

A large store room and kitchen have been built of bricks made in camp and men are busy making for themselves.

In every way the men are induced to help themselves and every encouragement is given to do something for a living. Wood and hides have been given to those who will make kartels and stools, and to those who are old and infirm some 10 or 12 bedsteads have been given.

The Ladies' Commission of Krugersdorp have been very kind and helpful in this particular besides giving a great number of sacks and tables.

Food.—Supplies are coming forward and full rations have always been issued.

Corned beef is now issued as fresh meat is no longer available.

Water.—The water supply is still abundant and good and is obtained from springs which are covered in and free from contamination.

There have been several heavy storms but the tents have been protected from the rush of water by low walls inside and the usual trench round the tent, and with very few exceptions admitted no water whatever.

I remain, &c.,
P. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent.

The General Superintendent,
Pretoria.

MIDDEL-
BURG.

MIDDELBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, MIDDELBURG, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901	...	...	...	1,176	2,347	2,685			
Arrivals	...	...	...	45	57	68			
Births	...	...	...	—	—	14			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,221	2,404	2,767
Departures	...	...	...	92	260	308			
Deaths	...	...	...	5	25	109			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	97	285	417
In Camp, October 31, 1901	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,124	2,119	2,350

SICK IN CAMP.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	111	316	306
" " 11	...	...	...	...	...	21	50	68
" " 18	...	...	...	...	...	17	44	65
" " 25	...	...	...	...	...	13	57	56
" " 31	...	...	...	...	...	12	43	36

DEATHS.

						Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	9
Between 1 month and 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	35
" 1 year and 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	65
" 12 " " 40 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	—
" 40 " " 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
50 " " over	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	109

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	...	...	10	Enteric	...	...	20	Heart Disease	...	—
Diarrhoea	...	...	35	Whooping Cough	...	...	25	Other Causes	...	32
Dysentery	...	...	—	Influenza	...	...	6			
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	6	Marasmus	...	...	5			

G. STEVENS,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT—MIDDELBURG CAMP STAFF.

MIDDELBURG.

Superintendent.—Geo. Stevens.
 " Assistant.—Geo. Farquharson.
 A. M. Morton.
 Chief Clerk.—J. F. Kirsten.
 Clerk.—A. Dieprink.
 " F. Jongbloed.
 " John Bottemley.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Cockerton.
 " " Assistant.—Dr. Mast.
 On the way from coast.
 Hospital Matron.—Sister Wallace.
 Nurse.—Sister Turner,
 " Fry.
 " Gaunt.
 " Broahurst.
 " Richard.
 " Burgers.
 " Tennant.
 " Nettleton.
 " Holmes.
 Probationers.—
 Relief Matron.—One of the nurses is acting.
 " " Assistants.—Mrs. McDougall.
 " McIntyre.
 Chaplain.—Rev. J. Brinck.

REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Middelburg.

During the month the camp has been reduced by departures and deaths by 812, not including deaths of natives (13). With the balance of women and children to be removed to the coast (about 1,200) and others to be sent to their respective districts (about 400) the number in this camp should be well under 4,000, which will make it, being, as they will be, in one spot, instead of being scattered about in six different camps, more manageable, and secure better and more economical supervision.

New Site.—Arrangements for removing to this are well in hand. Sufficient transport is now available. Issue store room is completed. Offices, dispensary and consulting room are being rapidly proceeded with. Bricks for lining inside and partition walls are being made at rate of 2,000 per day, and there are now 8,000 ready. All the material for the buildings so far arranged for is on the ground. The water for domestic purposes, it is expected, will be delivered at the spot where service tanks are to be erected by Wednesday the 6th November, when it is the intention of the Superintendent to commence the removal of his camp.

The material for fencing camp, hospital, cemetery, and garden ground is ordered and due.

The tannery has been removed from the old camp to a site on the banks of the river, some distance below the new site.

Sanitary pits have been sunk about one mile from the new site, and a sufficient number of graves made in the new cemetery for the burying of the dead. Altogether, so far as I am aware, everything possible has been done to push on the work entailed by the removal of the camp to the new site.

Dr. H. Cockerton took over his duties as Principal Medical Officer on the 13th October, the day after his arrival, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the management of the hospitals and nursing staff. The Principal Medical Officer has taken over the entire charge of the hospital and patients, which had hitherto been under the care of Drs. Spencer and Moorhead.

I regret that I have not been able to remain here long enough to remove the camp to its new site, which, as I informed you in September, I proposed doing, before severing my connection with the Burgher Camps Department. During the nine months I have been in charge of this camp I have had, as you are well aware, many difficulties to contend with, my principal one being want of suitable space or camping ground on which to erect

MIDDEL-
BURG.

the tents for the people, most of whom were delivered to me from all parts of the country at a few hours' notice, and in many instances with no notice whatever, in batches of two, four, five and ten hundred. The bulk of the people from this and the adjoining districts, I take it, have now been brought in, and the new superintendent will, therefore, have very few new people to deal with, and will thus be able to run his camp smoothly and better than has been the case with myself during the whole period I have been here.

C. R. GARDNER,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT, OCTOBER, 1901.

Middelburg.

There has been a great deal of sickness during the past month. This is due, first, to the water supply, all the drinking water being supplied by wells and being unboiled. This causes a very large number of cases of diarrhoea and enteric fever. Second, to the minute quantity of fresh milk, which is not sufficient for more than one-tenth of the cases of enteric fever alone, and does not allow a supply to any cases of illness outside the hospital. Third, to the bad condition of the fresh meat supplied to the camp and hospital. Fourth, to an epidemic of whooping cough.

There have been 151 deaths from the following diseases:—

Diarrhoea (chiefly infantile) ...	...	...	...	36
Whooping cough and its sequelæ ...	...	...	...	33
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	23
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	12
Measles with sequelæ ...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	4
Influenza ...	...	...	...	4
Malaria ...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	3
Bright's disease... ..	...	...	...	3
Morbus cordis ...	...	...	...	2
Rheumatic fever ...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	1
Debility ...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	1

There is still an increasing amount of enteric fever in camp, and also many children suffering from whooping cough. Measles has almost disappeared. There have been two cases of diphtheria, sisters living in one tent, which were isolated early; both cases recovered, and the disease has not spread. I am now having all the drinking water used in the hospital boiled, and I confidently expect a great diminution in the amount of illness as soon as the camp is moved to the new site.

As will be seen by the following classification, the great proportion of deaths was in children* :—

Under 1 year ...	...	...	48 deaths.
Over 1 year and under 10 years ...	...	...	65 "
Over 10 years and under 20 years ...	...	...	12 "
Over 20 years ...	...	...	26 "

With the camp on new ground, and with a fresh water supply laid on in pipes, I believe the first cause of the large percentage of illness will be removed. By obtaining a larger supply of fresh milk the second cause could be removed. I should also advise having a supply of stewed chicken (tinned) here for the use of convalescent patients in hospital, as the change from the milk and soup diet to the fresh meat obtainable here (which is very poor) is too sudden, and often causes delay in convalescence; also a few cases of eggs, which are unobtainable here.

In the hospital 140 cases (mostly enteric fever) have been treated; 49 have been discharged well, 23 have died, and 68 remain under treatment.

H. SPENCER, Medical Officer.

* Twelve of these were natives.

MAFEKING.

MAFE-
KING.STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, MAFEKING, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	885	1940	2420			
Arrivals	10	1	—			
Births	—	—	15			
Total	—	—	—	895	1,941	2,435
Departures	53	17	17			
Deaths	11	45	350			
Total	—	—	—	64	62	367
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	831	1,879	2,068

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	25	120	710
„ „ 11 „	30	235	980
„ „ 18 „	9	230	918
„ „ 25 „	25	150	1,000

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	11
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	41
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	296
„ 12 years and 40 „	12	38	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	2	—
50 „ „ over	1	5	—
Total	13	45	348

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	275	Enteric	41	Convulsions	8
Diarrhoea	8	Whooping Cough... ..	12	Malaria	3
Dysentery	5	Influenza	7	Other Causes	8
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	34	Marasmus	2		
Meningitis	1	Heart Disease	2		

R. L. McCOWAT,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—MAFEKING CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—R. L. McCowat.
 Storekeeper.———Savage.
 Clerk, &c.———Lewis.
 „ F. Montague.
 „ ———Roos.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. R. Morrow.
 „ Assistant.—Dr. Spink.
 „ „ Dr. Moir.
 „ „ Dr. Hogg.
 Dispenser.—W. P. Carrell.
 „ V. R. Raywood.
 Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Crawford.
 Nurse.—Miss Tooth.
 „ Nurse Grieves.
 „ (Camp Matron).—Nurse Brickmore.
 „ Nurse Pritchard.
 „ „ Pollard.
 „ „ Mackay.
 „ „ Price.
 Probationers.—
 Relief Matron.—Mrs. Gleeson.
 „ Assistant.—Mrs. Spink.
 „ „ Miss Murray.
 „ „ Miss Odea.
 „ „ Miss Johnson.
 Chaplain.—Rev. Meyers.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH, OCTOBER, 1901.

Burgher Camp, Mafeking, 14th November, 1901.

Food Supply.—The food supply has continued good, and during the month fresh meat was supplied from the 23rd to the 30th.

Climate.—The weather during the month continued windy and warm as hitherto, but we were favoured with rain towards the end of same, so that the conditions of tent life during the following month should be improved.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the month has been as follows, viz. :—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	11
Women	...	...	...	...	...	45
Children	...	...	...	...	...	350

making a total of 406, or an average of 13·09 per day. From the Statistical Return it will be seen that 275 of the above died from measles, 41 from enteric fever, 34 from pneumonia and bronchitis, and the balance from other causes.

Hospital.—Since Dr. Morrow took over the Hospital on the 11th ultimo, a number of improvements have been made, among which are the re-arrangement of the Dispensary for greater convenience, the increase in the number of marquees for patients, and the fencing in of the Hospital grounds, all of which I notice are dealt with by the Senior Medical Officer in his report, which is herewith sent for your information.

Doctors.—Dr. Kauffmann left on the 10th instant, and his duties as Senior Medical Officer were taken over on the 11th instant by Dr. Morrow, who arrived on the 3rd instant. Drs. Spink and Moir arrived on the 17th and Dr. Hogg on the 21st instant. Dr. Limpert left on the 31st instant, so that the Medical Staff is still short of one doctor, but I hope that he will arrive soon. For organisation, see Senior Medical Officer's Report.

Nurses.—Nurse Merry left here on the 1st instant, after recovering from measles, which I regret, as she was a well-trained and capable nurse.

Nurse Gaudie is now convalescent from typhoid fever and will leave for a month in order to recruit, after which she will return to join the Camp Matron's Staff.

The following nurses arrived during the month, viz. :—

On the 6th.—Nurse Grieves,
 „ 20th.— „ Pritchard,
 „ 22nd.— „ Price,
 „ 24th.— „ Pollard Smith,
 „ 24th.— „ Mackay,
 „ 25th.— „ Brickmore (Camp Matron),

and have been distributed as follows, viz. :—

To the hospital, Nurses Mackay and Price.

To the Camp Matron, Nurse F. E. Brickmore as Matron, with Nurses Grieves, Pritchard, Pollard Smith, as assistants ; also Nurse Gaudie when she returns. I regret to report that Nurse Pollard Smith was only three days here when she became ill with acute rheumatism, and as soon as possible will leave. Your consent to issue the necessary warrant to return to Johannesburg is asked.

Relief Matron's Assistants.—On the 17th instant the following assistants to the Relief Matron arrived here, viz. :—

Mrs. Spink, Misses O'Dea, Nussey, and Johnston.

These commenced duty at once under Mrs. Gleeson, and so far are giving satisfaction.

Staff.—During the month the following arrived to join the Staff, viz. :—

On the 25th, Mr. Savage as Storekeeper, in place of Mr. A Marchant Smith, resigned.

Mr. Roos as Clerk to Storekeeper.

On the 15th, Mr. Montague as Clerk in charge of Accounts.

In connection with the Staff, I would remind you that Mr. Lewis obtained a fortnight's leave of absence and left yesterday ; during same, Mr. Smith remains and will leave on his return.

Clothing.—During the month 750 families have been visited and reported upon with regard to clothing, out of which 450 have been supplied with what has been necessary for them to go on with. The arrival of the assistants sent to the Relief Matron (Miss Gleeson) has relieved the congestion which existed, and now admits of the work being carried out in a systematic way. By the end of November I think that this Staff may be safely reduced by two of the assistants sent ; of this I will report later on.

Wood Supply.—As in the previous month the wood supply has been equal to the demand, and I have a surplus of a few weeks in hand.

Improvements.—During the month the river has, to a large extent, been fenced off, also the hospital grounds. Main drain has been cut along northern boundary of camp, and from same past the wells on either side to the river, thus preventing pollution. Surface drains have been cut down the sides of 20 streets and partly round each stand, in order to carry off all storm water, these I hope to have all completed in a month or so. Labour in the camp is, however, scarce, there being little more than sufficient to carry on maintenance work. This materially impedes the progress of many improvements. Boilers for disinfecting stools and linen have also been erected and at work during the month.

I am, &c.,
 R. L. McCOWAT,
 Superintendent.

The General Superintendent,
 Burgher Camps, Pretoria.

November 11, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present to you the following report on your camp for the month of October of this year.

This report would have been handed to you earlier were it not for the following reasons :—

- (a) The severe strain on my staff and myself due to the large number of cases of illness.
- (b) The inspection of the camp on the 4th and 5th inst. by Dr. Waterson and other visitors.
- (c) The prostration of myself by fever on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst.

**MAF-
KING.**

The arduous duties of my predecessor prevented his keeping certain books from which the information necessary for a monthly report is drawn, consequently this report chiefly deals with the camp from the date of my appointment as senior medical officer, the 11th ultimo.

Organisation.—As no system of organisation existed, and some was necessary, a number of simple rules were framed for my staff to enable them to perform their duties more efficiently and without friction.

Dispensary.—The dispensary has been removed from the centre of the hospital grounds to a corner of the same near the hospital gate to prevent out-patients and others entering these grounds. It has also been fenced, and a policeman has been told off to keep order and prevent crowding.

Hospital.—Much improvement has been effected in connection with the hospital. The ground has been fenced and cleaned. The latrine pits have been emptied, disinfected, and filled in, and for the latrines used by the Staff tubs (buckets) have been supplied. The boiling of all excreta and urine from the patients has been instituted, also all clothing is boiled before handing the clothes to the laundress. The hospital marquees have been put in order and their number added to. Various other improvements have been effected.

The Camp.—A camp matron has been appointed, but owing to her staff being incomplete this lady has been unable to effect much improvement. Some useful work however has been accomplished during the month.

Sanitation.—Much has been done to render the camp healthy. The ground has been rendered cleaner and steps have been taken to have the river fenced off. All tents, frame tents and marquees are opened up daily and unpleasant odours are less noticeable.

Disinfection.—The whole of the tents, marquees, &c., have been emptied of their contents and both the tents, &c., and their contents have been disinfected. This general disinfection was begun on the 25th of the month but had to be discontinued twice from want of disinfectants. As the latter arrived the work was, however, continued. It was my intention to have a general disinfection of the camp carried out weekly until all infectious diseases were stamped out, but the lack of proper disinfectants is a serious drawback as it has prevented this being done.

Medical Comforts.—A liberal distribution of medical comforts has been made to all who needed them. In connection with this distribution a proper system of book-keeping has been devised. No medical comforts are issued without an order signed by the doctor and the Medical Officers check their orders every evening. In this way fraud is minimised. The supply of medical comforts has been equal to the demand though at times the stocks generally recommended by the visiting doctors have been low and have been a source of anxiety.

Population.—The white population on the first of the month was 5,245 and on the 31st 4,778. The native population on the first of the month was 355 and on the 31st 342.

Mortality.—The mortality has been very high, but I am pleased to say is diminishing. The number of deaths for the month is 406, of which 7 were men, 42 women, and 357 children under 12 years—of the last 5 died as a result of premature birth. These statistics do not include natives, of whom 5 died in the month.

The causes of this deplorable mortality so far as I can ascertain are :—

1. Introduction of infected persons to camp in August.
2. Want of proper and systematic disinfection of the camp without which medical aid and medical comforts avail little in reducing the mortality.
3. Want of proper medical attendance.

From the certificates it appears that of the whites—

275 died from measles.

41	„	„	enteric.
12	„	„	whooping cough.
7	„	„	influenza.
5	„	„	dysentery and
66	„	„	other causes.

Sickness.—Almost half the camp have been ill during the month, and cases of illness will be very numerous until the whole camp has been thoroughly disinfected and all diseases of an infectious and contagious nature have been stamped out and their recurrence prevented. The unfortunate little children live close to the ground, and consequently inhale any poisonous germs which are about ; therefore, unless their surroundings are kept free from these germs disease will flourish, in spite of all medical aid and nursing, dieting, &c.

Births.—There were 15 confinements and 16 births.

Medical Staff.—Three doctors arrived during the month.

Nursing Staff.—Two nurses left convalescent from illness, and five nurses arrived. A camp matron, Miss Brickmore, has been appointed to look after the sick in the camp, attend to the disinfection of the tents, &c., and superintend other work, as the making and distribution of soup, &c.

Visitor.—Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., Consulting Surgeon to H.M. Forces in South Africa, visited this camp, and devoted three days to studying the medical wants of the inhabitants. From this cultured gentleman of so mature experience I received very many valuable suggestions. The following are the most important subjects discussed during his visit :—

1. Medical Staff.
2. Camp Matron and her Staff.
3. Hospital Nursing.
4. Housing of the Medical and Nursing Staffs.
5. Analysis of Water.
6. Erection of a Soup Kitchen for Camp.
7. Erection of a Maternity Marquee.
8. The Latrines.
9. A Camp Mortuary.
10. The Cemetery.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I may add that many improvements could have been effected were it not for (a) the lack of material, and (b) the labour to carry on the work. At present the skilled labour and the boys are only able to carry on the maintenance work of the camp.

For me the month has been so trying that I shall long remember it. When the doctors and nurses arrived they felt irritated at not finding the accommodation promised them at Cape Town, and at one time I feared the resignation of nearly all my staff, with the nurses and compounders, would take place. Were it not for your tact I believe there would hardly have been any doctors or nurses here to-day.

I have, &c.,

R. MORROW,

Senior Medical Officer,
Burgher Refugee Camp,
Mafeking.

To the Superintendent,
Burgher Refugee Camp,
Mafeking.

NYLSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, NYLSTROOM, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

NYL-
STROOM.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	332	684	835			
Arrivals	21	25	30			
Births	—	—	8			
Total	—	—	—	353	709	873
Departures	16	17	32			
Deaths	5	12	41			
Total	—	—	—	21	29	73
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	332	680	800

**NYL-
STROOM.**

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children
Week ending October 4, 1901	11	36	58
" " 11 "	8	21	37
" " 18 "	11	23	36
" " 25 "	6	6	17
" " 31 "	7	9	17

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	6
" 1 " " 1 " Native	—	—	1
" 1 year and 12 years	—	—	34
" 12 years and 40 "	4	10	—
" 40 " " 50 "	—	1	—
50 " " over	1	1	—
Total	5	12	42

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles and Diarrhoea.	7	Diarrhoea	23	Dysentery	5
Pneumonia	2	Bright's Disease ...	1	Enteric	2
Asthenia	1	Premature Birth ...	2	Malaria	12
Senile Decay ...	2	Cancrum Oris ...	2		

R. DUNCAN,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—NYLSTROOM CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—R. Duncan.
Storekeeper.—A. J. North.
Clerk, &c. { — De Villiers.
 { C. H. O. Gibson.
Medical Officer.—Dr. Sturdee.
Dispenser.—W. C. Smith.
Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Bolton.
Nurse.—Sister Gabbitas.
" Probationer.—Miss Sachel.
Probationers.—
Relief Matron.—Mrs. De Jongh.
" " Probationers.

SIR,

FOR the past month I have to report the following :—

Health.—The general health of camp has been fair, our statistical returns showing that we have had less sickness than during the previous month. Waterburg is by no means a healthy district, and we may always expect to have a good many cases of fever. Everything that can possibly be done to prevent sickness has been attended to.

Water Supply is ample for present requirements, but we are sinking another well in camp to provide for any possible short-coming in this respect in future. All drinking water is boiled and issued to refugees daily.

Hospital.—Refugees are gradually getting over their prejudice of entering hospital. In fact, during the month several have even asked if they could be admitted. The present number of patients in hospital is 16. Dr. Sturdes, two trained nurses, and five probationers have all taken great interest in their work, and have ably carried out their many duties.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated all the rooms having been re-painted and whitewashed and cupboards and other conveniences erected.

Camp.—The inmates now fully understanding that cleanliness is compulsory ; the camp itself is kept wonderfully clean. All tent flaps are rolled up daily and all bedding aired in the open twice a week. There are sufficient conveniences for all requirements on outskirts of camp.

Sanitary Arrangements are same as reported last month.

Washing sites (three in number) are situated about 70 yards from the stream. No washing is allowed in camp. All hospital linen here is boiled and disinfected.

Wood Cutting.—We have cut a considerable quantity of wood, but owing to irregularity of railway traffic, and trucks being unobtainable, our usual quantity has not gone forward. Ten trucks have been standing loaded at station for fully 10 days, and a large quantity is piled up at the station awaiting trucks and a chance to go forward.

Education.—On 1st October, we had 285 children in school, to-day we have 360, showing an increase of 75. A Dutch church and a large marquee answer the purpose of school, and are most suitable. Desks and blackboards have been made and a fair supply of school material has been sent here by the education department during the month. We have now two certificated and three refugee teachers. After school hours the youngsters indulge in sports, football, &c., a special ground having been put aside for that purpose.

Church.—Services and Sunday school are held every Sunday. These are very well attended.

Relief.—During the month our camp matron and her assistants have again kept a lot of women busy, dress-making, &c. Since last report we have turned out just on 1,500 articles of clothing of all descriptions. These articles are cut and made up—all hand sewn—free of cost and all for free issue.

In addition to the above a few blankets, camp kettles, &c., have been issued where necessary.

Shoemaking.—At the beginning of the month a considerable number of veldschoens were made free of cost and issued to deserving people. Unfortunately our supply of leather is now finished and it is impossible to carry on this useful industry, until further supplies are sent up.

Food supply and quality.—Supplies have been coming up very irregularly owing to the irregular train service.

The quality of foodstuffs received has been excellent.

For some time past we have been obliged to issue corned beef in lieu of fresh meat. This has been unavoidable as no captured stock is available. I have applied to Pietersburg on several occasions for a supply, but without success.

I have, &c.,

R. DUNCAN,
Superintendent.

To the General Superintendent,
Burgher Camp, Pretoria.

NYL-
STROOM.

Burgher Camp, Nylstroom, 31st October, 1901.

My report for the month ending is 59 deaths, 5 males, 12 females, 42 children (1 native).

The mortality amongst children has been greatest due in most cases to diarrhoea, left after the epidemic of measles about two or three months ago. There have been eight births.

The sickness for the month has been very heavy, principally malaria, diarrhoea and a few cases of enteric fever. Besides the more serious cases I have reported weekly, there have been some slight cases of influenza among women and children, and a few cases of whooping cough among children. These I don't consider serious enough to put in the weekly report.

The sanitary arrangements of the camp and town are excellent and daily attended to.

During the month the camp has been very much improved and the lines are kept scrupulously clean.

Owing to a few cases of enteric we have had a furnace rigged up and a sufficient quantity of sterilized water (for drinking purposes only) served out daily.

As soon as we can get more tents so as to get all the refugees out of the houses, the sickness in my opinion will be very much decreased.

During the month 46 cases have passed through the hospital of which 17 were cured, three relieved, 10 died, and 16 still remain in for treatment.

H. J. STURDEE,
Medical Officer in Charge.

PIETERS-
BURG.

PIETERSBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, PIETERSBURG, Month ending October 31, 1901

—				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901	...	...	...	942	1,235	1,435			
Arrivals	...	...	...	19	52	51			
Births	...	...	...	—	—	10			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	961	1,287	1,496
Departures	...	...	...	47	27	29			
Deaths	...	...	...	7	11	30			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	54	38	59
In Camp, October 31, 1901	...	...	...	—	—	—	907	1,249	1,437

SICK IN CAMP.

—									Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	125	141
" " 11 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	116	147
" " 18 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	125	137
" " 25 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	126	137

DEATHS.

PIETERSBURG.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	15
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	14
„ 12 years and 40 „	5	9	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	1	—
„ 50 „ „ over	1	1	—
Total	7	11	30

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Cancer of Stomach ...	1	Measles and Marasmus	3	Dentition	3
Diarrhœa	3	Dentition and Diarrhœa	3	Dentition, Convulsions	1
Pneumonia	7	Pneumonia Debility	1	Congenital Debility	4
Senile Decay	1	Whooping Cough, Convulsions	1	Malaria Debility ..	2
Malaria, Parturition	2	Malaria, Diarrhœa	3	Malaria, Cardiac Failure	2
Malaria, Marasmus...	5	Malnutrition ...	4	Malaria, Pneumonia	2

J. E. TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—PIETERSBURG CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—J. E. Tucker.
 Storekeeper.—A. G. Watt.
 Clerk, etc.—D. M. Stephen.
 „ J. Gadd.
 „ C. Korner.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Henderson.
 Dispenser.—J. W. Gowthorpe.
 „ Williams.
 Hospital Matron.—Sister Webb.
 Nurse.—Sister Pomeroy.
 Probationers.—5.
 Relief Matron.—Miss Pettendrigh.
 „ Assistant.—Miss Kiet.
 „ „ Phillips.
 Probationers.—12.

Pietersburg, October 31, 1901.

General.—The extent of this Camp has not changed during the month, but the population has increased and, consequently, all tents are now occupied, excepting 4 marquees and one canvas shelter in reserve. There are in this camp 9 e. p. tents, 50 large marquees, 30 medium marquees, 700 bell tents, and 8 canvas shelters. A wood and iron rationing store is in course of erection, and will be a great boon to the rationing staff, who have hitherto done all their work in a marquee. The inmates of the camp are, as a rule, well satisfied with their treatment. Twenty-five men left the camp during the month to join the cattle rangers.

**PITERS-
BURG.**

Water Supply.—The water supply continues good and sufficient. A recent test by the dispenser indicates that there is nothing injurious to health in the water. Eight donkey wagons loaded with casks deliver thirty loads daily into three large tanks placed at convenient places in the camp for cooking and drinking purposes.

All washing is done at the river side.

Fuel.—The coal supply has been sufficient.

Burgher wagons from camp go out weekly, and fetch in sufficient wood for kindling fires.

Sanitary.—Four extra latrines have been erected, and there are now twenty-four. These are cleared twice daily and disinfected. Fresh river sand is periodically spread on the floors. The buckets are washed daily and changed. Precautions are taken to ensure cleanly and proper use of the latrines. Night soil is carted away some distance in casks on wagons and buried.

Ash pits have been built of brick at convenient intervals, and all sweepings from tents and ashes are deposited in them. Rubbish wagons clear these out twice daily and deposit the dirt some distance from camp.

Food Supplies.—The food supply has been good and adequate. No fresh meat being available, tin meat has been issued.

Hospital.—The hospital is in charge of the Matron, Nurse Webb, assisted by Nurse Pomeroy. There are employed 5 probationers, 2 male refugees, and 2 coloured men. There are 25 beds in use. The accommodation consists of 5 E.P. tents, 1 marquee, and 3 bell tents—1 E.P. tent and 1 bell tent being matron and nurses' quarters. The marquee is for maternity patients.

Quantities of soup are made every day and issued to invalids, children and old people.

Camp Stewardess.—The Camp Stewardess has 2 canvas shelters and 4 bell tents for herself and staff. She has charge of all clothing sent to camp for free distribution. She supervises all camp visiting and nursing, and is assisted by 12 probationers, who each take a section of the camp, and visit each tent in their respective sections daily to see that cleanliness in person and in tents is observed. Cases of sickness are reported to the Camp Stewardess by her assistants, who in turn makes a list and hands it to the Medical Officer. This department also assist in distributing medical comforts to those who have Medical Officer's order, and see that these are rightly used.

Cases of destitution are also attended to by the camp stewardess, who issues clothing and blankets where necessary, after personal investigation. The following goods have been distributed during the month, viz., 918 yards flannelette, 969 yards dress material, 29 petticoats, 148 yards serge, cashmere, &c., 19 boys' suits, 166 pairs women's and children's boots, 387 blankets, 903 yards print, 1,307 yards calico, 18 mattresses, 241 shirts, 35 yards moleskin, 64 yards cotton cord, 164 yards flannel, &c.

Dispenser.—The dispenser makes up the doctor's prescriptions, and mixes milk for distribution to those who have the doctor's order.

Treatment of Sick.—The medical officer attends daily at the surgery to examine patients and take messages, and receive the camp stewardess' report. The rest of his time is spent in visiting patients in camp and hospital. The people generally prefer remaining in their tents when sick, but are removed to the hospital if the doctor advises it. A tent is kept at the hospital specially for maternity cases; but people do not avail themselves of this privilege, preferring to remain in their own tents. In cases where families are invalided and helpless, special nurses are placed with them to attend on them till they are better.

Local Committees.—There are no local committees visiting in this camp.

Medical Comforts.—These consist of pearl barley, maizena, milk, meat extracts, brandy, port wine, arrowroot, butter, jam, tea, cornflour, quaker oats, cocoa, &c., and are issued on the medical officer's orders, through the camp stewardess' department.

Public Worship.—There is no minister here, but public worship is conducted by laymen in a large marquee for the Boer refugees, and by Mr. Pienaar for the coloured burghers.

School.—Five hundred children are now attending school and are under the supervision of Mr. Fairhurst, the headmaster. A number of young men are also being instructed in the evening by Mr. Fairhurst.

Poynton Bros.—This store is always well patronised and the principal business is done in clothing and sweets, jam, fish, &c.

Coloured Burghers.—Commandant Buys and party have a separate camp near the main camp, and conform well to all rules laid down for their observance. PIETERS-BURG.

Deaths.—The death rate has diminished considerably. The chief ailments are now pneumonia and diarrhoea, and when these attack people who have recently recovered from malaria or measles the result is often fatal. The total deaths for the month are 52.

Births.—There have been 10 births in the camp during the month ; also 2 coloured births, and 3 still births.

Marriages.—Five marriages were solemnized in camp during the month.

Desertion.—There have been no cases of desertion from this camp.

Registration.—Registration of births and deaths is done in this office, in absence of a magistrate in Pietersburg.

Garden.—The garden is being worked by burghers, but is not far enough advanced to produce anything for consumption yet.

Bathing.—A large bath is being constructed on a ledge in the river for women, and it is arranged that a continual stream of water will flow through.

Industries.—Burghers in camp have started repairing wagons, tanning leather, making reins, burning lime, making ornaments from horn, and brewing ginger-beer. These are all on a small scale, but will develop with a little encouragement.

Military Authorities.—The Military Authorities here always give their cordial assistance in any matters requiring their co-operation.

Staff.—The Staff are very painstaking, and all evince an anxiety to make the working of this Camp efficient.

J. E. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

Pietersburg, October 31st, 1901.

Climate.—The weather during the past month has been good, warm during the day, without the great extremes of temperature between day and night. Early in the month for one day there was a heavy rain, and as a consequence a restart of the malaria.

Diseases affecting the camp.—The disease most prevalent during the month was diarrhoea, although no deaths occurred from it alone. When deaths occurred it was as a sequelæ of some other disease, such as malaria or dentition.

Malaria occurred in those who previously had the disease, and came on after the wet weather. The cases were not as a rule severe, the prominent symptoms being high fever, and enlargement and tenderness of spleen. In a good number of cases it was accompanied by diarrhoea.

The epidemic of pneumonia restarted and nine deaths occurred therefrom, two occurring as a sequelæ of malaria.

During the latter part of the month a very considerable number of patients were suffering from sore mouth. In some cases ulceration had taken place, but only in one case was it in any way severe. I consider this due to the fact that for some time past we have been obliged to ration the people on corned beef, and no vegetables procurable.

I at once got a supply of lime juice, and I am now prescribing it for such cases, but owing to the supply at present being limited, I cannot order it for general distribution. I have however given a supply to the school to be put in the water that the children drink.

A few cases of whooping cough occurred, the disease being imported into the camp from Irene. At present it does not seem to be spreading very rapidly.

Water Supply.—The water supply remains good and sufficient.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements are efficiently carried out.

Statistics.—Statistics of deaths, &c., have been forwarded.

D. HENDERSON,
Medical Officer.

POTCHEF-
STROOM.

POTCHEFSTROOM.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, POTCHEFSTROOM, Month ending
October, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	1,179	2,802	3,617			
Arrivals	89	104	93			
Births	—	—	4			
Total	—	—	—	1,268	2,906	3,714
Departures	60	138	167			
Deaths	7	14	64			
Total	—	—	—	67	152	231
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	1,201	2,754	3,483

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	5	30	56
„ „ 11, „	8	38	73
„ „ 18, „	10	27	46
„ „ 25, „	8	15	77
„ „ 31, „	7	11	63

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	14
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	49
„ 12 years and 40 „	2	6	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	1	2	—
50 „ „ over	4	6	—
Total	7	14	64

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	42	Diarrhoea	4	Dysentery	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	8	Rheumatic Fever ...	1	Enteric	2
Croup	1	Influenza	1	Senile Decay ...	3
Fever	3	Dropsy	1	Convulsions ...	13
Strumatitus Can. ...	3	Cancer	1	Chronic Enteritis ...	1

J. SWART,
Camp Superintendent.

Superintendent.—J. Swart.
 Storekeeper.— — Slade.
 Clerk, &c.— — Devine.
 „ E. Levin.
 „ —Robertson.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Dixon.
 „ Assistant.—Dr. Bird.
 Dispenser.—C. Wade.
 „ (Name not supplied.)
 Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Rogers.
 Nurse.—Nurse Fletcher.
 „ (Probationer).—Miss Fletcher.
 Relief Matron.—Mrs. Dacomb.
 „ Assistant.—Miss Hollow.
 „ „ „ Fountain.
 „ „ „ Meacock.
 „ „ „ Iversen.
 Chaplain.—Rev. Murray.

OCTOBER MONTHLY REPORT.

Potchefstroom.

Concentration Camps Committee.—On the 1st and 2nd October this camp was visited by the Ladies' Committee. On the morning of the 1st they visited the camp with the Superintendent and made a thorough inspection. What appeared to please them most was the soup kitchen. They also appeared pleased to see that the people were being served with fresh vegetables.

During the afternoon a visit was made to the camp gardens. On the morning of the 2nd they again went to the camp, and after having inspected the water supply and the shambles, the morning was occupied in visiting the people in their tents and later on the hospital in town. The ladies in the afternoon went on to Klerksdorp.

It is a pity this visit did not take place a week later, as, although the new camp was in good order, all the finishing touches had still to be given to it and the surroundings did not present the neat and clean appearance which they do now.

Accommodation.—The question of finding accommodation is still very acute. Although 365 people left the camp during the month, some 286 persons were brought in during the same period, and in addition to this some 100 people on the ration list in town have been moved into camp, and applications are being daily made by others to be allowed to follow, the houses they are occupying in town being required by the owners. Several large canvas shelters, 40 feet by 16 feet, have been made during the month, and some others are now in the course of construction.

The Health of the Camp has certainly improved, and with the assistance of four new hospital shelters in camp it should continue to improve.

Meat.—Fresh meat was issued only to the hospital's sick and soup kitchen during the month. The stock on hand is very poor, and the supply very limited.

It is to be hoped that after the rains all stock will rapidly recover. For the above reason, tinned meat was issued to the refugees during the month.

School.—The second large school, 66 feet by 30 feet, was finished early in the month, and is quite filled.

In order to supply additional accommodation, I am contemplating putting up another building. All the benches and desks are made in camp.

Departures.—A further batch of 292 persons was forwarded to Howick on the 17th October. All the families went away very quietly. On this occasion only three wagons of the military were required to remove the people from the camp to the station, the balance of the work being done by the burgher camps' own transport.

POTCHEF-
STROOM.

The Camp Matron has again been very busy in distributing clothing.

Nurses.—The four new nurses duly arrived and are now supplied with accommodation in the camp.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Scheinessen arrived here on the 27th, and commenced his duties on the 29th.

Vegetables.—The inmates of the camp have had a ration of fresh vegetables every week during the month and this it is hoped will be continued during the summer months.

Fuel.—Early in the month the wood party when going out was attacked. It was a joint party composed of military and burghers from this camp. The camp party was fortunately at the back when the attack took place and retreated at once with the result that all our wagons and cattle escaped. One boy of about 14 years stayed and went away with the enemy, two other boys were captured, but were allowed to return later on in the day. The whole of the military transport was taken. We lost all our tools, saws, axes and hatchets. The men were amongst the trees at the time of the attack and had to make a run for it, so left everything behind them. This little affair has caused a great deal of inconvenience as no wood party has been out since the 1st of the month, though arrangements have been made to send one out to-day. It was fortunate that there was a supply in hand, which carried us over three weeks. It is to be hoped that the wood will now come in regularly again.

Supplies have not been coming well forward this last month and there is at present only just a week's supply on hand, but advices have been received that there is a consignment on the way. Several heavy rain storms have taken place during the month and it has had its effect on some of the older tents. During one night alone five were destroyed, these being literally blown to pieces.

J. SWART,
Superintendent.

TANDER-
ON.

STANDERTON.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, STANDERTON, Month ending October 31, 1901.

				Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901	...	...	...	647	1,116	1,286			
Arrivals	...	...	...	33	100	124			
Births	...	...	...	—	—	9			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	680	1,216	1,419
Departures	...	...	...	40	42	52			
Deaths	...	...	...	9	26	200			
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—	49	66	252
In Camp, October 31, 1901	...	...	...	—	—	—	631	1,148	1,167

SICK IN CAMP.

				Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	...	...	...	—	9	24*
" " 11 "	...	...	...	—	17	25*
" " 18 "	...	...	...	37	116	257
" " 25 "	...	...	...	41	127	247

* Severe cases only.

DEATHS.

STANDERTON.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	3
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	37
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	165
„ 12 years and 40 „	8	23	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	—	3	—
50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	9	26	205

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	171	Diarrhoea	7	Confinement	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	13	Syncope	1	Enteric	6
Whooping Cough ...	20	Convulsions	4	Marasmus	7
Enteritis	4	Dentition	1	Broncho- Pneumonia	1
Croup	1	Rheumatic Fever ...	2		

FRANK WINFIELD,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT—STANDERTON CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—F. Winfield.

Storekeeper.—C. Machell.

Clerk.—C. C. Idle.

„ R. McLeod.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Pearce.

„ Assistant.—Dr. Lilienfeld.

„ „ to Mr. Howard.

Dispenser.—R. Watkins.

„ — Workman.

Hospital Matron.—Mrs. Barratt.

Nurse.—Mrs. Wolff.

„ „ Lister.

„ Miss Pittway.

Probationers.—15.

Relief Matron.—Mrs. Stephens.

„ Assistant.—Mrs. Ligt.

„ „ „ Walker.

MONTHLY REPORT, OCTOBER, 1901.

Standerton.

Arrangements for Treatment of Sick.—Since writing my last report our medical officers and myself have decided that it was necessary to remove the entire camp to ground of a much higher elevation than the old site, consequently the hospital site formerly selected will now be used only for the dispensing of medicines to out-patients and for the issue of milk and soup. One of the buildings situated there will be occupied by a medical officer, one dispenser, and some of the trained nurses. When this site was selected by me for a hospital area it was then the highest

STANDERTON.

elevation of any in the camp, whereas since removing the camp it is now the lowest. I had an interview with the General Officer Commanding the district, when I asked him for a grant of ground at a high elevation for the hospital area, and the only ground available included the space upon which the blockhouse stood, containing troops. The General Officer Commanding after some delay consented to grant my request, and to build a new blockhouse some 400 yards distant from the old one, and into which he has now removed his men.

The Commandant of the town has allowed us the use of the old blockhouse, as it could not well be removed, and this building will be found very useful to the hospital matron for the drying of linen, &c., during wet weather.

A new kitchen, linen room, latrines, &c., have been erected in the new hospital area, also a cremator at some 200 yards distance from the wire fencing outside—this is for destroying the typhoid germs in the excreta from enteric patients. The committees for visiting the sick in their tents are doing the usual work. The camp matron and her staff visit daily from tent to tent, and report all cases of sickness and needy persons.

I much regret having to report a very heavy death rate for the month, chiefly due to the measles epidemic, referred to in my last report, but I trust that during the ensuing month the number of deaths will be greatly reduced, as the epidemic appears to have worn itself out.

We have, unfortunately, still the enteric to contend with, and in a few cases diphtheria. We are, however, doing our utmost to fight these scourges, and how far the medical officers and their staff will succeed remains to be seen.

I beg to enclose herewith the Principal Medical Officer's report for the month, addressed to myself, for your perusal, to which is attached a detailed list of causes of deaths, and which may be of interest to you.

Hospital Staff.—The hospital staff now consists of Dr. Pearce (P.M.O.), Dr. Lilienfeld, Dr. Howard, assistant to Drs. Pearce and Lilienfeld; the matron, Mrs. Barratt; two dispensers, Mr. Watkins and Mr. Workman; three trained English nurses, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Lister, and Miss Pittoway, and 15 girl probationers (refugees) and some natives. This staff well handled should be quite adequate for all present needs.

Medical Comforts.—The usual medical comforts have been issued during the month, as recommended by the medical officers, and without stint. These consisted of milk, brandy, port wine, meat extract, arrowroot, cornflower, cocoa, biscuits, butter, Quaker oats, tapioca, tea, rice, Benger's food, patent barley, oatmeal, &c. A special daily issue of diluted condensed milk is still being made to all young children, old and sickly people.

Public Worship.—Pending the arrival of a camp chaplain to attend to the spiritual welfare of the refugees, the Rev. Theunissen has been helping in this work, but he informs me that owing to the increase of sickness in Standerton, he is no longer able to undertake these duties, and I therefore hope that the arrival of a resident chaplain will be at no far distant date. It would be a great boon to our people if some large building, suitable for holding service in, could be erected, but as the cost of this would be considerable, the school marquees and tents are being used for that purpose. These are, however, too small to accommodate the whole of the people on a rainy day, and there being only one officiating pastor, divine service can only be held in one tent or marquee at a time.

Distribution of Clothing, &c.—During the month the following goods have been issued by the Camp Matron:—From the Rev. Theunissen, three rolls flannellette. From the Netherlands Relief Committee, Capetown, two cases underclothing, one case dress material, one case ready made dresses, 400 blankets, 50 pairs boots, 200 pairs stockings, five layettes, seven tins golden syrup, one-and-half cases milk, two cases dates, four bottles castor oil, two cases candles, 12 packets mazona, three tins cocoa, three tins tea, five tins jam, one box biscuits, one case men's clothing. From His Majesty's Government 10 buckets, 10 milk cans, 20 kettles, 10 chambers, and nine pairs boots. Every deserving case, as far as I know, has received relief in proportion to the needs.

Condition of People arriving in Camp.—A batch of about 65 brought in by a Mobile Column from Greylingstad arrived in a very poverty stricken condition. They received prompt relief according to their requirements, and they appear now quite settled down to the camp life.

School Accommodation.—The accommodation is the same as last reported by me. The attendance has not been good, but this was unavoidable on account of the large

amount of sickness prevailing amongst the infantile population of the camp. I am anxiously looking forward to the time when we shall arrive at the normal conditions, and when the camp will resume its former healthy state of two months since. STANDERTON.

Sanitary Arrangements.—These are under the charge of a Refugee Overseer, who is assisted by a staff of white refugees and natives. Every precaution possible under the conditions is being taken to make the sanitary condition of the camp as perfect as possible, and after the erection of the new latrines, and when the bucket sanitary system has been adopted, I do not think that the sanitary conditions of the Standerton camp will have much to be desired. I am only awaiting now the arrival of the necessary timber and iron for these buildings, which has been on order for some time. Disinfectants are being freely used; this is a heavy item in the expenditure, as the present trench system of latrines consumes much chloride of lime, &c., to keep the latrines and pits in a sanitary condition.

Transport.—I have to report that the Transport Service is still weak, but we are doing our best with the material on hand. I hope to greatly improve this department at no distant date. The local military transport helps us when they can, but this is not very often, as all their available transport and mules in good condition are continually being swallowed up by the great number of mobile columns passing through Standerton to be equipped. I would suggest to you, as being the best method to overcome the difficulty experienced in regard to obtaining sufficient transport, to purchase two spans, each consisting of ten or twelve good sound strong mules, and two light and strong mule wagons. If we had these and a sufficient supply of crushed mealies to feed the mules on during the night, we could overcome all the difficulties at present experienced in regard to transport with the horses at present being employed in the camp, even excluding the bullocks we have, which are unfortunately in too poor a condition to be of any real service as transport animals.

Accommodation.—I have sufficient accommodation for the refugees at present in camp, but in view of others arriving by the columns, I have ordered some more bell tents to form a reserve in case of emergency, as on no account is it desirable to have the tents overcrowded. Many of the old tents which had been discarded are now being repaired, and these will also be needed.

Camp Extension.—As mentioned in my last report, the camp has been extended and all the tents will be removed to this new area. Owing to the scarcity of transport, the shifting of the camp is not progressing as quickly as I should wish, and the wet weather has also hindered the movement considerably, but the greater part of the camp has already been pitched on the new ground, and the good effects of the change have already shown themselves, the death rate being considerably reduced. I hope to be able to forward you a photograph of the new camp when completed.

Stores.—The supply of stores that have arrived during the month has been sufficient for all requirements, and the quality of the goods received has been the best.

Fuel.—The coal arriving during the month has been ample for the requirements of the inhabitants of this camp. Firewood has not been coming forward with quite the usual regularity, and owing to the amount of sickness in camp I have requisitioned for an extra truck load or two (if available) in addition to our usual supply. This firewood is needed for the cooking and heating of medical comforts of sick and convalescent refugees, living in their tents and out of hospital.

Water.—This is being boiled in the tanks for drinking purposes, and upon the arrival of the new tanks on order, sufficient boiled water can be issued for drinking purposes of the entire population of the camp. The water schemes I have already submitted to you; if it could be arranged to adopt the one recommended, I think the water supply would be adequate and up-to-date. I am awaiting your reply to my letter re this matter before taking action.

Climate.—The weather during the month, toward the latter end especially, has been very stormy and heavy rains have fallen. On the night of the 30th October a very severe storm passed over this camp causing considerable damage. About 150 bell tents (newly pitched) and 10 marquees were blown to the ground, poles and ropes being smashed by the violence of the wind, but I am glad to report that fortunately no one was seriously hurt. This storm caused a deal of extra work to rectify the damage done by it.

STANDERTON.

Buildings.—The new buildings mentioned in my last report are yet incomplete, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary timber, &c., advised to arrive. Upon the receipt of these materials the buildings will not take long to complete. In concluding my report I wish to state that both the military and civil authorities here have assisted me whenever possible.

F. WINFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT, OCTOBER, 1901.

Standerton.

I BEG to have the honour to submit to you my Medical report for the Burgher Camp, Standerton, for the month of October, 1901.

I regret very much to be obliged to state that on the whole it is most unsatisfactory. The deaths have been far greater than what they have been in any previous month since the Camp has been formed. In September the number of deaths was 136, and this month 240. During both these months the principal cause of the great number of deaths was due to an epidemic of measles of a very severe and malignant form, together with its various complications, which has practically run right through the camp, scarcely a tent escaping without having one or more of its inmates attacked.

I beg to enclose a list of the various causes of the deaths, and from it you will see that by far the greater number have taken place from measles with complications, 178. You will also observe the great number of children that have succumbed. Out of the 240 there were no less than 205, and of this number 154 died from measles and complications. By children I mean those under twelve years of age.

On the 1st October there were 3,049 people in the camp, made up as follows : 647 men, 1,116 women, and 1,286 children.

The number of deaths from October 1st to 31st was 240, made up as follows :—nine men, 26 women, and 205 children. Causes of death as per the enclosed list.

The measles epidemic has, I am very glad to say, very nearly worn itself out, and during the ensuing month I trust and hope that the death rate caused by this disease will be greatly lessened. There are still a great number of children in camp who are under treatment for broncho-pneumonia secondary to measles.

I regret to state that during the past month several cases of enteric have come under my notice, contracted, I have no doubt, in the camp, and caused by drinking the river water, and the unhealthy state of a certain section of the camp. I immediately advised the shifting of this section of the camp to a new site. This was immediately taken in hand, and, I am pleased to say, has nearly been completed.

Since the camp has been changed several cases of enteric have been brought to my notice, but in every case I have not the least doubt that the disease was contracted in the old camp.

On the 31st October I had 29 cases of enteric in the hospital, and there are 14 suspicious cases in the camp still under observation.

I am anticipating an epidemic of enteric, and we are now doing our utmost to cope with it in its initial stages.

A new hospital site has been chosen on the south-west side of the blockhouse, and in my opinion a better spot could not be chosen, as it is situated very high and overlooks the whole of the camp. I am hoping to be able to shift my hospital during the next week, and when there I hope to be able to accommodate at least 60 patients. At present, I have only 40 beds, quite inadequate for the amount of sickness in camp.

During the past month the hospital staff has been increased by one medical officer, Dr. Lilienfeld, one dispenser and three trained nurses.

F. PEARCE,
Medical Officer.

BURGHER CAMP STANDERTON.

STANDERTON.

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATHS.—OCTOBER 1ST TO 31ST.—NUMBER OF DEATHS 243.

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Measles	—	4	24
Measles, Broncho-Pneumonia	6	11	97
Measles, Pertussis	—	—	18
Measles, Convulsions	—	—	2
Measles, Pertussis, Pneumonia	—	—	8
Measles, Diarrhoea	—	1	2
Measles, Pneumonia, Acute Laryngitis	—	—	1
Measles, Pertussis, Laryngitis	—	—	1
Measles, Follicular Tonsillitis	1	—	—
Measles, Dentition	—	—	1
Measles, Enteritis... ..	—	—	1
Measles, Diarrhoea, Convulsions	—	—	1
Measles, Confinement	—	1	—
Pneumonia	—	3	7
Marasmus	—	—	7
Pertussis	—	—	4
Convulsions	—	—	4
Pneumonia Convulsions	—	—	1
Confinement	—	1	—
Enteric	1	2	—
Pertussis, Pneumonia	—	—	3
Diarrhoea	—	—	6
Enteritis	—	—	4
Dentition, Diarrhoea	—	—	2
Pertussis, Convulsions	—	—	4
Enteritis, Cardiac Debility	—	1	—
Pertussis, Diarrhoea	—	—	3
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1
Acute Laryngitis	1	—	—
Enteric Pneumonia	—	1	1
Syncope	—	—	1
Pneumonia, Acute Laryngitis	—	—	1
	9	26	207

Note.—By mistake two deaths which occurred on the 30th September have been included in this return. Both were of children and the cause was in either case Measles followed by Broncho-pneumonia. Thus the number of children whose deaths are recorded under this head is 95 instead of 97, and the total is 241 instead of 243.

VEREEN-
NIGING.

VEREENIGING.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, VEREENIGING Month ending
October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	183	333	454			
Arrivals	5	2	4			
Births	—	—	2			
Total	—	—	—	188	335	460
Departures	2	27	41			
Deaths	2	1	5			
Total	—	—	—	4	28	46
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	184	307	414

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	6	14	20
„ „ 11 „	5	22	22
„ „ 18 „	7	11	23
„ „ 25 „	9	35	21

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	1
„ 40 years „ 50 „	—	1	—
50 „ „ over	2	—	—
Total	2	1	5

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Dysentery	1	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1	Senile Decay ...	1
Convulsions... ..	1	Nephritis	1		
Enteric	1	Teething	2		

BURTON TUCKER,
Camp Superintendent.

- Superintendent.—Burton Tucker.
 Storekeeper.—W. H. Bates.
 Clerk, &c.—G. F. Rogerson.
 Medical Officer.—Dr. Marshall.
 • Dispenser.— — Leigh.
 " Andrew Wright.
 Hospital Matron.—Sister Hannah.
 Nurse.—Sister Moore.
 Probationers.—Four.
 Relief Matron.—Mrs. Stillwell.
 Probationers.— —
 Chaplin.—Reverend Burger.
-

Vereeniging.—Monthly Report, October, 1901.

I beg to report for the month as follows:—

Mortality.—You will see from the doctor's report, attached, that the number of deaths for this month is only eight, compared with forty for September.

Visiting Committee.—The Committee of Visiting Women are now doing excellent work under the Camp Matron, Nurse Hannah.

Relief.—The Relief Matron has distributed 70 yards flannelette, 24 boys' caps, 31 pair boots, 31 pair stockings, 62 parcels second-hand clothing, 114 yards print, 31 yards shirting, 69 yards corduroy, and a large amount of needles, cotton, buttons and tape, and most of this material was supplied by the Women and Children's Relief from Cape, per Mr. Schultz. The people now in camp are now well supplied with clothing, &c.

Hospitals.—The Hospital Staff consists of one doctor, two trained nurses, four probationers, one dispenser, one day and one night orderly.

Medical Comforts were issued as follows:—

1,508 tins milk, 69 bottles brandy, 33 bottles port wine, 1 bottle champagne, 60 pots meat extract, 32 lbs. sago, 32 lbs. arrowroot, 80 lbs. pearl barley, 21 bottles Mellins' food, 24 pots bovril, 52 packets quaker oats, 39 lbs. maizena, 31 lbs. tea, 56 lbs. candles, 25 lbs. biscuits, 16 lbs. compressed vegetables.

Church.—The schoolroom and two store tents are being used as places of Worship. A Dutch Reformed Minister, the Reverend Mr. Burgers, is the camp Chaplin.

School.—The school accommodation consists of an iron building, 36 by 24 feet, and two store tents. Desks and forms were made during the last month by men in the camp.

The school staff consists of one qualified teacher and four lady assistants obtained from the camp. The maximum attendance at school during October is 264. The children are getting on very well, and there is a marked change in the dress and cleanliness of the children since the school was opened.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are the ordinary pail system, with a stool destructor for the hospital.

All rubbish is carted about two miles away.

Poyntons'.—Messrs. Poynton Bros.' store has been, and is, of great assistance in supplying the people of the camp with clothing, groceries, &c.

Water.—There is now one water-tank boiler in full work, and two more in course of erection, and when these two are built up, no water but what has passed through the boilers will be supplied to the inmates of the camp, and I consider that three boilers will be ample to supply all the people here.

VEREENIGING.

With regard to a water scheme, Mr. Goodwin has made a report as to the best way of supplying this camp with pure water, and this will be submitted to you as soon as the General Officer Commanding here has given his consent to it.

Police.—The Police in this camp are selected from among the inmates, and are doing good work.

Sports are freely indulged in. Croquet, cricket, and quoits are being played every afternoon.

A programme of Sports is drawn out to take place on the 9th November, over £20 being subscribed locally for distributing as prizes.

The Ladies Visiting Committee came to see the camp on the 22nd October, and, I believe, were satisfied with the general state of the camp.

Generally everything is going on satisfactorily.

BURTON TUCKER,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT, October, 1901.

Vereeniging.

I beg to submit the monthly report for October. The sanitary conditions of the camp remain good. The water supply at present is the same as in the last report, but two more water tanks have arrived, and when these are built in, it will be possible to supply the inhabitants of the camp with boiled water only; this is an important point, owing to the approach of the Enteric fever season.

The health of the camp during the month has been very satisfactory, and had it not been for the number of cases of diarrhoea, due, no doubt, to the advent of the hot weather, the number of cases in the camp would have been very small indeed.

The number of cases in the camp each week during the month was as follows:—

Week ending October 4th, 40.

Week ending October 11th, 49.

Week ending October 18th, 41.

Week ending October 25th, 65.

There were 30 admissions to hospital during the month, including five cases of Enteric. During the same period there were 33 discharges and 6 deaths in hospital. These were as follows:—

Dentition, 3.

Camp fever, 1.

Senile decay, 1.

Nephritis, 1.

And two deaths in camp.

We have been very short of disinfectants, these have been requisitioned for some time ago, but have not yet arrived.

A small brick room has to be built for disinfecting mattresses, sheets, &c., used by Enteric patients. The bricks are being made now for this purpose, and a supply of sulphur is expected.

The destructor used for hospital stools is in good working order, and the latrines are clean.

I consider that the general conditions are very satisfactory, and the Burghers are perfectly contented.

P. MARSHALL,
Medical Officer.

VOLKSRUST.

VOLKS-
RUST.STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, VOLKSRUST, Month ending
October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	692	2,271	2,127			
Arrivals	20	100	147			
Births	—	—	18			
Total	—	—	—	712	2,371	2,292
Departures	25	5	15			
Deaths	2	6	38			
Total	—	—	—	27	11	53
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	685	2,360	2,239

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 4, 1901	38	159	200
„ „ 11 „	43	140	194
„ „ 18 „	58	153	173
„ „ 25 „	44	67	127

DEATHS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 month	—	—	5
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	12
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	21
„ 12 years and 40 „	—	6	—
50 „ „ over	2	—	—
Total	2	6	38

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Measles	5	Diarrhoea	4	Dysentery	4
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	9	Enteric	4	Marasmus	4
Asthenia	7	Puerperal Septicæmia	2	Pertussis	6
Child-birth	1				

GEO. MAX KING,
Camp Superintendent.

VOLKS-
RUST.

SIR,

Burgher Camp, Volksrust, November 1, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the month of October.

During the month there have been twenty-five cases of Enteric Fever, and 115 cases of Dysentery.

Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea are still very prevalent.

There have been no fresh cases of puerperal septicaemia.

A marked decrease in the death rate has taken place.

The sanitary condition of the camp is good.

The objection which patients (and their friends) had to going into hospital, during the earlier months of the life of this camp, has much lessened; in some cases patients ask to be admitted.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD HAMILTON,

Senior Medical Officer.

The Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.

Volksrust Camp Staff.

Superintendent.—Geo. M. King.

Storekeeper.—J. Morris.

Clerk.—A. J. Grahame.

Medical Officer.—Dr. R. Hamilton.

Medical Officer's Assistant.—Dr. Craster.

Dispenser.—F. Cathcart.

Hospital Matron.—Miss Bartmann.

Nurse.—Miss Gordon.

Probationers.—

Relief Matron.—Mrs. A. M. Pate.

Relief Matron's Assistant.—Miss Pitt.

Relief Matron's Assistant.—Miss Gover.

REPORT.

Volksrust, October, 1901.

Health of the Camp.—I have much pleasure in reporting a further improvement in the health of the Camp during the last month, as is shown by the report of the Medical Officer, which I enclose herewith, and by the weekly reports sent you of the number of deaths. The camp has also much improved in cleanliness, and the people give less trouble in carrying out the Regulations.

This change, however, has not been effected without strict and regular supervision day and night, in which the Camp Police have proved of great assistance, and whose services for that purpose alone fully justify their employment.

Bath Rooms.—We have pitched the six square tents provided for this purpose, three in section "E," for the use of men, three in section "A," for the use of women and girls. They are conveniently close to standpipes, which gives easy access to water and not too far from the limits of the camp, so as to allow the soapy water being carried off by drains. Two women have been appointed as caretakers, whose duty it is to

regulate the use of soap and towels, which we provide, and to attend to the washing of the small boys and girls. VOLKS-
RUST.

New Arrivals.—Over 200 refugees have during the latter part of the month been brought into camp by various columns from the Districts of Ermelo, Uitrecht, and Wakkestrom. They were, most of them, in a very filthy and destitute condition, and altogether a most undesirable lot. We have been very busy providing them with blankets, kitchen utensils, and as far as possible with shoes, kartels, and clothes, and hope soon to get them comfortably settled.

Buildings.—We utilised the surplus iron and wood after completion of stores, together with doors, windows, old iron and wood of the old ration store for the erection of a new building and a kitchen. The former is divided into two compartments, one of which is used as a store-room for camp implements and disinfectants, the other as a workshop for shoemakers. The kitchen has been built close to the dispensary, in which to boil the milk issued daily to those who most need it.

Industries, etc.—Nine shoemakers have been employed for about a fortnight, the rate of pay being as follows:—one pair of boots out of every three pair *made*, one pair out of every ten *repaired*; we providing materials and tools. They seem perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and between the 20th and 31st October, 43 pairs of boots have been made, and 85 pairs repaired. From three to five carpenters have been at work during the month, erecting the above-mentioned buildings and manufacturing school furniture, tables, kartels, and coffins.

Numbers of men have obtained employment in the town of Volksrust, a few at Charlestown, with builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers. A few have been employed as clerks in local stores, while large numbers have enlisted in different Volunteer Corps. With the number who are employed by us, and the number who are gardening, there are now few idle men in the camp.

Gardening.—The success attending our experiment in gardening has far exceeded my expectations. I am referring now to the manner in which it has been taken up by the refugees. Ultimate results have yet to be seen. The ground previously reported as enclosed has all been allotted, dug, and planted. The ground (450 yards by 60) has been well manured, our wagons having ridden on the manure. It is enclosed with a double barbed wire fence with only one entry from the camp, the gate being locked every night. Each holder has a plot of ground, 30 yards by 15, and is provided with a ticket signed by the Superintendent granting him permission to the enclosure during working hours. This precaution we were bound to take, as it would be unwise to admit any but workers and owners of the plots. As we had not sufficient ground to supply the demand, I again approached the Military Authorities, and the Royal Engineers have just finished enclosing another piece of ground, also adjoining the camp, which will be worked on the same principle. The refugees will be allowed to use and sell all the vegetables and crops raised; seed is provided free to those who cannot afford to buy, the only stipulation being that if successful in their labours, they shall refund the cost of the spades.

Camp Matron.—I enclose Camp Matron's returns for the month of October, by which you will see that a fair amount of work has been done. Four English girls arrived from Natal about the middle of the month to assist the Camp Matron. Of these one, I regret to state, proved totally unsuitable, and I was obliged to send her back. One has been taken on as a hospital probationer, having had previous experience in nursing. We have retained the best of the Boer women and girls previously employed, and they are now doing their work much more satisfactorily than at first.

Camp Hospital.—Nurse Walsh, Matron of the Camp Hospital, has left us to join the Military Hospital at Johannesburg. Her place for the present is being supplied by Miss Gordon, the lady above referred to as having been transferred from the staff of the Camp Matron. She seems very energetic and capable, and will, I think, manage well pending the arrival of the new matron.

There are very few patients in the Camp Hospital at present, but with the approach of summer months we may expect an increase of diarrhoea, dysentery, possibly an epidemic of enteric. The town Hospital is next to full, and we must keep them both going in case of emergencies.

FOLKS-
JUST.

Education.—I have again to report satisfactorily on the progress of the schools. The attendance has increased very rapidly during the last month, the number now on the roll being 1,107, showing an increase since the 30th September of 359; the average attendance for the month being 951.

The children appear to be very healthy and happy, and on the whole decently clad, numbers having been supplied with boots and some with clothes by the Camp Matron, which were provided by the Reverend Knobel from funds sent, I believe, from Holland. The number of teachers has been increased to 17, and the head teacher reports favourably upon the conduct and progress of the children. As we now have five marquees in addition to the three canvas shelters erected just outside the camp, we intend enclosing the ground, roughly 100 yards square, which will leave room for a playground and a small corner for a garden. A gate leading into the enclosure from the camp will be kept locked at night. The Royal Engineers have promised to do this work for us as soon as they can be spared.

I have reported so fully only a short time since on other matters in connection with the camp that further comment is unnecessary.

GEO. W. KING,
Superintendent.

VRYBURG.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Burgher Camp, VRYBURG, Month ending October 31, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
In Camp, October 1, 1901 ...	167	253	340			
Arrivals	40	177	218			
Births	—	—	2			
Total	—	—	—	207	430	560
Departures	—	2	2			
Deaths	3	7	45			
Total	—	—	—	3	9	47
In Camp, October 31, 1901 ...	—	—	—	204	421	513
Also drawing rations in town of Vryburg.	—	—	—	25	43	49
Total	—	—	—	229	464	562

SICK IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Week ending October 11, 1901	70 all told.		
„ „ 18 „	93 „		
„ „ 25 „	3	12	37
„ November 1 „	4	7	52

DEATHS.

VRYBURG.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Under 1 Month	—	—	1
Between 1 month and 1 year	—	—	3
„ 1 year and 12 years	—	—	15
„ 12 years „ 40 „	6	21	—
„ 40 „ „ 50 „	3	5	—
50 „ „ over	1	—	—
Total	10	26	19

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES.

Unable to give details owing to Doctor who was in charge being down with Rheumatic Fever. Approximately it is as follows :—

Measles	34	Enteric	7	Dysentery	8
Bronchitis	1	Childbirth	1	Infants	4

WM. H. HUREL PRITCHARD,
Camp Superintendent.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—VRYBURG CAMP STAFF.

Superintendent.—W. H. A. Pritchard.

Storekeeper.—J. H. Briggs.

Clerk.— — Collins.

Medical Officer.—Dr. McCulloch.

Dispenser.— — Southorst.

Hospital Matron.—Sister Payne.

Nurse.—Sister Nelson.

Nurse.—Sister Merton.

Nurse.—Sister Hogg.

Probationers.—14.

Relief Matron.—Mrs. Nash.

Relief Matron, Assistant.—Miss Pile.

Relief Matron, Assistant.—Miss Haismann.

REPORT.—October.

Vryburg, November 8, 1901.

I wish to report as follows :—

I arrived here on October 5th, and found Mr. Briggs, the storekeeper, in charge, in a way. I found the camp situated in a hollow, enclosed with a barbed-wire fence and guarded by Native Scouts. Undoubtedly the military authorities had done their best, but owing to their hands being so full of their own pressing work, they could not devote the attention to the camp which they would have liked to have done and which was required. The Hospital Camp was a separate enclosure containing the tents, with

VRYBURG. the full families of the sick, all being removed on the outbreak of the sickness; measles and typhoid raging—the death-rate being on an average two a day in a population of about 760. There was only one marquee in hospital, the sick being distributed about in their respective families' tents. As explained in my letter covering the Accounts and Pay Sheets, I could not start the nurses when they did arrive in the camp, owing to the circumstances. I had to put them up at the hotel for some time, and also provide them with meals. Mr. Briggs and I, too, had to stay sometime at the hotel. This is explained in my letter covering the pay sheets and other charges.

After consulting with the Commandant, I decided to shift the camp. Accordingly a new site was selected by him, situated about 300 yards to the north of the old camp. The site is an excellent one, having a gradual, even slope towards the west. I laid out a camp in proper lines and streets, and have every tent pitched by measurement. Roughly speaking, the camp is divided into two by a street of 70 feet running north and south. On each side of this street are blocks of 60 tents, in two sets of two rows, the rows being 30 feet from pole to pole, the sets 50 feet from pole to pole. Nothing is allowed in the space between the rows. The space between the sets is called "Kitchen Lane," and in it all fire-places are arranged in a line. I intend to have six blocks, three above the road, three below, and then an open space for the schools and other public buildings, thus having these in the centre of the camp, the blocks continuing in the same order on the other side of the open space. All tents are numbered. We have 224 erected in the camp proper, besides the contact and convalescent camps.

I am busy with the drainage; main cut waters round the camp and then a furrow running full length in centre, between the rows of tents, draining water off the circular furrows round the tents. Dr. Kendal Franks was well pleased with the plan.

Water.—The hospital is supplied by water-cart from the military. We draw our drinking water from a well in the old camp, about 400 to 500 yards away. A Burgher Policeman is stationed there to regulate matters. Also from town fountain, about 1,000 yards away. Water for washing clothes is obtained from an open furrow, which forms our eastern boundary. I have provided a number of tubs for the women. I propose to erect bath-tents for the men and women at the furrow shortly. A half-finished well was continued to a depth of 80 feet, but as no water was found it was abandoned. We are now sinking a well just alongside the camp, and at 30 feet the indications of water are very promising. The spot was pointed out by a Boer water expert. Should the supply from the well not be sufficient, I will sink another on the opposite side of the camp, where I am told that water will also be found.

Office and Store Accommodation.—At present tents have to be utilised for these purposes. I have just finished the dispensary, which, at the request of the doctor, is so arranged that both camp and hospital patients and nurses have access to the one counter, but cannot see one another.

I intend to build a wood and iron store, and also office, as tents are very undesirable, and it is impossible to carry on our duties satisfactorily, or to keep an accurate account of the stores in tents.

Two semi-detached kitchens built of brick and stone have been erected, one for hospital and one for hospital and camp staff.

Burgher Police.—I have one head corporal, a very good man (a Colonial) and five others working very well.

General Work.—I have different gangs of men at work, trench digging, well sinking, brick making and general labour, and over all a Foreman to see to the work. I find the men willing to work, and have had very little trouble. All told, 65 men are being employed in the camp, and 15 in the town, and about 20 are sick in the convalescent and contact camps.

As I require the services of all the men living in the camp, it is my intention to prohibit any of them working outside for the present, unless they are in receipt of higher wages than I am prepared to give them. The above are out of a total number of 102 able bodied men in camp.

With regard to the constructing of a dam in the neighbourhood of the camp for the conservation of water for the town, as wired by you. At present there is no labour available. When the camp has been provided for, a number of men will be disengaged, and I see no reason why it should not then be done, but the supervision of the labour must be in my hands, and the tariff of wages agreed upon beforehand.

Sanitary Arrangements.—I have a Sanitary Inspector, an educated Burgher VRYBURG. (a colonial), and well suited for the work, and he has two men under him. There are four latrines to the main camp, two for men and two for women, with 41 buckets. Twelve buckets in hospital camp, and in the other two camps, 3 latrines, with 22 buckets. The night soil is removed by the Town Contractor at 4s. 0d. per bucket a month, as per an agreement made with Commandant some time ago (the contract price for the town itself is 5s.). Up to the present he has served us well.

The Sanitary Inspector with his Assistants clean up the latrines and scrub out buckets, and also disinfect them. I am well pleased with the way he has carried out his duties. He also supervises the cleaning around the tents, disposal of rubbish at the appointed places, as well as sees to the tent walls being lifted up. To enable him to carry out his duties, very difficult at times, I have also assigned to him the reporting of anything that is needed, such as a pot, kettle, blanket, &c. In this way the people look up to him, and more readily obey him.

In reply to Supplement to Circular, No. 43.—Apart from the hospital, the Camp Matron and Assistants visit the tents, report cases of sickness in the camp, see that the medicine is received, and also giving help in various ways. Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., gave me to understand that the present system was to be discontinued; the Camp Matron and Staff to become Relief Matron, dealing only with clothing and such like needs. A certificated Nurse to be Camp Matron, to visit tents, and report cases of sickness, and undertake the treatment of minor cases. I would strongly recommend that such a one be acquainted with Dutch, even in a measure. The Doctor will bear me out in this.

No Committees for visiting the sick, besides the above-mentioned.

Hospital Accommodation.—Six marquees and 6 bell tents for measles.

Two marquees and 4 tents for Enteric.

One resident doctor (Dr. McCulloch, late of Plague Camp, Cape Town). Four nursing sisters. Fourteen female probationers. Two male helpers. Three general helpers. Cook. (The last 20 being Burghers.)

Clothing.—No clothing has been distributed since I have been here to speak of. The Camp Matron has given a few articles. Three cases for distribution have arrived from the Burghers' friends in Kimberley.

The Facilities for Public Worship.—A shed, made with poles and wagons and covered with a tarpaulin, is used as a Church. No Minister has, up to the present, been appointed, and I have been conducting two services personally on Sundays. Will communicate with you upon this matter later on. Mr. Hans Moolman and Mr. Herculus van Tonder (both Colonials) have been, and are still, conducting the funeral services. They have been of great service, and deserve great praise for all they have done. The Commandant very kindly granted us a cemetery of our own, within 1,000 yards of the camp. Formerly the people had to walk 40 minutes to the cemetery. The only thing needed is a hand-cart to convey the coffins. At present a Cape cart is drawn by the relatives and friends of the deceased.

School Accommodation.—No school accommodation as yet. Two School Inspectors have visited the camp, and from them I have gathered what will be required, as far as buildings go. I intend to start carting stone for one building to-morrow. I have undertaken to have one building ready by December 1st. I may add that upon my arrival here, I found that the Commandant, Colonel Murray, Royal North Lancashires, had opened a school in the town for the camp children, taking the financial responsibility upon himself. I believe the Educational Department has undertaken to pay the balance due. This school was stopped on account of an outbreak of measles and typhoid. The matter will receive my utmost attention now that I have the camp in a forward state of completion. I had no time to attend to it before.

Arrivals.—As regards people arriving in the camp, the last lots have been much in need of clothing and cooking utensils, also beds.

Police.—The camp is policed by the Burgher Police entirely. No cases of breach of discipline have occurred yet. At night, Native Scouts, under the military, surround the camp at a distance.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that the work had to be done under very

VRYBURG. trying and adverse circumstances. Allow me to quote what I have stated in my letter covering the Pay Sheets:—

“A camp cramped up in a corner; practically without any arrangements; measles and typhoid raging; no hospital arrangements, so to say; with the greatest difficulty getting even food cooked for the patients; a visiting doctor with very little time to spare, working under extremely difficult circumstances, so much so, that I was surprised he continued; having to shift camp; to get new camp started, with all that that means; various arrangements and works for new camp; besides having to provide for three batches of people, only women and children. To sum it all up, there was (and is yet) a great deal to be done, under very difficult and adverse circumstances, and not much time to do it in, and then with labour, although willing, yet very unhandy.”

I trust that the above will be taken into account in the matter of Accounts, reports, &c. I am of opinion that all that could be done has been done by my staff and myself, and I think that the camp has much to show for work done since we started three weeks ago.

Everything now is in working order; census register compiled; plans arranged, &c., &c., and I am confident that the reports, &c., sent in next month will be in complete accordance with Regulations, and that everything will be running smoothly in the camp.

W. H. A. PRITCHARD,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND GENERAL SANITATION OF THE CAMP FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8TH, 1901.

Vryburg Refugee Camp, November 8, 1901.

General Statement.—On October 30th last I took up the medical work of this camp. At that time the nursing was entirely done by the Matron and the assistance of one trained and qualified nurse. The mortality in hospital and the camp was high, because the nursing staff was unable to overtake the work devolving upon them. Since then two other trained and qualified nurses have arrived; and the good effects are already noticeable in decreasing mortality, and a steady decrease in the number of inmates of the hospital.

At the time of my appointment there was no efficient sanitary supervision, but just then a new Sanitary Inspector was appointed, who has done his work satisfactorily, and in time I hope he will improve the health of the whole camp by an efficient over-looking of what makes for the good health of a community. There is, however, much yet to do with regard to the disposal of the sterous, and all dejecta from the hospital. I am not in favour of destruction by fire. The cost of wood here (3s. 3d. per 100 lbs.) and the original cost of an efficient destructor or incinerator (about £150) would be a serious bar to its usefulness. Instead, I have proposed a plan of thorough disinfection within the wards. The evacuations disinfected as they pass, to be carried out immediately, and emptied into a covered tank capable of containing 200 gallons. This tank to be removed by the Vryburg Municipality every night, and the contents buried in a specially made hole in the veldt more than three-quarters of a mile from here. The material to be covered with a layer of chloride of lime before being covered over with the earth. I have sought an interview with the Town Clerk of Vryburg on the subject, but as yet I have not succeeded in seeing him.

With regard to the proper treatment by sanitary measures of infectious cases in the Burgher camps, I would recommend a staff of sanitary workers under the inspector. I would propose, when a case of infectious disease is found there, to remove the case to the hospital; the contents in the tent, and those of surrounding tents, if not very clean, to the quarantine camp, the tent or tents to be immediately struck, disinfected, and erected in another part of the camp, while the old site should be thoroughly drenched with solution of perchloride of mercury, 1 in 2,000.

To thoroughly disinfect the tent and clothing in infected tents it will be necessary to build with brick a disinfecting chamber.

This could be made quite sufficient for ordinary purposes by storing within the articles for disinfection, and burning therein some roll sulphur.

Since my arrival here I have been obliged to have all medicines for hospital and the camps dispensed by the dispenser at the Vryburg Military Hospital. This, of course,

could not go on long, and I am glad to report a dispensary is nearing completion in **VRYBURG**. this camp contiguous to the hospital. A dispenser will be necessary, and I advise an immediate appointment of a qualified man, but, until he comes, I will do all I can to dispense medicines myself.

Sickness and Hospital.—We have to-day 40 cases under treatment, viz. :—

2 men,
9 women,
29 children.

These are mostly cases of measles, of which we are suffering an epidemic at present. Enteric fever is accountable for nine of these, two men and seven females. All are doing well, with the exception of one enteric and two measles cases, which are seriously ill. The deaths from 1st November till 8th November inclusive are 20, viz. :—Two men, three women, and 15 children.

In seven cases measles, or its sequelæ, caused death; in five cases enteric fever, while the other diseases were chiefly among children in the camps, one to intestinal catarrh, diarrhœa and dysentery. The mortality is somewhat high, but it must be remembered that in many cases, especially in children, there is a deteriorating influence of privation prior to the onset of the sickness.

Sickness in the Camps.—There are fewer cases of sickness in the camps outside the hospital to-day than when I took up the work. The number in all is 20, as against 42, and there is not a serious case in the whole of them except one aortic valvular heart disease. With the appointment of a Camp Matron with a staff of qualified nurses and probationers acting with them, the cases of sickness in the camp I trust will be even yet much curtailed.

I have, &c.,
ALLAN McCULLOCH,
Medical Officer.

November 8th, 1901.

N.B.—A dispenser has been sent to Vryburg General Superintendent.

No. 10.

LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 3.8 a.m., December 24, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

December 23. No. 598. Your telegram of December 20, No. 2.* Your suggestion has already been in practice for some time. The new arrivals are undoubtedly a very serious trouble but the Commander-in-Chief has promised that if it can possibly be helped no more will be brought in.

No. 11.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 28, 1901.)

SIR,

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 6, 1901.

WITH reference to my despatch of 29th November,† I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

* No. 6.

† No. 8.

SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES.

1. To Governor, Cape Town. Telegram. No. 92. November 29, 1901.
2. From Governor, Cape Town. Telegram. No. 1. November 30, 1901.
3. To Governor, Cape Town. Telegram. No. 93. December 2, 1901.
4. To Governor, Cape Town. Telegram. No. 94. December 2, 1901.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

November 29th, 1901. No. 92. Your Military Secretary's telegram, November 26th, M.S., 1. The following telephone message was received to-day from Lord Kitchener:—

Begins: "You can draw upon this material, but it is very expensive, and I hope there will be no waste. General Wood can arrange. *Ends.*

I have communicated with General Wood; you will now be able to get on with East London and Port Elizabeth Camps.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 30th. No. 1. Your telegram of 23rd November, 87. All is in train for appointment of Committee. ~~Proposed (to) consist~~ of Lady Hely-Hutchinson, Honorary President, Mrs. King Lewis, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Braithwaite, and Mrs. Thompson, besides the Miss Damon, of the Nursing Home, (who) will act as referee when applications from nurses are being considered, and Mrs. Dr. Fuller in the case of others. Proposed that ordinary meetings of Committee should take place twice a week at Dr. Fuller's consulting room. Before, however, taking any further step, it is necessary to know whether you will appoint an officer to issue and pay for advertisements, &c., or whether you wish Committee to issue advertisements as well as to inquire into capacity and qualifications of applicants. If the former, the officer should be in touch with Committee, and attend meetings; if latter, you will have to provide funds to pay clerk or secretary to keep accounts, and pay for advertisements, railway fare of employees sent forward, and so forth. Please let me know which course you will adopt, and, if the former, name of officer selected, and in any case inform me through whom Committee is to be placed in touch with Manager or Manageress of Concentration Camps. As soon as this point is settled, I will submit summary of duties of Committee for your approval.

Enclosure 3 in No. 11.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

December 2nd, 1901. No. 93. Your telegram, November 17th. How long will new camps take to get ready now that the hutting difficulty has been removed? Have their sites been finally decided upon?

Enclosure 4 in No. 11.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

December 2nd, 1901. No. 94. Your telegram of November 30th, No. 1. I approve of your proposal. I am communicating with Military Governor, Pretoria, and Deputy Administrator, Bloemfontein, asking them to refer to you when they wish new nurses, &c., and to make all arrangements. I do not quite see the need of advertisements, but in any case their cost must be inconsiderable. You had better appoint your own Secretary, and any expense you incur will be divided between Maxwell and Goold-Adams.

No. 12.

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER to MR. BRODRICK.

(Received in War Office, December 28, 1901.)

SIR,

Army Head-quarters, Pretoria, December 6, 1901.

IN forwarding the enclosed correspondence with regard to the refugee camps, I have the honour to submit the following brief statement of the actual facts which are, I need hardly say, widely at variance with those set forth by Mr. S. W. Burger.

2. Numerous complaints were made to me in the early part of this year by surrendered burghers, who stated that after they had laid down their arms. their families were ill-treated and their stock and property confiscated by order of the Commandant-General of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. These acts appear to have been taken in consequence of the circular dated Roos, Senekal, 6th November, 1900, in which the Commandant-General says: "Do everything in your power to prevent the burghers laying down their arms. I will be compelled if they do not listen to this, to confiscate everything movable or immovable, and also to burn their houses."

3. I took occasion at my interview with Commandant-General Louis Botha to bring this matter before him, and I told him that if he continued such acts I should be forced to bring in all women and children, and as much property as possible to protect them from the acts of his burghers. I further enquired if he would agree to spare the farms and families of neutral or surrendered burghers, in which case I expressed my willingness to leave undisturbed the farms and families of burghers who were on commando, provided they did not actively assist their relatives. The Commandant-General emphatically refused even to consider any such arrangement. He said, "I am entitled by law to force every man to join, and if they do not do so, to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt." I asked him what course I could pursue to protect surrendered burghers and their families, and he then said, "The only thing you can do is to send them out of the country, as if I catch them they must suffer." After this there was nothing more to be said, and as military operations do not permit of the protection of individuals, I had practically no choice but to continue my system of sweeping inhabitants of certain areas into the protection of our lines. My decision was conveyed to the Commandant-General in my official letter dated Pretoria, 16th April, 1901, from which the following is an extract:—

"As I informed your Honour at Middelburg, owing to the irregular manner in which you have conducted and continue to conduct hostilities, by forcing unwilling and peaceful inhabitants to join your commandos, a proceeding totally unauthorized by the recognized customs of war, I have no other course open to me, and am forced to take the very unpleasant and repugnant steps of bringing in the women and children.

"I have the greatest sympathy for the sufferings of these poor people, which I have done my best to alleviate, and it is a matter of surprise to me and to the whole civilized world, that your Honour considers yourself justified in still causing so much suffering to the people of the Transvaal, by carrying on a hopeless and useless struggle."

From the foregoing it will, I believe, be perfectly clear that the responsibility for the action complained of by Mr. Burger in his letter of the 21st November, 1901, rests rather with the Commandants-General of the Transvaal and Orange Free State than with the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in South Africa.

4. It is not the case that every area has been cleared of the families of burghers, although this might be inferred from the despatch under discussion. On the contrary, very large numbers of women and children are still out, either in Boer camps or on their farms, and my Column Commanders have orders to leave them alone unless it is clear that they must starve if they are left out upon the veldt.

5. In addition to the families of surrendered burghers who either came in of their own accord, or were brought in solely to save them from the reprisals of the enemy, there are three other classes represented in our refugee camps :—

- (a.) Families who were reported to be engaged in a regular system of passing information to the enemy.
- (b.) Families from farms which were constantly used by the enemy as places from which to snipe at our troops.
- (c.) Families from farms which were used as commissariat depôts by the enemy.

(a) and (b) speak for themselves. Mr. Burger seems to consider that (c) is in conflict with the statement that such families would have succumbed to hunger if not removed. If, however, a Boer commissariat depôt is found with perhaps regular messing arrangements for 30 men, and thousands of pounds of flour and mealies, of course these supplies have to be withdrawn, leaving only a margin of a few weeks' food for the resident inmates of the farm. At the close of those few weeks, the family runs danger of starvation and has to be brought in, so that the want of logic complained of is merely an attempt on the part of Mr. Burger to make a clever point upon paper.

6. The majority of the women and children in the refugee camps are those of surrendered burghers; but neither they, nor the wives of prisoners of war, nor of men on commando, make any serious complaint, although they are constantly being invited by commissions, inspectors, &c., to say something, however little it may be, against the arrangements made for their comfort, recreation, and instruction.

7. Mr. Burger is anxious that a Boer commission should be permitted to visit the womens' camps and render a report upon them. Indeed, this is the one practical suggestion contained in his letter. It is strange, to say the least of it, that no mention is made by Mr. Burger of the fact that I have already told the Commandant-General I would permit a representative appointed by him to visit the refugee camps in order that an independent report might be furnished upon the subject. Nor is there any reference to the inspection of these camps which was actually carried out by Captain Malan. It will be remembered that I immediately acceded to General B. Viljoen's request that he might depute an officer for this purpose. He selected Captain Malan, who went around asking if there were any complaints, and who afterwards expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements which had been made on behalf of the Boer woman and children. I take this opportunity of stating that I would make no objection to Commandant-General Botha himself, accompanied if he likes by General Delarey and Mr. Steyn, visiting these camps, provided they undertake to speak no politics to the inmates, who, as a rule, appreciate the general situation much better than their husbands or brothers on commando.

8. Finally, I indignantly and entirely deny the accusations of rough and cruel treatment to women and children who were being brought in from their farms to the camps. Hardships may have been sometimes inseparable from the process, but the Boer women in our hands themselves bear the most eloquent testimony to the kindness and consideration shown to them by our soldiers on all such occasions.

9. I enclose a copy* of letters which I have just despatched on this subject to Mr. Burger, Mr. Steyn, and to General De Wet, offering to return to them any women who may be willing to rejoin the Boer commandos in the field.

I am, &c.,
KITCHENER, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

From Commandant-General BOTHA to his Excellency General Lord KITCHENER,
Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in South Africa.

EXCELLENCY,

In the field, November 22, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to enclose your Honour for transmission a letter addressed by my Government to his Excellency the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

LOUIS P. BOTHA,
Commandant-General of the South African Republic.

From Mr. S. W. BURGER and Mr. REITZ to his Excellency the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY,
Prime Minister of the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

EXCELLENCY,

In the field, November 21, 1901.

THE handling of affairs with reference to the removal of families of burghers of the South African Republic by British troops was hitherto left entirely in the hands of his Honour the Commandant-General, who has from time to time directed protests to his Excellency Lord Kitchener, but as these protests have led to nothing and the request of the Commandant-General to appoint a Commission—among whom a medical man—to make a thorough investigation into the state of health in the women's camps was refused by Lord Kitchener, as will appear from the correspondence carried on with him, this Government feels herself called upon to bring the facts of this question direct to the notice of the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

With indignation the Government and the people were surprised with the policy followed by the British military authorities in removing families of burghers from their dwellings. This removal took place in the most uncivilised and barbarous manner, while such action is moreover in conflict with all up to the present acknowledged rules of civilised warfare. The families were put out of their houses under compulsion, and in many instances by means of force, which [the houses] were destroyed and burnt with everything in them—such as bedding, clothes, furniture, and food; and these families, among whom were many aged ones, pregnant women, and children of very tender years, were removed in open trollies [exposed] for weeks to rain, severe cold wind and terrible heat, privations to which they were not accustomed, with the result that many of them became very ill, and some of them died shortly after their arrival in the women's camps. Many of the conveyances were also very rickety and loaded with more persons than they had accommodation for, so that accidents necessarily took place, whereby more than one was killed. Besides these dangers they were also exposed to the possibility of being hurt in fights. The persons removed were in many instances exposed to insults and ill-treatment by Kaffirs in the service of your troops as well as by soldiers.

As a variation to the above treatment, families have lately been compelled to go out of their houses; the houses with everything in them burnt and destroyed, and the women and children left under the open sky without food or covering, whereby some were obliged to accompany the enemy, in order not to succumb to hunger and to being exposed to storm and wind, as their natural protectors, who would in some way have been able to provide for them, are either on commando, or have been taken prisoners or killed. And be it further noticed that when Lord Kitchener circulated his proclamation of the 7th August last, a number of women were granted passes to betake themselves to our lines for an unlimited period. It may be asked why these women have returned. The reply is simply because their children are kept in the camps as hostages—this is calculated to give the British Government and public the false impression that such families have voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of your troops.

Such cruelties are almost unbelievable, and might indeed be sought for in the histories of former centuries, but not in the enlightened twentieth century.

And they have still gone further. British mounted troops have not hesitated in driving on foot for miles before their horses, old women, little children, and mothers with sucklings to their breasts.

But still more pitiable was and is the lot of these families in the women camps, several of which camps are situated in the coldest winter and most stormy places in our land, viz., at Belfast, Middelburg, Standerton and Volksrust. The great majority of

these families are property owners and were in a well-to-do good position until they were totally robbed and exposed as has already been described. They were taken away from their comfortable homes, where they had every comfort, and were well provided with good food for themselves and their children, and were able to get sufficient servants. From these places they were transferred to packed and uncomfortable tents, and which, moreover, did not give sufficient shelter from storm and wind, while the majority of them have been deprived of the help of their servants. On account of the stingy supply of fuel which is allowed, women of the most noble families of South Africa have been obliged to gather with their own hands, fuel, consisting of dry cow dung, in order to prepare food for themselves and their children. At the same time they are obliged to personally wash their clothes and other linen because, as has already been stated, they have been deprived of the help of their servants. Besides this, according to information given to this Government, the food is not sufficient, nor sufficiently varied, and the class of food not nourishing enough, especially for children.

The abnormal and terrible number of deaths in these camps must be put down to what has been said above, and very likely is increased by insufficient medical help. One of the facts in connection with this case is that very young children, as soon as they become ill, are separated from their mothers, and all this on medical orders. The mothers are only now and then allowed to visit their children. That such treatment must injure the health of the child speaks for itself.

It was alleged, as a reason for the removal of the families, that if they were left on their farms they would act as a commissariat for the commandos. It, therefore, surprises us to see that later in the English Parliament it was alleged, as a reason for such removal, that the families would succumb to hunger if not removed in this way. These two reasons are directly in conflict with each other, and neither of the two is the truth. That the wives of the burghers have not acted as a commissariat for the commandos is apparent from the fact that the burghers in the field have still been continually provided with the necessary food.

From the above it must, therefore, be clear to everyone that the "refugee camps" is an unjust and misleading representation.

This Government therefore most strongly protests against all the afore-mentioned actions employed by the British military authorities in connection with the removal of the families, and insists on improvement (or amendment), also because of the houses from which these families have been forcibly removed hardly a single house now stands on the whole area of the two Republics—not, as was lately alleged in the British Parliament, five hundred (500), but at least thirty thousand (30,000) dwellings having been burnt and destroyed by orders of your military authorities, and to say nothing of the villages that have been totally destroyed.

At the same time this Government repeats the request already made by his Honour, the Commandant-General, that a commission from our side, of whom at least one member will be a medical man, shall be allowed to visit the women's camps to render a report to her (the Government).

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

S. W. BURGER,
Acting State President.

F. W. REITZ,
State Secretary.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

From COMMANDANT-GENERAL, Roos Senekal, to COMMANDANT or LANDDROST, Bethal.

October 6, 1900.

ENCLOSED I send you a circular containing all particulars. Please read them out to the burghers and officers; telegraph it round to other burghers and General Chris. Botha and Tobias Smuts and Fourie, and also to Commandant Standerton. I am now going to visit all the commandos, and hope to visit yours. Please ask Mr. P. R. Viljoen to get into communication with the Heidelbergers, now on their farms, and try and get them together; give him also a copy of circular. Please now, from time to time, as opportunity occurs, send a copy of anything that happens by your men who

cross the line. Do everything in your power to prevent the burghers laying down their arms. I will be compelled, if they don't listen to this, to confiscate everything moveable or immoveable, and also to burn their houses. Get into direct communication with the Standerton men, and destroy the railway line between Heidelberg and Standerton, and especially derail and hold up trains. In this manner we will obtain a large quantity of food. Send me always all particulars, as I am off towards Pretoria to meet Commandants Dierksen, Erasmus, and Malan.

True copy of translation:

DAVID HENDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Director of Military Intelligence.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

(Copy also sent to Mr. Steyn and General De Wet.)

Army Head-quarters, Pretoria,
December 1, 1901.

YOUR HONOUR,

I OBSERVE from Your Honour's communication, which you have asked me to forward to Lord Salisbury, and which I have so forwarded, that you complain of the treatment of your women and children in the camps which we have established for their reception.

Everything has been done which the conditions of a state of war allowed to provide for the wellbeing of the women and children, but as Your Honour complains of that treatment, and must, therefore, be in a position to provide for them, I have the honour to inform you that all women and children at present in our camps who are willing to leave will be sent to the care of Your Honour, and I shall be happy to be informed where you desire that they should be handed over to you.

I have, &c.,
KITCHENER,
General,
Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa.

To His Honour Schalk Burger.

No. 13.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.20 p.m., December 28, 1901.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 14.]

December 28. No. 3. You are, I know, most anxious to thin out the camps, and especially those where disease is most prevalent. It has been stated here that there are many people in Cape Colony who would gladly board out some of the women and children, either with or without a reasonable charge. Do you think there would be serious danger that such women would communicate important information to the enemy? If not, are you inclined, provided military authorities agree, to allow any women and children to go to friends in either colony who would be answerable for them?

If the women cannot be trusted, might not children—orphans and others with the consent of their parents—be boarded out in this way?

Such a plan might reduce the numbers in the camps, and make it easier to provide for them, while it would ensure the ordinary conditions of life in South Africa for all who were boarded out in this way.

No. 14.

LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 9.55 p.m., January 1, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

1st January. No. 3. Your telegram, No. 3, 28th December.* Some people have already been allowed to go to friends, but so far applications of this character have not been numerous, nor do I think it likely they ever will be. I think each case should be dealt with on its merits. I do not think important information would be conveyed in this way; the only risk I see is that violent people from refugees' camps stirring up fresh feeling in Cape Colony. In any case, however, when military have no objection and camp superintendent did not report people as specially bitter, I should have no objection to letting women and children go. It is not, I think, desirable to send children without their parents, while orphans, if taken out of camp, ought certainly to be placed somewhere under our supervision. I am trying to arrange for this.

No. 15.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 7.20 p.m., January 7, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

7th January. No. 3. Referring to my telegram of 11th December, No. 4,† Indian Government willing to send officers required: to what port should they proceed?

No. 16.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 9, 1902).

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg,

SIR,

December 13, 1901.

WITH reference to my despatch, of the 6th of December,‡ I have the honour to enclose for you information a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

MILITARY SECRETARY to the HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

Monthly report on the general work of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth is forwarded herewith in accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters, Pretoria, dated November 16, 1901.

C. HEYMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
for Major-General Commanding Cape Colony District.

Castle, Cape Town,
December 3, 1901.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth,
November 28, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Medical Officer's Report for November.

The food supplied continues to be of a good description, and I have received no complaints either to its quantity or quality.

About one hundred pairs of boot soles have been purchased from the Canteen Account and given away.

On November 11th Mrs. Barry Herzog left this Camp for Durban.

I have, &c.,
W. H. FENNER,
Captain,
Commanding Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

S.S.O., Port Elizabeth.

* No. 13.

† No 39 in [Cd. 853].

‡ No. 11.

RETURN of EXILES in Camp at Port Elizabeth for Month of November, 1901.

—	Number in Camp.	Average Number of Sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.	Rate of Mortality among Children.
WHITES :—					
Men	23	1	} Nil	Nil	Nil
Women	58	3			
Children	197	8			
Total	278	12	—	—	—
COLOURED :—					
Men	—	} Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Women	—				
Children	2				
Total	2	—	—	—	—

W. H. FENNER, Captain.
Commanding Boer Exile Camp,
Port Elizabeth.

Port Elizabeth,
November 28, 1901.

Boer Exiles Camp, Port Elizabeth,
November, 1901.

During this month I have attended—

Men.	Women.	Children.
2	12	33

The health of the Camp has been good. There is still the one case of enteric fever mentioned last month, which was an imported case. There have been no deaths.

R. J. T. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., C.M.,
Civil Surgeon.

STAFF OFFICER, Prisoners of War, Cape Town,
Forwarded.

O. H. PEDLEY,
Major Commandant.

Headquarters Office, Port Elizabeth, L. of C.,
November 30th, 1901.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER to GOVERNOR, Maritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 4, 1901. No. 33.—300 mules wanted for transport purposes in connection with Concentration Camps. They cannot be got here. Can they be supplied from Natal?

Enclosure 3 in No. 16.

From SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietermaritzburg, to PRIVATE SECRETARY High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 7. No. 253.—Have now got Jacobs' consent, and will proceed with that Camp around the siding. I recommend the formation of the next Camp quite separate about a mile away on best ground in that part where we still keep on the Bluff Railway, and on Durban Water Supply. Was with Ladies' Commission at Merebank yesterday. They realise the great advantage of that water supply.

Enclosure 4 in No. 16.

From ASSISTANT SECRETARY to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to "BURGHES," Maritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 8, 1901. No. 253.—Following from High Commissioner: "Glad to hear you have got Jacobs' consent. Do I understand that you contemplate two camps quite distinct from Merebank on the South of Durban, viz., one at Jacobs' siding and one elsewhere? If this is what you recommend I see no objection. I presume you still think of Pinetown, and that if necessary, we can have Mooi River too. How long will it be before any of the new camps are ready? Matter very urgent."

Enclosure 5 in No. 16.

From SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietermaritzburg, to PRIVATE SECRETARY, High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 9. No. 255.—Yours of 8th. Yes, I intend two distinct Camps, supplied from Jacobs Siding. Mooi River is being proceeded with. Water supply at Pinetown the trouble. There is now room for another thousand at Merebank, and more can follow shortly. Whole Camp now nearly complete. It will take about six weeks to complete Jacobs Siding Camp. Will try and get all three done by then.

Enclosure 6 in No. 16.

From SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietmaritzburg, to PRIVATE SECRETARY, High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 9. No. 256.—Yours to His Excellency. Mules can be purchased. Several lots on offer to the Transport Department. Wire your instructions and will do my best.

Enclosure 7 in No. 16.

From SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietmaritzburg, to PRIVATE SECRETARY,
High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 9. No. 263.—Merebank can take one thousand from the 14th and another thousand from the 23rd. Will you advise Military Governor or Superintendent of Camps.

Enclosure 8 in No. 16.

From GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 10. Following from Murray. (*Begins*):—Ladies Committee seemed pleased generally with Howick and Maritzburg. Found fault with Hunter's treatment of scarlet fever. They were at first very strong about size of Merebank; some seemed to realize the counter advantages. They thought our rations good. They have wired to me and Lord Milner that they feel strongly that no additions to Merebank be made till organisation there be less incomplete—this just received. I wired yesterday could have room 1,000 on 14th and another 1,000 on 23rd, and told Merebank the P. W. D. must hurry up with their work.

Women in Maritzburg are causing trouble about being called refugees; claim to be prisoners of war. I hear deputation of twenty women are coming to me (*Ends*).

Enclosure 9 in No. 16.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 8. No. 807.—Will you ask Army Authorities whether they could spare me at once ten really good Nurses. I urgently want some for Bethulie Camp. Suggest that they remain on Army pay and receive an additional allowance from Refugee Funds of five shillings a day.

Enclosure 10 in No. 16.

From the HIGH COMMISSIONER to the DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony.

December 10. No. 65.—With reference to your telegram No. 807 of the 8th December, I have sent on urgent wire to the P.M.O., Pretoria, for the nurses you require. What is wrong in Bethulie? Is it a new epidemic?

Enclosure 11 in No. 16.

From the DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony, to the HIGH COMMISSIONER.

December 10. No. 811.—Referring to your telegram No. 65 of the 10th instant. Bad outbreak of enteric fever at Bethulie. Cole Bowen is there: I have dismissed the Superintendent for apathy. Sending two more doctors there, adding 60 more beds to hospital as well as increasing nursing staff.

Enclosure 12 in No. 16.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 10. No. 822.—Director of Supplies, Army Head Quarters, has given orders that no forage for refugee transport animals is to be issued after 31st instant. On making enquiries in the Cape Colony for forage I am confronted with an order issued by the Military that no forage is to be disposed of by persons except to themselves. Could you ask that my duly appointed contractor might be allowed to purchase what is necessary.

Enclosure 13 in No. 16.

From PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Army, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 10, 1901. No. 3809.—Your wire about Sisters for camps. I have called for volunteers urgently and will do what I can to assist.

Enclosure 14 in No. 16.

Government Buildings, Bloemfontein,

SIR,

December 9, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the circular which has been issued to all Superintendents of Refugee Camps under the Orange River Colony Administration with reference to the translocation of refugees to camps about to be formed in the Cape Colony.

I have, &c.,

A. C. TROLLOPE, Captain,
Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

To John Buchan, Esq.,

Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency
the High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

Bloemfontein, December 6, 1901.

(Circular. No. 148.)

REFUGEES LEAVING THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The inhabitants of the several Concentration Camps in charge of the Civil Administration of the Orange River Colony are hereby informed that the Administration may shortly find it expedient, on account of sickness in the Camps, scarcity of water, and general unsuitableness of the present sites, to remove some of the inmates to more suitable places in either Natal or the Cape Colony.

It is well known that for various reasons some of the inmates may have objections against leaving the Orange River Colony and proceeding to a camp to be formed outside its boundaries, yet it may be found that there are others who would be only too glad to do so. You are therefore instructed to obtain the names of those persons who might like to go to one of the new camps about to be formed, this list being submitted to me at the earliest possible date. It is to be understood, however, that where the head of the family sends in his or her name as being willing to go, it will be binding upon the remaining members of the family.

This notice does not apply to families whose heads are still under arms against His Majesty's Government, or whose health is likely to suffer from a damp climate.

If the family wishing to move is split up in two or more camps, this must be stated in the list, giving the names of the camps and number in each camp.

By order,

A. C. TROLLOPE, Captain,
Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony.

No. 17.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 9, 1902.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
December 13, 1901.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, copy of report by General Superintendent, Burgher Camps, for the month of November.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 17.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BURGHHER CAMPS. NATAL. MONTHLY REPORT FOR
NOVEMBER, 1901.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Pietermaritzburg, December 10, 1901.

DURING this month arrangements have been made for providing all supplies for this Department except transport.

I commenced obtaining meat from the Transvaal Cold Storage, Limited, on the 15th, Meat. at 1d. per lb. on cost price. This cost to the Department at present is 4½d. instead of 4⅞d. as at first quoted.

Bread is still being got from the same contractors who previously supplied.

Bread.
Rations.

Monthly quotations for other supplies were advertised for. The weekly ration for adults is meat, 4 lbs.; bread, 7 lbs.; sugar, 14 oz.; coffee, 7 oz.; potatoes, 3½ lbs.; wood, 14 lbs.; salt, 3½ oz.; over five years, meat, 3 lbs.; bread, 3½ lbs.; sugar, 14 oz.; coffee, 7 oz.; potatoes, 3½ lbs.; wood, 14 lbs.; salt, 3½ oz.; under five years, milk, 4 tins; meal, 3½ lbs.; wood 7 lbs. The cost of these rations is about 3s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 3d. Candles and soap are issued as necessary.

Fresh contracts have been entered into effecting considerable saving. At Merebank wood in most unsuitable sizes was delivered at 1s. 3d. per 100 lbs. The new contract is for 3-foot lengths not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at 9d. per 100 lbs.

Contracts.

Funerals were costing from £4 10s. to £6 10s. each. These are now arranged in the camp at from 15s. to 25s. each. At Howick wood in large sizes was delivered on rail at 17s. per ton. It is now distributed in the camp at 18s. 6d. per ton in small pieces, saving all transport and labour.

The Sanitary contract has been reduced from £7 per 1,000 to £4 per 1,000 per day; even this is too high, but I was disappointed in another contractor. I hope to be able to get a further reduction. On this item alone there is a saving of £350 per month. I estimate the saving on these three contracts alone to be fully £585 per month.

The Natal Government has agreed to the conveyance of all goods at military rates, and to the purchasing out of bond, but declined to allow the rebate on purchases from open stocks.

Railage
and purchase
of goods in
bond.

I am still endeavouring to obtain the cost of Burgher Camps in Natal prior to my taking over. Up to November 30, I have drawn £30,000 from the Chief Paymaster, Natal, and the balance in the bank on that date was £2,463 11s. 7d. In future I am to obtain funds direct from Pretoria.

Finance.

In addition to those at Howick, Maritzburg, Merebank, and Eshowe, arrangements are being made for one of 3,000 at Jacob's Siding, on the Bluff Railway, and for a camp of 2,000 at Mooi River, which can also be used as a convalescent camp when necessary. Another camp of 3,000 will be established near the coast.

Camps.

I went into the question of boarded floors for huts, but found it would cost £6 per room, and this would not be nearly so saleable as the other material when done with. At Merebank and Maritzburg all tents are being replaced by wood and iron huts. At Mooi River several washhouses, latrines and stores are already erected and water is being laid on.

Boarded
floors.

- Numbers.** The total number of refugees on the 30th was 10,366, being 10,216 whites and 150 blacks. At Howick there were 3,383, Maritzburg 2,353, Merebank 4,437, Eshowe 194.
- Accommodation.** At Howick there is room for 89, Maritzburg nil. No additions are being made to either of these camps. At Merebank there will be four distinct sections, each under a medical man and assistant superintendent with one superintendent over the whole. The huts are nearly all completed. As soon as the hospital and sanitary arrangements are complete, there will be room for 2,000 more at this camp.
- Hospitals.** Eshowe is being kept for a few burghers who have cattle under military control. In addition to the six marquees, the large police hut will soon be ready at Howick. At Maritzburg the patients are still in the military hospital. The Public Works Department are busy on the new hospital, which should be available shortly. The new ward is nearly finished at Merebank. There are 49 sick at Howick, with two doctors and three nurses. Maritzburg 24 sick, and in addition to S.M.O. staff there is one doctor and two nurses. Merebank 128 sick in charge of three doctors, and three nurses. There are several probationers at each of these camps. At Eshowe the Medical Officer there attends camp daily. Dispensaries are all provided except at Eshowe.
- Sanitation.** This is having particular attention in each camp. The latrines have been made more comfortable, to induce cleanliness. Sanitary inspectors see that all is clean, and that the sanitary contractors do their work well. All drains are cleaned daily. Dr. Hill, the Health Officer of the Colony, has been round with me selecting the new sites for camps.
- Health of camps.** At Howick, unfortunately, an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred, but it is now diminishing, and the epidemic of measles is dying out. Of the 43 deaths which occurred there all were children. Maritzburg has been very healthy, only four deaths occurring during November. Mumps is prevalent in this camp. The total number of deaths was 90. I attribute the great number of deaths among children to the fact that these children, being mostly farm reared, are going through all their infantile diseases within a few months that are generally spread over years. The form of measles is also a very severe kind. The weather has also been very wet. During the month there were 17 births.
- Wash-houses.** These continue to be much used and appreciated. Special ones for hospital use are being built, where all linen, &c., can be properly treated. Bathrooms are enjoyed and freely used. Water supply is good and plentiful in all camps, and will tend to keep the health of the camps good.
- Schools.** The new school houses at Howick, Maritzburg and Merebank, are all nearly completed, and will be a great convenience. At present the attendance is : Howick, 250 ; Maritzburg, 256 ; Merebank, 328. This will be largely increased. Quarters will be put up for the new staff of teachers coming from England.
- Churches.** Religious instruction is being continued. Another minister has arrived at Merebank.
- Clothing.** This is being issued when necessary. Camp matrons and staffs are being organised to attend to this. Sewing classes are also being formed.
- Food.** The only difficulty has been in getting good potatoes. The new crop is just coming in. Fruit and vegetables can be purchased cheaply at all camps. Where a family consists of all small children the ration does not seem sufficient. In such cases the medical officer has permission to increase the meal ration.
- Fuel.** The wood ration, where refugees cannot supplement it from outside sources, is also complained of, and it will be necessary to increase the allowance. There is no difficulty in purchasing any quantity.
- Stores.** There are several well-supplied general stores in each camp, and I hear no complaints of prices charged.
- Transport.** I have been advised that I must provide my own. This will be done.
- Employment.** All military men who were employed in camps have been withdrawn and several of the burghers have been employed as assistant issuers of rations. Burgher guards have also been formed. Some men have been sent to join Mossop's corps at Standerton. Several girls are doing well as probationers in hospital, others are teaching in schools. Many men and boys find employment outside, and I hear good accounts of them. Only those whose conduct is good are taken on at regular employment in Camps at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per day. As soon as the Camps get settled, I intend starting gardening and other kinds of work.

Generally is good. One suspicious man has been sent to Prisoner-of-War Camp at Conduct. Ladysmith, where he can be guarded. A few women are rather troublesome.

Visits.

No special inspections have been made during the month. I have several times paid visits.

General.

The people on the whole are comfortable and seem satisfied. Some speak very highly of the camps. There are frequent applications to be admitted. One man lately came to request that he and his family might be admitted, and he would do any work for nothing. The Camps are by no means unpopular. Some of the refugees who have friends are allowed to go and reside with them.

I have, &c.,

THOS. K. MURRAY,

General Superintendent of Burgher Camps.

To His Excellency

The Governor of Natal.

No. 18.

LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 7.50 a.m. January 9, 1902.)

(Extract.)

TELEGRAM.

January 8. No. 22.—I see that at home people are harping on removal to the coast as cure for all difficulties. Apparently they do not realize that a camp must be (a) easily accessible and (b) well provided with water, and that there are very few sites which unite both requisites to be found on the coast of South Africa. A new camp is worse than useless without them. Even when they are present, a site such as Mossel Bay may be impossible because of plague.

I have now for two months been trying as hard as possible to transfer some of the inmates of Transvaal camps to the coast, and I have only succeeded in finding room for about 6,500. Everything is being done and local authorities give me every facility, but we are confronted by very great natural difficulties which can only be surmounted partially and slowly. It is probably as much as can be done if one-fifth of the refugees are ultimately sent to the Coast.

No. 19.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 10.50 a.m., January 9, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

9th January, No. 2. Doctors Dickenson, Frew, Mouat, Scott, and Strathnairn, Medical Officers for Orange River Colony Camps, sailed in "Avoca," 30th December.

Doctors Houghton, Lloyd, and Alexander for Transvaal Camps, in "Nubia," on 31st December.

Doctor Voortman for Orange River Colony, and Doctors Dunne and Philipson for either Colony, and 20 nurses sail on "Britannic," 11th January.

No. 20.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 2.5 p.m., January 9, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 21.]

9th January. No. 3. Referring to my telegram 9th December, No. 6,* presume that all figures for December relating to children are now on basis of under twelve.

Please send complete statistics for December for all ages for publication as soon as possible.

No. 21.

LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 5.42 a.m., January 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

10th January. No. 31. Your telegram, No. 3, 9th January,† all figures for Transvaal children are under twelve. Orange River Colony was instructed to do likewise, but they have been unable to get the basis changed till last week. Therefore Orange River Colony December figures for children are under fifteen. In future both Colonies are under twelve.

Complete statistics for December follow.

No. 22.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 10 p.m., January 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 23.]

January 11. No. 4. Matter most urgent. Referring to your despatch of December 13,‡ Trollope's notice to camps, last sentence but one§ means, as I assume, that those whose husbands are on commando need not be consulted, and does not imply that they will not be sent down to more healthy conditions at the coast so far as there is opportunity; see your telegram of December 1.||

No. 23.

LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 2.40 a.m., January 14, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

13th January. No. 43. Your telegram of 11th January, No. 4.¶ Trollope's notice means that those whose husbands are still on commando will be sent to healthier districts when we thin camps whether they are willing or not; to the others we are bound, by Lord Kitchener's Proclamation, to give the option of staying in their own districts.

* No. 38 in [Cd. 853.]
§ See page 128.

† No. 20.
-----¶ No. 32 in [Cd. 853].

‡ No. 17.
¶ No. 22.

No. 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 3.15 p.m., January 14, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

14th January. No. 1. Dietetic value of rations issued in Concentration Camps has been called in question by Dr. Haldane, brother of the Member of Parliament. I have consulted Doctor Martin, who is a high authority on such matters, and he considers ordinary ration deficient in certain respects, chief deficiency in fat. I am not clear how far surrendered Boers were originally intended to be maintained at our expense, or what additional supplies they were in a position to secure for themselves, but I assume that large majority of those now in the camps are dependent on the ration supplied.

The recommendation of above mentioned authority is that the ration of meat for adults ought to be four pounds a week, and that, in view of the fact that fresh meat procurable is deficient in fat and that tinned meat has in great measure to be resorted to, there should be added one or one and a half ounces of dripping, or in substitution three or four ounces of fat bacon, or equivalent in margarine, which is to dripping as 87 to 103; that children between six and thirteen should have one and a half ounces of dripping and one fifth tin of condensed milk a day, and children from two to five four-sevenths of a tin of milk and half an ounce of dripping, when fresh milk not procurable. Also that for children a bread ration should be issued from bakeries in camps, and that meat for children, and, if possible, for adults, should be cooked for them.

In view of this opinion please consult your medical advisers and consider what changes should be made in the dietary consistent with local conditions. Despatch follows by mail.

I ought to add that Dr. Martin, in making his report, had before him the information contained in Parliamentary Papers Cd. 819 and 853, and nothing later.

I observe from the enclosure in your despatch of 29th November* that arrangements have already been made for providing bake ovens of larger size for general use of inmates of the camps in the Transvaal.

I also notice that dietary of children under five years was to be revised, and that other changes have been proposed for the improvement of the rations, as is shown by the enclosures to your despatch of 22nd November,† but I am not yet in possession of full details, which I shall no doubt receive shortly. In Natal the weekly meat ration for adults is stated to be four pounds.

The opinion informally reported of members of the Ladies' Committee regarding the rations was that they were good in quality and sufficient, though lacking in variety

No. 25.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to LORD MILNER.

(Sent 3.55 p.m., January 14, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

14th January. No. 2. I am glad to see that figures given in your telegram of 10th January, No. 30,‡ appear to show considerable reduction in the mortality among children in Transvaal and Orange River Colony Camps, though figures for Natal are not so favourable.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the work which has been done in the Camps and of the unremitting efforts made to secure a good system, by the Military Authorities in the first instance, who were hampered by enormous difficulties, and subsequently by yourself, the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony, and the Governor of Natal, aided by the zeal and energy of the staff employed, whose exertions are entitled to warm recognition.

I feel sure that there will be no relaxation of effort until the camps can be considered to have attained normal conditions.

* No. 9. † No. 3. ‡ Not printed : the figures are given in the table on next page.

APPENDIX.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1901.

	White.				White (deaths).			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natal	1,266	4,481	5,382	11,129	5	22	120	147
Cape Colony	24	58	198	280	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orange River Colony	5,676	14,537	23,542	43,755	85	255	911	1,251
Transvaal	10,722	23,829	27,302	61,853	70	176	736	982
Total	17,688	42,905	56,424	117,017	160	453	1,767	2,380

N.B.—The above figures being compiled in South Africa from weekly returns, there may be day or two in the month unaccounted for. They will thus slightly differ from figures given in the monthly reports.

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January, 1902.



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SOUTH AFRICA.

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RELATING TO THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

(In continuation of [Cd. 902], January, 1902.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1902.



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SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 23, 1901.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

November 27, 1901.

SIR,

REFERRING to my despatch of the 22nd instant,* on the subject of Burgher Camps in this Colony, I have the honour to forward you copy of further telegraphic correspondence with the High Commissioner from which you will observe that it has been determined to retain the Merebank Camp as was originally intended, and, subject to approval of sites by the Government Health Officer, to establish two new camps at Jacob's Siding and at Pinetown, each for three thousand inmates. Also gradually to substitute iron and wood huts of the Merebank pattern for the bell tents at the various encampments, as these latter are far from satisfactory, and rapidly wear out.

2. I leave to-morrow for Cape Town, and am returning via Johannesburg, having arranged with the High Commissioner to confer with him on the general subject of Burgher Camps, as well as on other matters.

I have, &c.,

HENRY MCCALLUM.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 25. No. 1. Your telegram 23rd November No. 28. I propose to put up hut camps at Jacob's Siding and possibly Pinetown if approved by Government Health Officer. Buildings at Merebank very open and can never be overcrowded, but if in future desirable to remove some inmates I propose they should go to Mooi River, where there is already a nucleus of a camp. Tents to be used for accommodation of inmates.

To complete two new camps from six weeks to two months required. Do you approve? I advise on score of health gradually to replace at all encampments tents by huts such as you saw at Merebank. Tents moreover rapidly wearing out.

* No. 4 in [Cd. 902].

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

November 26. No. 32. Your telegram of November 25th No. 1. I approve formation of two new camps as proposed and entirely agree as to the desirability of ultimately substituting huts for tents.

No. 2.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

[Answered by No. 23.]

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.
I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a report from Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., on the subject of a recent visit which he made to the Burgher Camp at Bloemfontein, together with some photographs* which he took on that occasion.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator.

Enclosure in No. 2.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

I visited this camp on November 25th, and four following days, and investigated every department carefully. The camp is situated about three miles almost due north of Bloemfontein, on very well-selected ground. A spruit, or water-course, at present dry, runs through the camp, winding its course from north to south. On its western side is situated the New Camp, which is the larger camp, and consists of nine sections. There are 25 marquees, 20 of which house refugee families, three are used as offices and a mess tent, and two are used as churches. One of these, a very large marquee, accommodating 250 people, is shewn in the main street, in photograph 1. Besides the marquees, there are 908 Bell tents in this New Camp, of which 880 are occupied by Burgher families, 14 are used as an isolation camp for diphtheria contacts, and 14 are given over to the transport, to accommodate the conductors and native drivers.

The nine sections in this camp are again sub-divided into blocks of 30 tents each. These blocks are lettered and each tent is numbered. The distance between the tents measures 40 feet from pole to pole, and the streets are 30 yards wide between the blocks. The ground upon which this New Camp is pitched slopes gently towards the south and the east, and as it is well trenched in these two directions there is no fear of its getting water-logged. In fact, I am told by outsiders who have visited the camp, that owing to the sandy nature of the soil, the ground dries, after heavy rain, with extraordinary rapidity. The tents are regularly and evenly pitched, and the whole camp has a clean and orderly appearance which reflects great credit on the authorities. The streets are marked out by white stones, as is seen in photograph 1, and again in photograph 3. In photograph 2, a partial view of the camp is given, looking southwards. Bloemfontein may be seen in the distance. Photograph 3 gives another partial view of the camp, looking westwards, with Spitzkop in the distance.

On the eastern side of the spruit already mentioned there is a long low-lying kopje which separates the New Camp from the Old. A small road, or foot-path, winds round and over the southern end of this kopje connecting the camps. They are about half-a-mile apart. This Old Camp is pitched on the eastern slope of the hill, overlooking a valley through which another spruit winds. Owing to the irregularity of the ground, and in some parts to the unsuitable nature of the soil, it was not possible to pitch this camp with the same mathematical accuracy as was the case in the New Camp. In the valley near the south-east end of the camp there is an excellent well of good water, with a pump, which yields 150 gallons an hour. This is a much smaller

* Not reproduced.

camp than the New Camp to the west, and consists of (1) Eight marquees, seven of which are occupied by Refugee families, and one forms the church; (2) 360 Bell tents; (3) 20 private tents of the usual Boer pattern, which were either bought, or made, by the occupants. They are very comfortable; (4) six canvas shelters; and (5) 16 Indian tents. It will thus be seen that what this camp lacks in uniformity and systematic regularity, it makes up for in variety. From its position it is a difficult camp to make look orderly or neat. It was not as clean as the New Camp, and the tents were closer together.

I did not see the Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Bennett. He was away on leave of absence, and has been so for the past two months. For the first month his place was taken by Captain Vinn Johnston, who has since gone to Kimberley to take over the camp there. For the past month the sole charge of the camp has devolved upon the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. G. L. Randle, and he has proved himself to be one of the most active, energetic and tactful superintendents I have yet come across. In no camp have I found such an excellent spirit prevailing. All the inhabitants seem to have a great liking for their young superintendent. When he accompanied me through the camp, I was struck by the cordial reception he received. He exercises a firm yet tactful discipline through the camp, which is not resented, because they recognise that it is just. I found a very large proportionate number of the men at work, and working cheerfully, many of them without pay. Apparently, whatever work they were told to do, they did as a matter of course. Thus, I found in this camp a long shed, divided by a partition into two workshops. One of these, measuring 60 feet long by 18 feet wide, was the carpenters' shop, and contained four excellent benches, with tools in racks on the walls all round. Twelve carpenters work here, under a head carpenter. The latter receives £4 a month, and his assistants £3. They now make all the coffins, which hitherto have been supplied by contract with an undertaker in the town. They also make bedsteads, tables, forms, &c., according to the amount of wood available. The other division of the hut, which measures 32 feet in length, is the bootmakers' shop. Here I found twelve men busily at work. They are supplied with leather and the necessary tools. They make really good boots, and are allowed to sell them to the people in camp for 1s. 6d. a pair for adults, and 1s. for children. Should the people who require them be unable to pay, the boots are given to them. Thus the profits to be made by bootmaking are very small, rarely exceeding 18s. per month per man, and yet the men look cheerful and interested in their work. An adjoining shed is a general store for wood, clothes, kettles, rakes, shovels, &c., of which there seemed to be a fairly good supply in hand. There is also a blacksmiths' forge, where the transport animals are shod, Scotch carts and other vehicles repaired. The head blacksmith gets £5 a month: he is also a wheelwright. Many burghers are also employed in vegetable gardening, and in tree planting. 4,000 trees have already been planted in suitable spots around the camp, and these areas are each enclosed within a wire fence. There is a vegetable garden of about an acre, which is already green with promise. Eighteen acres have been laid out to the north-east of the camp and enclosed. The ground has been ploughed, and the whole sown with mealies, potatoes and water melons.

On the south-western side of the camp, Mr. Randle has had a dam built, which, even in this dry season, has a depth of seven feet in one place. In the rainy season the depth can be increased to 14 feet. This work has been entirely done by the burghers, and they say it will never run dry. It is used for watering the horses, cows and oxen. It extends over a very fair-sized area.

In addition to these special works, a large number of the men are employed in camp work. Two clerks are employed in the superintendent's office. The store-keeper is a Free Stater, Mr. D. Kays, and the issuer, Mr. Lindique, belongs to Winburg. He is assisted by eight issuers, who receive 1s. per day. There is a separate issuing tent for each camp. Two conductors, paid £5 and £4 a month respectively, do the transport work between the camp and the town. One man is in charge of the transport animals, to see that they are groomed, watered and fed, and one man is employed at the station to receive new arrivals and look after their baggage. These receive a shilling a day each. One man, whose duty is to pitch the tents, to look after them, to find accommodation and to replace tents which are worn out, received £4 a month. The same remuneration is given to the head cattleman, who has five span of oxen and 25 milch cows under his charge. Other men in the camp can be called upon to assist in any work where their help may be required, without pay.

Two carefully selected head men of the better class have been appointed to generally superintend each camp, to see that they are kept clean and orderly. They are unpaid. Under them are twelve corporals. Six of these, who are all well off, are not paid; two get £4 a month, and four get 1s. a day. Nine of these corporals are appointed to camp 1, *i.e.*, the larger camp to the west, and three do duty in camp 2, on the eastern side of the intervening kopje. They are responsible for their respective sections, and can call upon any man in their sections to do camp work. That this system works well in this camp is evidenced by the great cleanliness and order to be found everywhere in the streets and surroundings of the tents. The latrines are placed at a safe distance round the camp. There are 15 in camp 1, containing 187 seats, and 8 in camp 2, with 91 seats. These are all in good order, and are under the charge of a latrine-keeper, who receives 1s. a day, and who goes round with four natives and sees that they are cleaned and disinfected regularly. Round the latrines are buckets for holding slops. These buckets and the pails of the latrines are emptied daily by the Municipality of Bloemfontein. All dust and rubbish is removed in wheelbarrows to dumping heaps outside the camp at a convenient and safe distance. One heap is allowed to be formed in the centre of the camp for the convenience of those furthest removed from the heaps outside the bounds. This heap is cleared away daily in Scotch carts.

Besides the men employed in the above duties, there is a postman who receives 1s. a day. The same wage is paid to four camp policemen, two stretcher-bearers, and to a man in charge of the boiler which supplies the hospital with hot water.

The policing of the camp is entrusted to seven municipal police, English Colonials, who are supplied by the town. Their duty is to preserve law and order, and I understand that their duties are light. They have also to see that the flaps of all the tents are rolled up at 10 a.m., and kept rolled up till 2 p.m., except when there is a high wind or in cases of sickness. In most camps this is enforced by a reduction in the rations in case of disobedience. In this camp a novel, equally effective and, I believe, less objectionable method is employed. Should the skirt of the tent not be raised, and no cause shown why it should not be, the whole tent is allowed to collapse, and the inmates are left to put it up again themselves. This punishment has been but rarely employed, but that it has proved efficacious is to be seen on all sides when walking through the camp. Consequently, all the tents were fresh and well aired.

There are three Dutch Reformed Ministers connected with this camp. The Reverend Mr. H. De Wet receives £200 a year, the Reverend Mr. Daneel £180 a year, and the Reverend Mr. Louw £120 a year. The two former live and officiate in the camp; the latter resides in Bloemfontein and looks after the funerals.

When I first visited the camp on November 25th, there were 6,371 refugees living in it. Of these 806 were men, 1,880 women, and 3,685 children (under 15 years of age).

On the western side of camp 1, and facing the broad main street, is the issuer's office, and, immediately behind it, the large ration shed. This shed is 84 feet long and 14 feet wide. Twelve men with five scales are employed in issuing rations. I watched the process and was pleased with the rapidity with which it was done. I was informed that the weekly rations for camp 1, numbering about 4,000 people, were issued in one hour and five minutes. I would suggest, as an improvement, that the Duplicate Bag System, employed at Barberton and in some other camps, be adopted. It is not easy for the people, nor is it advisable, that they should carry their groceries, and sometimes large quantities of flour, in basins, bowls, or other receptacle which may come to their hands, and sometimes to a considerable distance. They should remove their stores in clean calico bags, the duplicates of which they return, washed and folded, each time they draw their supplies.

The quantities they receive here are the same as in the other camps in the Orange River Colony, and the quality of the various articles I inspected was excellent. The Chief Superintendent informs me, he proposes shortly supplementing these rations with certain extras, as jam and lime juice. Green vegetables will shortly be available from the camp gardens.

A soup kitchen has been inaugurated under the charge of a capable woman from the camp, who does her work well. At present only one Sawyer's stove is at work, but it makes 240 pints of soup daily, which is distributed to 330 children. A brick building has, however, been constructed, and it only awaits the arrival of more stoves from the coast in order to be able to supply all the children in the camp.

There are six general stores in camp 1, and three in camp 2, run by private individuals. They are largely patronised by the refugees, and are evidently paying concerns. Were these stores abolished, and one large store run by the authorities on the lines of the Field Force Canteen, and the profits applied for the benefit of the camp, it would be a boon to the people. Captain Trollope discussed the question with me, and he agreed that the experiment would be worth trying. In his hands I am sure it would be a success. The present stores in camp 1 are situated on the western boundary of the camp, on each side of the ration shed.

Immediately outside the camp, at its north-western corner, we find the schools. These consist of three sun-dried brick shelters with sail-cloth roof of the usual pattern. On November 25th, there were 616 children present in the three shelters; that is nearly all that could be accommodated; but considering the large number of children in the camp, more school room will be required. In one of these shelters a singing lesson was in progress when I went in, under the direction of Miss Cronje. The children were singing well and looked interested, keen and bright. They were not very clean, but Miss Cronje assured me that they were beginning to improve very much in this respect. On the 28th, in another shelter, I again listened to a singing lesson. With a curious mixture of pathos and irony the children were singing, or learning to sing "Home, Sweet Home." (See photograph 4.)

The head schoolmaster is Mr. J. W. de Witt; he takes charge of the schools in the Old Camp. The schools in the New Camp, or camp 1, are under the charge of the head schoolmistress, Miss Ferreira. She has seven schoolmistresses under her, six of whom are Dutch, and one Dutch schoolmaster, Mr. Scheepers. In camp 2, under Mr. de Witt, there are five female assistants, four of whom are Dutch, and one Dutch assistant master. What I have already said in other reports is emphasised here. This arrangement is not right. The teachers, and more especially the head teachers, should be English. Precious time is passing, and I think this matter should engage the immediate attention of the authorities. The head schoolmistress here is a daughter of General Ferreira, and naturally is very anti-English. She is a good teacher and does her work well, nor does she conceal her antipathies. At a recent singing competition before the Deputy Administrator, on the King's birthday, she refused to conduct her class at the performance. I do not blame her, rather I honour her for her courage in evincing her sympathies; but it is not such to whom we should entrust the education of the young, with whom, in the future, we hope our successors will be able to live on terms of amity and peace.

The hospital is situated on gently-rising ground on the western side of the kopje which separates the two camps. The spruit lies between it and camp 1. The hospital consists of five tin huts, eight marquees for convalescents, and two marquees for diphtheria. The medical officers and dispensers are accommodated with bell tents; there is one double bell tent for night nurses, and one marquee for probationers. A bell tent at some distance serves the purpose of a mortuary.

This hospital is the best equipped and, perhaps, the best managed hospital I have seen in any burgher camp, and some of them are very good. One tin hut is used as quarters for the matron and the sisters, who are all trained nurses, and for some of the probationers. I went through all the rooms. They are comfortable and sufficiently, though not luxuriously, furnished. Much of the furniture has been made "on the premises," out of packing cases. They were all neat, except those of the probationers, who have not yet learnt the elements of tidiness. The other four huts are for patients. The exterior of one is shown in photograph 5. It measures 114 feet long, and is 27 feet wide. Each hut contains 39 beds, except an enteric ward, which has 40. One hut is for general cases, two huts are for enteric, and one hut is for children, mostly measles. The beds have wire-wove spring mattresses; the beds are neat and clean. Down the centre of each hut are tables, on which are to be found, besides the necessary hospital requirements, vases full of flowers. In the childrens' hut, which was quite a show ward, there were two strips of carpet between the foot of the beds and the tables. These are rolled up every morning, taken out, shaken and beaten and then replaced. The necessity for these would be obvious to anyone, especially to a feverish patient, who heard but once the heavy tread of the Dutch probationer. I was told that one of them succeeded in putting her foot, on one occasion, through the flooring. There are toys also in the ward for the children. The interior of this ward is shown in photograph 6. The sister in charge, Sister Bryant, is seen on the right-hand side. Each bed is supplied with a mosquito net to keep off the flies. The sick children seemed particularly well looked after and cared for. The interior of one of the enteric wards is seen in

photograph 7, and another ward, with the medical and nursing staffs in front, is shown in photograph 8.

At one end of each hut there is a kitchen with a good close range. At the other end there is a bathroom. Outside one end of each hut there are two or three large tubs full of antiseptic solution, for infected bed linen and utensils.

The marquees for cases of diphtheria contain six beds each, and are well arranged. When I first visited the hospital there were:—

In the ward for general cases	...	...	...	33 patients.
In the ward No. 1, for enteric	...	...	...	38 "
In the ward No. 2, for enteric	...	...	...	38 "
In the ward for children	...	...	...	25 "

who were all suffering from measles or complications after measles. In the two marquees there were seven cases of diphtheria, all doing well. There seems to be an excellent spirit pervading this hospital. The Matron, Sisters and Probationers all pull well together. They all looked happy and bright, and seemed very keen about their work. The wards were very well kept, and were a credit to the Bloemfontein camp.

A large corrugated iron hut close by forms the dispensary. The interior is very well arranged, and well stocked with drugs. There is a large supply of medical comforts. Near this is a 200-gallon tank for boiling water. This supplies the requirements of the hospital and of the dispensary.

On the same side of the spruit as the hospital, but at the other, or northern, end of the kopje, is the diphtheria isolation camp. Here the families of diphtheria patients are kept, as suspects, while the invalids are treated in the hospital marquees.

About 200 yards south of the hospital, and separated from it by the main road, is the bath-house, containing 12, rather small, baths. During my inspection of them, two men were having baths, who informed me that they repeated the process once a week. Beside the bath-house are three long stands where all the linen and clothing from the hospital is washed, after being disinfected, when necessary. Alongside of these are six large tanks which are supplied, or ought to be supplied, by a one-inch pipe from the town supply.

About 500 yards to the south-east of the hospital is a small camp enclosed with barbed wire for irreconcilables, law breakers and bad characters. It acts like a prison, and has an excellent deterring effect. Its inmates were few.

The staff of the hospital consists of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Norman Pern, a very hard-working and conscientious practitioner. He is assisted by four other medical officers, Dr. Beaumann, a Free Stater, Dr. Rossiter, Dr. Cameron, since transferred to Brandfort, and Dr. Pearce. They divide the wards in the hospital and the camps between them. There are four dispensers. The nursing staff is composed of the Matron, Mrs. Highway, four English-trained Nurses and one Colonial-trained. The Matron is an energetic, kindly woman, who not only knows her business well, but evidently takes a great interest in making her hospital as perfect as possible. She was trained at Chelsea Hospital, and for over eight years was Matron of Radley College, near Oxford. In each of the wards, containing 39 or 40 beds there are five probationers, three for day work and two for night. In the marquees, there is one probationer for every two marquees during the day, and one for every four marquees during the night. One of the sisters in rotation acts as night superintendent. The probationers are reported to be good and to like their work. There are many candidates for the post, so that it is comparatively easy to make a good selection. They are paid 2s. a day, and they receive extra rations out of the medical comforts.

There does not seem to be much difficulty in this camp in inducing people to go into the hospital. When ordered by the Medical Officer, they *must* go, and they bow to the inevitable. Moreover, I believe, they are gradually discovering for themselves how much better off they would be in hospital than lying ill in their tents; and without question the hospital here looks most attractive. There can be no doubt that the hospital is the means of saving many lives, much more so than the hospitals at home, for whatever chance a patient in England in his own home may have, when not only the doctor attends, but his orders are carried out, the sick in the Boer house or tent has little; the extraordinary ignorance and prejudice displayed by the Boers in regard to even the elementary laws of health, and their still more extraordinary ideas in regard to the sick, and their love for their own medicines, and remedies, many of the most revolting nature, make it necessary in these camps, in order to some extent to control

the death-rate, to use compulsion as regards the hospital, and to save them from themselves. We know that in the United Kingdom, amongst the lowest classes, the ideas regarding the treatment of the sick, and the remedies employed are primitive in the extreme, and some of them belong to the period of the dark ages. But these primitive, ignorant and frequently revolting methods are almost universal among the Boers, and are found among every class. I found many instances of it in the camp at Bloemfontein. There is here a Mr. J. Kruger, a nephew of the ex-President's. Being a man of superior intelligence, he has been selected for one of the higher offices in the camp. One day he told the Superintendent that his wife was suffering a good deal from rheumatism, and he requested Mr. Randle to use his influence with Dr. Beaumann, to allow him to give his wife a cow-dung bath, which, he stated, was "the best thing for rheumatism." Mr. Randle one day visited Abram Strauss, a man who had been selected as one of the head men of the camp, and in virtue of his office was housed in a marquee. Mr. Randle was surprised to see a cat running about the tent with all its fur clipped off. He enquired the cause and was informed that the fur had been cut off and roasted, and then applied to his child's chest as a remedy for bronchitis. Dr. Pern, the Principal Medical Officer, told me that he was once sent for to see a child who was ill in one of the tents. When he entered the tent, for some moments he could not make out what he saw. He then discovered that the parents had killed a goat and cut it open, removing all the internal organs. They had then put the child bodily inside the goat, with its head alone protruding through the opening made by removing the breastbone. Some of the Boer remedies have a strong savour of superstition. Thus a favourite remedy for jaundice is to rub the patient's body with cabbage seeds. The seeds are then sown. When they come up, the jaundice disappears.

The tooth of a horse worn on a string round the neck is believed to cure rheumatism. A piece of potato put into each ear, and a necklace made of square pieces of the same, is said to cure earache. Toothache is cured by cutting the finger and toe nails of the sufferer off short. These parings are put into a bottle with a lock of his hair and some water. The bottle is then corked and buried, and the toothache disappears. A black fowl opened and applied hot and bleeding to the chest is a cure for inflammation of the lungs. These are only samples of treatment culled from the experiences of the medical officers in the Bloemfontein camp, and I believe such methods are responsible for much of the high mortality found in the camps. Hence I think that an extension of the hospital system and compulsion in admitting the sick will do much towards reducing the death-rate, but even these will be ineffective unless in every camp properly trained women are responsible for the daily visitation of every family and every tent. This has not been the case in Bloemfontein, where the reporting of sick cases has been, for the most part, the duty of the corporals, and has, consequently, been very imperfectly done, but a properly qualified camp matron is about to be appointed, with a trained and efficient staff under her.

On November 28th, there were 202 patients in the hospital, of whom 43 were convalescents. Of the remainder 94 were enteric and 8 dysentery. There were eight cases of whooping cough, four of which were complicated with pneumonia, and 11 cases of measles, three with pneumonia superadded. Eight cases of diphtheria and five of simple pneumonia. Eighteen had not yet been diagnosed, and the remaining seven were: hysteria two, abscess one, jaundice one, scurvy two, mastoid inflammation one.

It thus appears that measles has almost disappeared from the camp, but it is being replaced by enteric.

In October there were 204 deaths in the hospital and camp. Of these 75 were due to pneumonia, mostly consequent on measles, and 18 were due to enteric. Fifty-nine were returned as due to diarrhoea. In November, up to and including the 27th, there were 147 deaths, of which 29 were due to pneumonia mostly consequent on measles, and 30 were caused by enteric, and 49 by diarrhoea. It is thus obvious that enteric is on the increase, which the number of cases in hospital on the 28th November, *i.e.*, 94, corroborates. Bloemfontein has already acquired an evil reputation on this score, and the chief agent at work is on all hands allowed to be the water. The well water in the town has been chiefly held responsible, and it is an interesting fact that when a copious water supply was first brought into the town from the Modder River, there was a simultaneous decline in the number of enteric cases. The epidemic which broke out among our troops last year in and around Bloemfontein reached its appalling dimensions after the disaster at Sanna's Post, which cut off the Modder supply from the town. The Modder River as a water supply has received an evil name among the

public which it does not deserve. They associate it in their minds with the descriptions, and perfectly true descriptions, of the Modder River at Paardeberg, and they omit to remember that when it flowed past our camp then it had already permeated the reeking shambles of Cronje's laager. But, north of Bloemfontein the river is much nearer its source. Moreover, the water percolates through many filtering beds before it reaches the reservoir which supplies the town. This water would be a tremendous boon to the burgher camp, if only a sufficient supply could be obtained. The great difficulty which this camp has to deal with, and for coping with which in the future some provision must immediately be made, is the insufficient supply of water. There are three wells in the New Camp, and two in the Old Camp, but one of these latter contains too much sulphur to be palatable or fit for drinking purposes. It may prove useful as a remedial agent by and by. The other four wells are supplied with pumps, but the wells have proved very disappointing. Each well has begun by giving such a good supply of water as to raise the hope that the water question has been solved, but after a short time each well has begun to fail. At the present moment, were each pump to work day and night without ceasing, they would supply less than 7,000 gallons a day among them. That is about one gallon of water per head of the camp population, a totally insufficient supply; but as the pumps are only worked intermittently, the supply probably does not exceed 5,000 gallons a day.

I have already mentioned (p. 6) a one-inch pipe which is intended to convey water from the town supply to the six large tanks to the south of the hospital. But frequently no water came, and it was feared that the Military Authorities had cut off the supply. In an interview I had with General Tucker, I found that the water supply in the town had fallen so low that there was no longer sufficient pressure to overcome the resistance of the pipes out to the camp. Recognising the urgency of the matter, General Tucker has taken a great interest in the question, and the Royal Engineers, under his instructions, have been busy devising the best means to overcome the difficulty. It is proposed to form a reservoir on the top of one of the kopjes overlooking the hospital, to which water, from a promising well near the entrance of the valley in which the Old Camp lies, will be pumped up by an oil engine. This will supply the hospital. For the rest of the camp, a three-inch pipe will convey water from the Modder Main at a higher source than at present. It is hoped that this will give a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water to the camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Buston, D.S.O., C.R.E., who spent a good deal of time going round the camp with Mr. Randle and myself, seemed to think that this would be a feasible and efficient plan.

There are certain people, both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, who have condemned these camps in unmeasured terms. There are not many who do so in South Africa, and it will generally be found that those who do so out here, have never seen a camp, except from a distance, or have perfunctorily walked through one. It would be well if such people, before indulging in denunciation, could see a camp like this one near Bloemfontein, as I have seen it in all its various departments. They would be surprised that in the face of so much difficulty, so much has been accomplished. In the camps themselves there is no complaining. They all would like to return to their farms, but as they realise that this is impossible, they are quite contented with their life in camp. Some of the women in this camp said that if they had only known what the camp was like they would have come in long before they did. Some of the well-meaning people at home are appalled at the high death-rate among the children, because they do not understand the conditions as we see them out here. They are willing and anxious to send out supplies, or money to buy supplies, to feed the children, who, they are told, are dying of starvation. That is not so. Not only are the rations ample to support life, in some cases I have come across people who were able to save up some of their supplies for a rainy day, but in all the camps there is a liberal supply of medical comforts, and the medical officers have orders to give them out in all cases in which they think they are required. While left entirely to the discretion of the medical men, their orders are that they are not to stint or to be sparing in the distribution of these so-called "medical comforts." As an illustration, the following is a list of the medical comforts and the quantity issued in Bloemfontein camp during October, 1901:—

Champagne—32 bottles.
 Brandy—171½ bottles.
 Port Wine—73½ bottles.
 Claret—29 bottles.

Stout—19 bottles.
 Whiskey—19 bottles.
 Pearl Barley—225 lbs.
 Benger's Food—72 tins (2 lbs. each).
 Maizena—80 packets (1 lb. each).
 Quaker Oats—90 packets (2 lbs. each).
 Rice (extra)—5 $\frac{3}{4}$ bags (170 lbs. each).
 Sago—170 lbs.
 Milk—103 $\frac{3}{4}$ cases (48 tins per case) = 5,004 tins.
 Brand's Essence—144 tins.
 Bovril—324 tins.
 Candles—362 $\frac{1}{2}$ packets.
 Paraffin—40 gallons.
 Sugar (extra)—720 lbs.
 Jelly—45 dozen packets.
 Butter—150 lbs.
 Jam—240 tins.
 Cocoa—144 tins.
 Fresh Vegetables—12 bags (72 lbs. each).

In addition to the above, 45 lbs. of meat, and 50 lbs. of bread per day were issued to the hospital extra. I think this list will satisfy anyone that the extra foods and luxuries for those who require them are given with no stinting hand.

KENDAL FRANKS.

No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.
 WITH reference to my despatch of December 13th,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
 MILNER,
 High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 11. M. S. I. With reference to your telegram, 89, November 23rd, and previous telegrams *re* Camp sites. I have just received from Ministers Minute stating that suitable sites have been selected at Port Elizabeth and East London. From descriptions in telegrams accompanying Minute sites appear to be suitable in every way. Ministers state that there are objections to establishment of Camp at Port Alfred, but do not specify them.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 16. I gather that the Military authorities have lying at the Coast some considerable number of wood and iron huts, some of which you inform me will

* No. 16 in [Cd. 902.]

be set apart for new Camps at Coast. Is it possible for us to obtain a further number from them for up country Camps? If not, we shall have to order considerable number more tents, and I suggest that the Indian Government be asked whether they could supply any number of Eastern pattern British private tents, if so, when, in what numbers, and at what price.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

December 17. No. 74. Following sent to Viceroy of India:—

Begins: We are short of tents for Concentration Camps. Could your Government supply any number of Eastern pattern British tents? If so how many, how soon, and at what price?

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to VICEROY OF INDIA, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM.

December 17. We are short of tents for Concentration Camps. Could your Government supply any number of Eastern pattern British private tents? If so how many, how soon, and at what price?

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietermaritzburg, to Assistant Secretary, HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 11. No. 275. Yours of to-day. It was before I received the wire from Ladies' Commission that I advised further accommodation at Merebank. They said letter follows, which I have not received, nor do I know their reasons. Some time ago I stopped further erection of huts, and told Public Works to devote whole of their attention to the Hospital and nurses' quarters, &c. When at Merebank last Friday one large military hut was nearly finished. These ladies seemed to have an objection to a central hospital. I am getting more nurses. I think one well equipped hospital better than separate ones. I am visiting Merebank on Saturday, and perhaps it may be well to await full information, and talk with the Governor before you send. I will post you my monthly report to-night, and keep copy for the Governor.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CAMPS, Pietermaritzburg, to Assistant Secretary, HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 12. 281. Have received ladies' letter condemning Merebank site as low and wet. No Camp to be over 3,000, and general recommendations about nurses, matrons, rations, &c. You will have copy I understand.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

GOVERNOR, Natal, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 16. No. 1. In reference to Ladies' Commission's Report on Merebank, dated 6th instant, recommendation No. 1, which is opposed to local advice. I suggest Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Principal Medical Officer, Natal, Government Health Officer, Natal, and Senior Medical Officer, Durban, to report to you at once on the subject. If you approve I will ask General Officer Commanding, Natal, for services of first and third officers suggested. Other recommendations can be dealt with. Sir Thomas Murray is preparing Minute on various points referred to in report.

Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 17. No. 38. Your telegram, No. 1, of 16th December, I agree in thinking that the idea is good especially if it can be promptly acted upon. Till decision arrived at, of course, no more Refugees should be sent to Merebank. The Board might at the same time be asked to express an opinion on Jacob's Siding and neighbouring sites.

No. 4.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

[Answered by No. 23.]

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.
I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed copies of reports by Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., on the subject of visits which he made to the Burgher Camps at Kimberley, Vryburg, and Mafeking, together with photographs* which were taken in those places.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, December 17, 1901.

REPORT upon the Kimberley Burgher Camp by Dr. Kendal Franks.

I visited and inspected this Camp on November 4th, 1901, and the three following days. The Camp is situated on the highest ground about Kimberley, almost due west of the town, and close to the reservoir, which is slightly above it on the north-west side. It is said to be the best and healthiest site near Kimberley, and was originally selected by the Principal Medical Officer as the most suitable position for the military hospital, but such difficulties were put in his way, he was obliged to take ground to the south south-east of the town for his hospital, and the site near the reservoir was later on allotted to the Burgher Refugees.

This Camp was originally started by the Military Authorities on January 4th, 1901. The Refugees from the Orange River Colony were passed over to the Civil authorities on March 10th, and the whole Camp was transferred on May 1st. It is divided into two divisions; one, called the enclosed Camp, is surrounded by a barbed wire fence, and is guarded by sentries, Fig. 1. Within it are kept Cape Colonial rebels, their wives and families. There are 133 men, 209 women, and 409 children, a total of

* The photographs are not reproduced.

751. The rest of the Camp is unenclosed, and is divided into sections, according to the districts from which the people come.

Thus, on the south side, from east to west, we find the Boshof section, the Fauresmith section, and the section which contains the Refugees from Hoopstad, Petrusburg, and Jacobsdal. Between the Boshof section and the enclosed Camp, which lies to the north, is the hospital enclosure. West of this enclosure, and to the north of the Fauresmith and Hoopstad lines is the Transvaal section. This is a small section containing only Refugees from the Transvaal, and consist of 58 men, 186 women, and 291 children, in all 535 persons. All the rest of the Refugees are Free Staters, and number 2,476, consisting of 369 men, 772 women, and 1,335 children. The total number of inhabitants being on the day of my visit 3,762.

Among the Free Staters are included three Colonial families, who voluntarily came in seeking for protection. They are, Mr. C. D. Ras, his wife and two children, Mrs. D. A. Olivier and four children, Mrs. G. J. C. Olivier and three children. The husbands of the two Oliviers are convicts at Tokai.

The Camp is well pitched, and consists of 9 marquees and 657 bell tents. The tents are sufficiently separated from each other, and the streets are wide. In some of the tents there is distinct overcrowding. Thus, in tent 10, Hoopstad Camp, I found a mother and 9 children in a bell tent. In E 13, Fauresmith, a mother and 7 children, in E 12, four adults and four children. In No. 1, Transvaal section, there were 6 old men, varying from 60 to 70 years of age. In No. 6 A, there were Johannes Erasmus, from Petrusburg his wife and five children. The latter were aged respectively 21, 17, 14, 10, and 5, and included both sexes. Though we are told that it is a common practice and custom among the Boers in their own homes, it is not proper, under English supervision, that boys and girls of such ages should be crowded together day and night with their parents in one tent.

When I spoke to the Superintendent about the overcrowding, he gave as an excuse that he had not a sufficient number of tents. Occasionally through the Camp I found tents which were neat and clean, and, conspicuous by their rarity, I found, here and there, children who looked as if they had been occasionally washed, and were well cared for. Thus, in the Transvaal section I found a family from Christiana, called Westhuizen, consisting of the father, mother, and one child. They had taken the trouble to excavate the floor of the tent to the depth of one foot nine inches. This made the tent inside look lofty and roomy. The side was surrounded by a low wall or ridge, 9 inches high, and outside this was a trench to carry off the water in rainy weather, so that there was no danger of the tent getting flooded. They were very comfortable and contented. The tent was cool, neat, and clean. The most remarkable tent, however, was D 12, Fauresmith division, which belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Van der Merwe. I was attracted to it by the sight of a clothes line stretched from the pole of the tent to a pole stuck into the ground, at a little distance. It was covered with freshly washed clothes. There were four children in the tent, all looking well nourished, well clothed, and happy. They were the cleanest children I had seen, clean even to the critical British eye. I had a long and interesting talk to the parents, and soon ascertained the cause of this phenomenon. The mother, though born in the Colony, was the offspring of Scottish parents, and informed me with some pride that on her mother's side she was a great grand niece of Robert Burns. The children had all had measles of a severe type. She had put them to bed in flannelette night gowns, had kept the blankets for night use, and had kept the tent flap open by day. She and her husband had sat up every night alternately for three weeks, and all the children recovered without any complication. What a different story to what I have seen and heard in other tents, and what a different result!

There is no adequate provision in this Camp for tent to tent visiting, and there is no system. There are two ladies, who were sent out by "the South African Women's and Children's Distress Fund," who have done a good deal of valuable and voluntary work in the Camp for the past five months. One of them, Miss Mellor, was appointed Camp matron on October 15th, but she has no staff or assistants under her, and it is impossible for her to visit all the tents. Again, the medical officers are expected to visit all the tents under their charge twice a week, but this is a professional visit, to see to the health of the inmates. The Superintendent visits the tents to see what clothing or boots are required, and where he thinks it necessary he issues them himself, or gives an order for such when the medical officers or Camp matron report a case where they are needed. This is work which should occupy the time fully of a relief matron and her assistants, and should not be performed by a Superintendent who has, or should

have, other matters to attend to. Consequently the work of visiting the tents, of seeing to the cleanliness of the tents, and of their inmates, of reporting cases of sickness, &c., is very imperfectly done. Fortunately there is very little sickness in the Camp, so that the opportunity for concealing cases of sickness does not frequently occur, but were there another epidemic such as is visiting, or has visited, other Camps, the strain on the scanty personnel would be very great, and many cases could be concealed, or might be overlooked. I would suggest that the Camp matron be provided with two trained nurses as her assistants, and with 12 probationers, girls or young women selected from among the Refugees in the Camp, who should be provided with some distinguishing badge or uniform, who would carry out a systematic and daily tent to tent visitation. I have spoken to Miss Mellor about it, and should the staff be supplied to her, she is prepared to carry out a system which I consider would be of the greatest benefit to the Camp. She would continue to superintend the soup kitchen, and would be in a better position to lead the people into the paths of cleanliness and health.

The Superintendent of the Camp is Mr. S. R. Shutte, and his assistant is Mr. P. R. McNeill. The storekeeper is Mr. H. W. Smith.

The system adopted in this Camp is as follows:—Each District elects one of its inhabitants to act as a Committee man, subject to the Superintendent's approval. The District and Sub-Districts thus elect 8 Committee men. These Committee men and the Head officials meet in the Superintendent's office once a week to discuss Camp matters. All complaints and wants are then brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

For the discipline of the Camp, each district is divided into rows of tents. Over each row of tents a corporal has charge, who is also elected by the people, and approved by the Superintendent. His duties are to see that the people keep the surroundings of their tents clean. They call the roll every morning of the men, women, and children in their lines; they report all casualties, births, deaths, and absentees to the Committee-man, who reports to the Superintendent at 9.30 a.m. This system sounds as if it would work well, but it does not. The Committee men and the Corporals do not seem to have any authority or hold over the people at all. This is the first Camp in which I have seen the elective system tried, and it is the only Camp in which I have found the Burghers unable to exercise the authority with which they have been invested. It is a system which in these Camps is bound to fail. These Burgher officials feel that they derive their authority from the people, and to the people they must therefore be subservient. It would be much better for a strong Superintendent to select his own men carefully, and to appoint them himself.

The people are obliged to sweep up round their tents every day, and to cart away the rubbish in wheelbarrows to square holes dug in the streets where all the sweepings are deposited. For this purpose 4 barrows, 16 shovels, 9 brooms, and three rakes are supplied to each district. These holes are continually being emptied by men employed by the Borough Council of Kimberley, and the contents are removed in carts to the deposit site belonging to the Municipality. An Inspector is responsible for the general cleanliness and sanitation of the Camp. He has to see that the latrines are kept clean, and that all slops and dust holes are regularly emptied. The senior medical officer, Dr. Woodward, is also expected to inspect the latrines daily. This is no easy work, because the manner in which the Boers, men, women, and children use the latrines, ensures their always being in a filthy condition.

The order that the flaps of all tents shall be raised during certain hours each day is very well enforced in this Camp.

The rations in the Camps under the administration of the Orange River Colony differ somewhat from those issued by the Transvaal Administration. Thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat is given per day here per head, whilst in the Transvaal one and a half, in some Camps, and two pounds or more, according to quality, in other Camps, is issued twice a week.

For comparison I will put the weekly issue in parallel columns:—

Orange River Colony—

Meat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Flour, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sugar, 14 ozs.
Coffee, 7 ozs.
Salt, 7 ozs.
Condensed milk, $7/12$ tin.
Rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Transvaal—

Meat, 3 to 4 lbs.
Flour, 7 lbs.
Sugar, 12 ozs.
Coffee, 6 ozs.
Salt, 4 ozs.
Milk, none.
Rice, 1 lb.

Thus it appears that the meat ration is about the same in both. The Transvaal gives more flour and more rice. The Orange River Colony gives a slightly larger amount of sugar and coffee, an unnecessarily large amount of salt, and they give the twelfth of a tin of condensed milk per head, per day, which is not given in the Transvaal camps, except as a medical comfort. The great difference, however, lies in this, that the above ration is the adult ration in the Transvaal, given to all over the age of twelve. Beneath that age various reductions are made. In the Orange River Colony camps this is the ration issued to all, irrespective of age. An infant, 2 days old, as soon as its name is registered on the books, draws precisely the same ration as an adult of 30 years. This is, of course, a great advantage to the adult, and is a premium on a large family of small children, but it does not commend itself to economy.

In this camp the Superintendent instead of issuing $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour for seven days, issues $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour for 6 days, and adds $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes in lieu of the 7th day's issue of flour. Where potatoes are available this is a commendable practice.

I inspected the rations which were being issued, and I was quite satisfied with their quality. The coffee contained more chicory than is palatable to the Boers, but that was the only complaint they were able to make. The meat here seems to be, in general, of a better quality than is obtainable in the Transvaal.

The school buildings were being finished when first I visited the camp, and were in use before I left. Each hut consists of a room with three sundried brick walls, 20 feet wide and 22 feet in depth. The fourth side is open. A canvas covering, stretched across a beam running from end to end, constitutes the roof (see fig. 2 and 3). The forms consist of planks supported on pedestals of sundried bricks. There were no desks. The position of these huts is not good. In the first place the open end faces north-north-east, so that it faces the sun almost the whole day, and certainly during the whole school hours. In the next place the worst winds blow from the north, that is right into the buildings, and though no quarter is quite free from winds, if the huts had faced easterly, the mildest winds would have been encountered. I do not think these huts after a storm, or in a comparatively short time, will be of much use as school rooms. The school age is from 6 to 14 years. There are 1,253 children in the camp qualified by age to attend, yet there are only 421 names on the school roll. On the 4th November, 398 of these were in school. They looked fairly clean, and quite happy. The head school master is Mr. J. Minnaar, a Dutchman. He was in the educational department of the Orange Free State. He left Bloemfontein for Kimberley on October 22nd. His lady assistants are all Dutch girls, Miss du Preez, Miss Theunissen, Miss Jooste, Miss Nell and Miss M. Jooste. Just before I left Kimberley an English girl, Miss Walker, had arrived, and was teaching in the school. I have seen and studied carefully many schools in the Burgher camps, and I have seen that schools under purely British teachers, are just as successful and just as well attended as those where the predominant element is Dutch. Indeed, they generally excel in these matters. English teachers do not teach, nor do they try to teach, the Boer children, to be English, but they teach them to know the English as their friends, and they sow in young and susceptible hearts the seeds of an affection and respect which will hereafter bear the fruits of a good will and a lasting peace, which all desire. Under Dutch teachers this can never be attained, and the employment of them now in these Burgher camps seems to me to be throwing away a golden opportunity of influencing for good the future generation, which may never recur. It may not always be possible to obtain at once a sufficient number of English teachers for each camp school, but at any rate the head master should always be above suspicion.

There is a good soup kitchen in the camp under the superintendence of Miss Mellor. The sickly and the weak, the old and the convalescents, are entitled to receive a portion which is issued every forenoon. This is a great boon to the camp, but owing to the want of a proper system of district visiting it is not always certain that the soup always goes to those who need it most. There are several very good wash houses in the camp (see Fig. 5), which are apparently greatly appreciated. The people are their own laundresses. The bath-rooms attached to these wash-houses are not in good order, and do not seem to be used at all for the purpose they were intended for.

There are four medical officers in this camp. Dr. Woodward, the senior medical officer, takes sole charge of the hospital. He also visits the schools, inspects the food supplies, the water and the sanitary arrangements generally. He also attends the

members of the various staffs. Dr. Trumper has charge of the enclosed camp, and of the Transvaal section; Dr. Elms looks after the Fauresmith section, and the refugees from Hoopstad, Petrusberg, and Jacobsdal, while Dr. Ellis attends to the Boshoff section. There is one objection to this arrangement, which I think ought to be rectified. I think all the medical officers should have their share, and take an interest in the hospital, and that each doctor should be entitled to attend in hospital the patients from his own district. This may involve a change in the present distribution of districts, but this could be easily arranged by the senior medical officer.

The hospital consists of two corrugated iron sheds, 5 marquees and bell tents. The bell tents accommodate the members of the medical and nursing staffs. They are but poorly furnished. Three of the marquees with seven beds in each, are used for patients, one is used as a mess tent for the nurses, and one as a mess tent for the doctors. These mess tents are supplied only with one deal table and two forms each. Considering the work the medical officers and the matron and nurses have to do, some better provision for their comfort should be made. Some comfortable wicker chairs should be provided, and some lockers, in which to stow and keep their things. The nurses mess tent is insufficiently supplied with knives, forks, plates, and other such mess requisites. The doctor's mess tent is not supplied at all. The sheds make excellent hospital wards. They measure 40 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 10 feet to the roofstand. They contain 14 beds each, 11 of which are supplied with wire wove mattresses, and three are canvas stretchers in one hut, in the other all are wire wove. The hair mattresses are made in three pieces. It would be better were they all made in one.

A new corrugated iron building of an improved pattern is nearly finished. It is 50 feet long by 26 feet wide. It will also contain 14 beds, and will be large and airy. Dr. Woodward is very anxious to have another one built of the same size, with a portion at one end boarded off for an operating room. I think this is very desirable.

The interior of the wards and of the marquees looked very tidy and clean; and the patients looked comfortable and well cared for. The nurses seemed efficient, and to do their work well.

The nursing staff consists of the matron or principal nursing sister, Miss Poole, English trained. She has four sisters under her, all English trained. Under these there are 8 probationers, selected from among the refugees in the camp. In case of emergency or great pressure, two more are sometimes employed. Two of these probationers are said to be very good, the others are not dependable or truthful. They improve in these respects if they remain long enough, but they change very frequently, in spite of the fact that they get £2 a month for the first three months, and after that £3 a month and their uniform. But they do not like discipline, and resent being ordered about.

The number of sick in this camp has been slight during the past two months, *i.e.*, September and October, the average number of sick in any week being 129. During these two months there were only 53 cases of measles, and 4 of enteric. At the date of my visit there was not a single case of measles in the camp. The measles epidemic reached its climax in August, when it accounted for 155 deaths out of a total of 168 in that month. In September the total number of deaths fell to 53, of which 14 were directly due to measles, and 23 to pneumonia, probably consequent on the same disease. In October the total number of deaths were 42, of which 3 were from measles, and 20 from pneumonia. There were 2 deaths from enteric in each of the three months. These figures show, what has been true of all other camps, that the death rate, when abnormally high, is due to the epidemic of measles, and that in the absence of measles the death rate has not been more than what might, with reason, have been expected. There were only 38 patients in hospital when I visited it, three of which were diphtheria. There were 12 vacant beds. There is a very fine wash-house connected with the hospital, but it requires hot water to be laid on from the kitchen, which is close at hand. There are in the kitchen two close ranges, and two open fire places. Everything connected with this kitchen was very good.

I found two ladies in this camp, who were sent out by the "South African Women's and Children's Distress Fund," the same society which had the distinction of sending out

Miss Hobhouse. They have both been doing good work for the past five months in this camp, and have been there during the measles epidemic when the death rate was high. One of them made the following statement to me "that she is very doubtful whether it is wise for her society, or any philanthropic society, to distribute clothing, boots, or other relief, on the grounds that the Government is supplying, and appears willing to supply, all that is necessary" in the Burgher camps. I thought this statement was so important, that I wrote it down at once, and then read it to her, asking if it were quite correct. She said it was, and authorised me to make any use of it which I might think desirable. She also told me that, as there were several relief societies distributing clothing, &c., through the camp, to prevent overlapping and to regulate the distribution she had formed a relief committee, consisting of representatives from each of these bodies. On that Committee was Mrs. Hendricks, who represented, and was President of the "Dutch Mothers' Christian Union Committee." She stated to the Committee on October 31st that "her society has decided not to give any relief just now, owing to the people being in a very fair way as regards clothing, &c. This statement I copied from the Minutes of the Relief Committee.

I heard many complaints from people outside, and from the Superintendent that the men in the camp generally had refused to work. They were offered a piece of ground outside the camp, where they could make a vegetable garden for the benefit of the people in the camp, working tools and seeds being provided for them, but they, one and all, refused, on the ground, I was informed, that the British Government had to supply them with food, and they would not work for the British Government. Some of them were ordered to make bricks, which were required for buildings and structures of various sorts in the camp; but many of them refused. This attitude on the part of the men in the camp was so different to what I have found elsewhere that I endeavoured to fathom the reason. I found in the first place, that when ordered to make bricks, the men enquired whether they would be given clothes to work in, but the Superintendent refused to make any promise, requiring a definite answer there and then. Those who refused were brought before the Commandant. There they explained that they had only one suit of clothes apiece; that brick making was very dirty work, and that unless they had some clothes for working in, they would not work. They were told by the Commandant that working clothes would of course be provided, and the difficulty ceased. The De Beers Company offered to provide work for a number of them, and to pay them, but the work was declined. I have not been able to find out why they refused to make a vegetable garden. Several of the men in the camp have made quite nice little gardens round their tents (see Fig. 6), and seem to take a pride in them. I have come to the conclusion that two causes have hitherto operated: one is that the very bitter and hostile feeling among the rebel Colonists in the enclosure has had a bad influence among the Transvaalers and Free Staters; and this, to my mind, is a strong reason why the Colonists should be removed to a remote camp, and kept apart. The other cause in my opinion is the injudicious and tactless manner in which they were approached by the Superintendent. He is too familiar with them to command respect, and too curt to gain their affection. From conversing with the men in the camp, I am very hopeful that if properly approached all difficulty would cease.

KENDAL FRANKS.

November 4, 1901.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, December 17, 1901.

REPORT upon the Vryburg Burgher Camp by Dr. Kendal Franks.

I visited this camp on the 14th October, 1901, and on the two subsequent days. I found it in a state of transition. The camp, which was formerly situated in a hollow beneath the kopje upon which the Vryburg Hospital stands, and close to the outskirts of the town, was being moved to a new site, on the side of a long and gentle slope, facing almost south-west, which had been selected by General Lord Methuen, and by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. E. Murray. The original site was not well chosen, being in a hollow, without proper facilities for drainage, and its area was so restricted that it allowed no room for expansion. It was also too close to the

town. It was originally started as a camp for undesirables, Colonial rebels, and their wives and families, and other irreconcilables and evil doers, and was under military jurisdiction. On the 1st October it was handed over to the civil authorities, when Mr. Briggs, the storekeeper arrived from East London. The new Superintendent, Mr. W. H. A. Pritchard, arrived from Pretoria on October 5th, and preparations for moving the camp to its new position were at once made. The shifting of the tents was begun on the 14th, and completed, with the exception of the hospital, on the 15th. This work was performed by the Burghers themselves, under the directions of the Camp Corporal. They worked with a will, cheerfully and quickly. The Superintendent himself mapped out the new camp, and being a surveyor by profession, has laid it out with a regularity and judgment which leaves little to be desired.

The camp lies to the north-west of the centre of the town, and is at least 500 yards from the nearest outskirt. It is situated, as I have already mentioned, on a gentle slope, facing almost due south-west. The slope ends in a *Laagte*, i.e., a sluit without a defined channel, and therefore admits of a thorough drainage of the camp in wet weather. This slope extends for a very considerable distance in a north north-west direction, and therefore will allow of a very considerable increase in the number of refugees sent to this camp. Were sufficient tents available, I do not think that a population of 3,000 refugees, or more, would exhaust the capabilities of the ground. The camp, as already arranged, consists of six blocks, placed in two parallel rows, three above and three below. The highest tents in the top row do not reach to the top of the rise, and the lowest tents in the lower row are situated about 100 yards from the *Laagte*. Thus there is no fear, when proper drains are cut, that any portion of the camp, even in heavy rain, will become water logged. Each block consists of four rows of seven tents, the rows running down hill, the distance between the first and second rows, and between the 3rd and 4th, being, from pole to pole of the tents, 30 feet; between the 2nd and 3rd rows, 40 feet. In the long axis of the block the distance between the tents is 36 feet from pole to pole. The blocks are separate from each other, on all sides by streets measuring 70 feet from tent to tent.

Between the first and second rows and between the third and fourth rows in each block of tents, a small trench is dug, running parallel to the tents down hill, into which open, obliging small trenches, which connect the circular trenches round each tent with this central drain. The latrines are placed on the south-east side of the camp, and the offices, stores, and schools, are being erected on the north-west side. When the entire camp is pitched, including 250 tents, which arrived on the 15th, the whole area will be enclosed in a barbed wire fence. A double barbed wire fence, with an interval of 4 to 6 feet will separate the main camp from the hospital and isolation enclosure, which will occupy ground on the south-east side of the camp. As the camp extends to the north-north-west, the offices, stores, and schools will ultimately form a square in the middle of the camp.

The water supply is at present derived from a well in the old camp. It is hoped and expected that this supply will shortly be largely augmented by a well, situated about 200 yards from the boundary of the camp to the north-east. This well was begun previous to the war by a man in the town at his own expense as a speculation for supplying the town with water. Having reached a depth of 63 feet he failed financially. The work has now been resumed in the interests of the camp, and is being carried out exclusively by Burgher labour. Already there are good indications of water being found in sufficient quantities. Another well is about to be sunk about 50 yards from the lowest row of tents, i.e., on the south-west side of the camp. These ought to furnish an ample supply even for a large camp. It is not possible to comment at length on arrangements or institutions in this camp, which are either embryonic or in their infancy, but I believe the Superintendent will, to the best of his ability, adopt and put into execution those systems which we have found to prove most efficacious in the other camps. A relief matron, Mrs. Nash, who arrived from Queenstown on the twelfth, will take over the distribution of clothing and gifts to those who most require them. A camp matron has been applied for. She will have, for the present, a staff of 8 probationers, selected from among the refugees, to carry out a complete system of tent to tent visitation, to see to the wants of the people, and to report all cases of sickness. This systematic district visiting I look upon as a work of the first importance in all these camps, and, especially in this camp is it indicated. Dr. Faber, a German Physician, in charge of this camp, has already reported on the frequency with which measles and enteric cases are concealed, and points out not only the risk to the patients themselves, but the danger to the community at large which such a practice necessarily

entails. He says: "I suggest, that each case of sickness *must* be brought to the notice of the doctor." The people will not do this themselves; the only way to ensure it is by a well regulated system of tent visiting.

The ground between the tents on all sides is equally divided among the tents, and the inmates are responsible for the cleanliness of the territory belonging to their tent. A paraffin or biscuit tin is placed on each square patch of ground into which the inhabitants can deposit the refuse and the sweepings of the interior and of the environs of their respective tents. These tins they are obliged to empty daily into dust bins or stone kraals at the edge of the camp.

I was pleased to see the number of tents in which the skirts of the tent were rolled up during the forenoon for ventilation.

The policing of the inside of the camp is at present performed by a head corporal, and two police burghers under him. This number will have to be increased. The outside of the camp is guarded by military police. The latrines are under the care of a sanitary Inspector, and the work appertaining thereto is performed by natives.

The rations in this camp are the same, both as regards quality and quantity, as those issued in the other camps under the Transvaal jurisdiction. A Burgher, J. Van Zyl, acts as ration issuer. He performed this duty assiduously without remuneration for seven months; then for one month he was employed at 2s. 6d. a day by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, after which he was employed by the Superintendent, when the camp passed into his hands.

The only school hitherto was one started in the town by the Commandant. This had, unfortunately, to be closed, owing to the epidemic of measles. The Superintendent is now about to erect three brick shelters as school rooms. Each of these will measure 30 feet by 22 feet. It will consist of three brick walls four feet high. One end will be open. It will be covered with a canvas roof. Four female teachers, English Colonials, have already been appointed.

The hospital will shortly be shifted to new ground nearer the new camp, but still separated from it by at least 150 feet. At present the hospital consists of but one marquee, containing six beds for patients, and one for a probationer, and 62 bell tents. The whole enclosure is surrounded by a barbed wire fence. The method adopted in this camp is as follows:—When a case of measles or enteric occurs in the camp, the tent with all its inmates is removed to the hospital enclosure. The sick are accommodated in the tents allocated to the special disease from which they suffer, the rest of the family reside in their own tents as suspects, until all fear of infection is at an end. Thus of the 62 bell tents, 13 were allotted to enteric cases, 34 to measles, and 15 were occupied by suspect families. There were no sick in these tents. With the exception of measles and enteric, and one doubtful case of diphtheria, there was practically no sickness in the camp or in the hospital enclosure. This enclosure measures 146 yards long by 130 from side to side.

The same system will be adopted in the new hospital enclosure; 8 marquees, which have just arrived will be placed at the top of the enclosure, near them will be placed such bell tents as may be required for the sick, and below these, and at some distance from them, will be those tents which will practically constitute an isolation camp.

The ground around the tents in the hospital enclosure was not properly looked after. It was unswept and untidy. I recommended that a corporal should be appointed to supervise the hospital precincts similar to the camp corporal. I heard many complaints in this camp as to the difficulty of getting the men to do work. The reason of this seems to be that there are three distinct sets of people in the camp, Transvaalers, Free State Burghers, and Cape Colonists. The Transvaalers and Free Staters are comparatively reasonable and amenable. The Cape Colonists give a great deal of trouble, and resent discipline. It is they who declare they will not work "for the British Government." There are in the camp at present 149 men, 245 women, and 323 children, a total of 717. Fifty-two families were expected to arrive any day from the Zeerust District.

The hospital staff consists of a matron, sister Helen Payne, who seems to be a most energetic and capable woman, a head nurse, sister Nelson, and two probationers.

There were two other nurses, but one is at present laid up with enteric, and the other has been obliged to do the cooking for the hospital, as the cook is ill. In view of the fact that all cases of sickness in the camp are treated in the hospital enclosure, and also that the camp will shortly be considerably enlarged, I think it is necessary to increase the number of trained nurses, and that instead of two there should be eight probationers, selected from the refugee girls. More marquees will also be required.

Dr. Faber is the medical officer in charge, and he is an able and energetic practitioner; but he has a good private practice in town, and he finds the calls of the Burgher camp are sometimes more than he can attend to. As the camp increases, this difficulty will increase, and therefore I think that it is imperative that a good resident medical officer be appointed, as soon as such can be obtained. A dispenser, and a proper supply of medicines are also required, as hitherto the prescriptions for the people in the camp, by the kind permission of Dr. Fell, R.A.M.C., have been made up at the Vryburg military hospital. This is a great tax on the time and the resources of the hospital, which should not be laid upon it. I have heard both from the authorities in the camp and from those in the town, much praise of the assistance which has been rendered to the camp in many ways, and most ungrudgingly by Dr. Fell; but advantage should not be taken of this, and the work which he has to do in the hospital is quite enough to tax his time and his powers to the full, without imposing any further burden upon him.

Owing to the short time this camp has been in formation, it is not possible to give statistics of the weekly number of sick, but the records for the month beginning September 15th, and ending October 14th inclusive, show that there have been during the month 161 cases of sickness, of which 114 were measles, 46 enteric, and one diphtheria. Of these 29 died. This might appear to be a high death rate for a camp of 717 individuals, but here, as in other camps, the death rate is mostly made up of measles cases. Thus 23 of these deaths were due to measles and six to enteric. When we eliminate the cases of measles, the remaining death rate cannot be considered excessive. The composition of these Burgher Camps must be borne in mind. The majority of the able bodied men are still out on Commando or are Prisoners of War. Of the 149 men in this camp only 77 are able bodied, the remainder are either infirm, old, or sickly, and some, though ranked as adults, are under the age of 16. A population composed of such men, with women and children, must show a higher death rate than is found in a normal civil population, and these populations cannot, therefore, be compared with any fairness. The influence exerted on the sick rate by the large number of children in the camp is also shown. Thus, during the month, I find that there were 37 adults sick (over 12 years of age) while 73 children under 12 were ill, and in 4 the ages were not given.

I have already alluded to the Laagte or unchannelled spruit, which lies to the south-west of the camp, and which winding in a southerly direction, passes round the kopje upon which the Vryburg hospital is built, and between this and the eminence upon which the gaol stands. In the rainy season a very large volume of water rushes down this valley, and is wasted. Here a dam, built across this valley at a place pointed out to me by Captain Thomson, Royal Engineers, a very valuable reservoir of water would be obtained, which the town very much required. Captain Thomson is making a general survey of the ground with a view to ascertaining the relative levels of the valley and of the town. Such a work, if undertaken now, could be carried out by Burgher labour, and would give employment to the large number of men which this camp will probably soon contain. The expenses connected with a work of such benefit to the town might in great part be met by a loan which the municipality could raise on good terms.

In conclusion I may mention that the Superintendent has spoken to me several times of the valuable assistance he has at all times received from the Commandant of Vryburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, who has, from the beginning, taken a great personal interest in the welfare of the camp.

KENDAL FRANKS.

October 14, 1901.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, December 17, 1901.

REPORT upon the Mafeking Burgher Camp by Dr. Kendal Franks.

I visited and inspected all the departments of this camp thoroughly on the 19th October and three following days. It is situated about 3 miles almost due west of the town on the banks of the Molopopo river. The camp is beautifully pitched on ground rising gradually but steadily from the banks of the river upwards to the south. The long axis of the camp runs due east and west over a mile in length, and parallel to

the stream. There is a subsidiary camp on rising ground on the opposite or northern side of the river containing about 600 refugees. It was placed here for the benefit of the later arrivals, in order, if possible to protect them from the epidemic of measles which has been raging through the larger camp to the south of the river. This minor camp is shown in photograph I. Standing on the northern bank, and looking across the Donga through which the narrow, and at this period of the year, shallow Moloppo winds its sluggish course from east to west, the view of the camp covering the slope on the south almost as far as the eye can reach both on the right hand and on the left is quite impressive. Photograph II. shows a small portion of the camp as viewed from this standpoint, with a bend of the river in front. It also shows the excellent manner in which the rows of tents are laid out. I have heard it said that there was overcrowding in this camp. In no camp which I have visited is there more ground space allotted to each tent, are there wider streets, or is the number of inmates told off to each tent smaller. There are, in this camp, exclusive of the hospital, 92 frame houses, 29 marquees, and 1,193 bell tents. The frame houses are formed of wooden frames in shape like the gable end of a house. Three or four of these frames placed in a row opposite each other, are covered over with a sail cloth, neatly tacked on, so as to form an exceedingly comfortable and roomy canvas hut. The main street of the camp, exclusively bordered by these frame houses, is shown in photograph III., while photograph IV. shows one, with an extra canvas roof, which forms the quarters for the relief matron. Both these frame huts, which measure 18 feet by 14 feet, and the marquees are each equal in accommodation to two bell tents. Counting then the 92 frame huts as equal to 184 bell tents, and the 29 marquees as equal to 58, the tent accommodation in the camp may be reckoned as that afforded by 1,435 bell tents. The entire refugee population on the 19th October, the first day of my visit, was 4,971. That is to say, that the average number of people in a tent works out at somewhat less than 3.5 individuals per bell tent, which is a much smaller average than I have found in any other camp.

The method adopted in laying out the rows of bell tents is as follows:—The ground has been divided off into stands very much in the way Johannesburg was originally mapped out. These stands measure 75 feet by 50 feet. One stand is given over to each family. If the family number 5 or less, one bell tent is erected on the stand. Should the number in the family be 6 or over, two bell tents, with the entrances facing each other, are put up on the stand. The stands containing single tents form a row by themselves. The stands with the two tents form the adjacent row. A broad street lies on each side of these two rows. This arrangement, which is very well conceived, and is carried out with precision and regularity, is seen in photographs 1 and 2.

Drains to carry off the surface water in the wet season run down the streets towards the Moloppo, and are connected by cross drains between the blocks. Some of the main drains are seen in photograph II. There are no trenches cut round the tents. Instead of these, small walls, 6 to 8 inches high, surround the tents on the inside close to the flaps, which will effectually prevent water running into the tents in wet weather. I asked the reason why the trenches round the outside of the tents had been dispensed with, and was informed that when the trenches were there, it was impossible to prevent the parents using them as latrines for their children.

On entering some of the tents they appeared to be overcrowded, but I soon found that this was due to the people themselves, and despite the excellent arrangements made by the Superintendent to prevent it. It was only found to occur in the cases of families of 6 or over, to whom two tents on one stand were allotted. Instead of using the two tents for sleeping purposes, they all crowd into one, and keep the second tent for day use, or as a place to stow away their goods; in one instance, the second tent was used as a latrine. Of this I was informed by the camp foreman, a refugee Burgher. A proper system of tent to tent inspection, or district visiting, would prevent such abuses.

The people are responsible for the cleanliness of their own stands, but as a rule they are insufficiently supplied with brooms and shovels. The rest of the camp, the streets and the square, are under the charge of a camp foreman, and an assistant camp foreman, both Burghers. They have under them two native foremen, and thirty natives to do the general sweeping and shovelling. They have eleven Scotch carts and three trolleys for carting away the rubbish. The work of the camp foremen is generally well done, but the stands are not as clean as they should be. It is the duty of the camp foreman to report any unclean stand to the Superintendent, but it is obviously impossible for two camp foremen to inspect daily and to report on all the stands in such a large camp. I think there should be sanitary inspectors told off for this work, which, with

the amount of sickness in the camp, is of the greatest importance. The policing of the camp is performed by two sergeants (Burghers) and seventeen men, with three natives who act as river police. These Burgher police used to receive 2s. a day, but the circular at the beginning of the month directed this force to be raised to 50, with pay at 1s. a day and extra rations. It has not been found possible to obtain the requisite number on these terms. The objection, I believe, lies in this, that 1s. a day is the recognised Kaffir wage, and the Burghers will not work for this sum. I, therefore, authorised the Superintendent to raise the wage to 1s. 6d. a day, and to dispense with the extra ration. This ought to make very little difference in the expense, but should satisfy the Burgher sentiment.

The number of refugees in this camp on the 19th October was 4,971. Of these 849 were men, 1,898 women, and 2,224 children. Of these 849 men, 362 were between the ages of 12 and 16, and, therefore, though recognised in the camp as adults, they are not of legal age according to Transvaal law. Of the remaining 487 Burghers, 410 have taken the oath of allegiance to the King, and 27 have expressed their wish to do so. There are only 50 men in the camp, qualified by age to take the oath, who have not yet expressed any desire to do so. Many of those who have sworn allegiance have since taken service with our forces. Seventeen have joined the District Rifles, 13 the B. Rifles, 12 are employed with the Convoys, 9 are serving with Lord Methuen's column, and 39 have joined Keeley's Rifles. These men get better pay than do those employed in camp work, and, therefore, there is some difficulty in getting good men for the more responsible posts in the camp. I think, therefore, it is worth consideration whether a Superintendent of police, the camp foreman, and other heads of the Burgher departments should not be paid 5s. a day, in order to ensure efficiency in the working of the camp.

The police employed outside the camp are, of course, military.

The organisation of work in the camp is very good, and gives employment to 124 Burghers. Four men are employed as clerks in the Superintendent's Office, and 13 are employed in the store, three as issuers of rations, one as checker, and 9 as storemen. Thirty-four form a fatigue party for cutting wood, carrying stores, &c. One foreman and six assistants attend to the butchery; a foreman and 9 Burghers do the pegging of tents; a foreman and three men under him, lay out the stands. There are two camp foremen, five masons, and 14 carpenters. One man is employed to number the tents; one man superintends seven natives, who clean the latrines, and three men assist at the hospital. Then there are seventeen Burgher police, under two sergeants. Two men look after the trollies and their native drivers, and one man drives the medicine cart. One Burgher with two natives police the wells, and there are three well-sinkers.

The water supply is abundant and appears excellent. There are wells sunk opposite the end of every second street on the north side of the camp, and between it and the Molopopo river. They are on an average 12 to 15 feet deep. They are well covered in and protected. Each well is fitted with a semi-rotatory hand pump, which works with the greatest ease, and is thoroughly efficient. The water looks bright and clear, but in view of the enteric which has appeared in the camp, I gave instructions that the water from each well should be analysed by an expert, and if any were found impure, those wells should be closed down. The water, however, by its appearance and taste, promises to give satisfactory results.

The latrines are situated on the southern boundary of the camp, about 150 yards away from the uppermost row of tents. As buckets were not available, these consist of pits or trenches, screened round with corrugated iron and fitted with seats. Some of the women, however, seem to prefer the open veldt. Whilst sitting in the Superintendent's office, I saw several of them walking out of the camp to a distance of two or three hundred yards rather than use the latrine provided for them. As soon as buckets arrive, it is intended to erect latrines for men, women, and children, along the northern boundary of the camp, opposite to the end of each block. This will be a great convenience to the people in the camp. As soon as possible the bucket system will supersede the pits and trenches everywhere in the camp.

The rations issued in this camp are the same in quality and quantity as those issued in the other camps, under the jurisdiction of the Military Governor in Pretoria. The meat has been on the whole of a better quality, and although at one time there was a good deal of grumbling, there are practically no complaints now. The system of issuing the rations in clean cotton bags, of which there are a duplicate set, as is in use at

Barberton and Standerton, will be adopted here. The issue is made as follows:—

Monday	...	...	...	...	...	Meat.
Tuesday	...	...	...	...	...	Flour.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...	Meat.
Thursday	...	...	...	...	...	Groceries.
Friday	...	...	...	...	...	Wood.
Saturday	...	...	...	...	...	Meat.

For some time coffee beans have been issued instead of ground coffee, because as a rule the people prefer it. They are a suspicious people, they know the coffee bean, but are not sure of the ground article. It has been found, however, that in the roasting process the beans lose about 12½ per cent. of their weight. It is, therefore, suggested that when the coffee bean is issued 7 oz. per week be allowed instead of the 6 oz. of the ground article.

Some mealie meal might also be supplied to this camp, to be issued occasionally in place of the rice.

This camp has suffered much from an insufficient supply of medical men and nurses, and from a total absence of any system of tent to tent visiting, or district work among the inhabitants. The results have been deplorable. The Superintendent has had to contend against the greatest difficulties, some of which I think might have been avoided by some forethought on the part of those responsible. As an example, the Superintendent received notice on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of July, to prepare for some more refugees. On Monday morning, the 15th July, 1,270 men, women, and children arrived without anything to eat at the railway station. Again, the Commandant, Colonel Vyvyan, and the Superintendent arranged, in order to protect the camp from infection, that all new arrivals should be medically examined at some distance from the camp, before being admitted. As an additional precaution, when they reached the gate leading into the camp, the medical officer, as far as possible, went through every waggon load of them, to see that they were free from infection. On the 12th of August, at 9 p.m., with scarcely any notice, a consignment of 703 refugees were sent in from Taungs, and continued to arrive until 1 a.m. of the 13th. They could not be inspected or examined. These people brought in many cases of measles with them, which has since spread through the whole camp. In addition to this there has been a good deal of enteric, the reason for which it is difficult to find. Pending the analysis of the water from the wells, which appear to be well protected from all sources of contamination, I can only ascribe the prevalence of enteric to the people's habits, and to the way they contaminate the soil in their tents and more especially around them, habits with which it is very difficult to contend. I do not think that there are nearly enough sanitary inspectors, and even these, drawn from among the Burghers in the camp, and uneducated in the elements of the laws of health, are not likely to exercise a very strict supervision over the cleanliness of the camp. Still they might be depended on to carry out specific instructions if given to them. In addition to this there has been a regrettable scarcity of disinfectants. Thus, when Dr. Morrow took over medical charge of the camp on October 11th, he made an inventory of all the medical stores in stock. There was no carbolic, or other disinfecting powder, there was no Izal, which is the disinfectant used in all the other Camps. There was only 80 lbs. of Chloride of Lime for a camp of close on 5,000 inhabitants, a totally inadequate amount to influence the health of the camp to an appreciable extent. Then I found, as I have already mentioned, no provision for the district visiting, which I regard as of so great importance. A so-called camp matron, Mrs. Gleeson, came to the camp on September 1st, but her duties as laid down for her, were those of a relief matron. Her time was fully occupied in supplying clothing to those who were in need of it, and she informs me that she had already supplied 350 families. But she is untrained, and possesses no nursing qualifications, and is, therefore, unsuited to do district work, to visit the tents and attend to any cases of sickness, and to call the attention of the medical officers to those cases which require his care. To recognise the importance of this work it is but necessary to observe the appalling amount of sickness which has existed in this camp. The population in September and October has averaged a little over 5,000. In the following table I give the total number of reported cases of sickness during each week in September and October up to date, while the last two columns show how many of these were due to

enteric and how many to measles. There were in addition a large number of unreported cases. Number of sick in Camp:—

Week ending	Total.	Enteric.	Measles.
September 5th, 1901	170	35	62
„ 12th, 1901	220	30	100
„ 19th, 1901... ..	816	31	456
„ 26th, 1901	715	40	600
October 3rd, 1901	855	25	755
„ 10th, 1901	1,245	50	870
„ 17th, 1901	1,157	100	655

The proportion of children who were sick to the adult patients is instructive, and is well illustrated by the record of the week when I visited the camp. Thus, of the 1,157 cases of illness recorded, 9 only were men, 230 women, and 918 children under 12 years of age.

The number of deaths in this camp has also been heavy since measles was introduced on the 12th August. Previous to that date the ratio was not excessive—

Thus:—

In June, with a population of 1,843, there were 3 deaths.

In July, with a population of 3,515, there were 10 deaths.

In August, with a population of 4,676, there were 32 deaths.

In September, with a population of 5,245, there were 163 deaths.

In October, up to, and including, 19th, with a population of 4,971, there were 212 deaths.

The highest death rate in any one day was on October the 3rd, when 28 people died.

The diseases which are mainly responsible for this mortality, are, in the first place, measles; then, longer interval, enteric, while influenza has contributed its quota. Diseases, such as pneumonia and bronchitis, generally consequent on measles, claim a certain number of victims, while all other usual complaints are scantily represented.

In September, out of 163 deaths, 77 were from measles, 20 from enteric, and 9 from influenza. From the 1st up to the 19th of October, out of 212 deaths, 162 were from measles (153 of whom were children under 12) 20 from enteric, and 12 from influenza.

To cope with this state of affairs there were two medical men. Dr. Kaufmann, an Austrian, had sole charge of the camp up to the 8th of August. As he required assistance, Dr. Limpert, a German, was sent up to him. The amount of help which he was able to afford can be gauged from the fact that he could hardly speak a word of English, and was entirely ignorant of Dutch. And these two men were expected to visit in the latter end of September and the first two weeks in October, patients whose numbers varied from over 800 to over 1,200. It was an impossibility. No wonder that when I arrived at Mafeking on the 18th October, I heard complaints, in all directions, of patients who had only been visited once by the doctor, or very often not at all. Of cases where people had been ill and died in the camp, and the first intimation which the doctor received was when he was applied to for a death certificate. Many of these were cases undoubtedly of concealed illness, and most of them were attended by quacks in the camp. But such cases could not occur in a camp where there was organised district visiting. I attach no blame whatever to Dr. Kaufmann. On all sides I have heard of his indefatigable work, of his self-denying sacrifice of ease, rest, and even necessary sleep, in order to try and cope with the sickness which was ravaging the camp. From his successor, Dr. Morrow, who took over the work in the camp on October 12th, I learnt, without surprise, that when Dr. Kaufmann left he was prostrated by brain fag and nervous exhaustion.

These matters are now rectified. Dr. Morrow is the senior medical officer. He is not only a very capable medical man, but from what I have seen of his methods and of the changes he has introduced, he is a splendid organiser and administrator. He is assisted by Dr. Moir, an Australian, who gave me the impression of being a quietly

keen and energetic gentleman, who will do good work in the camp; by Dr. Spink, formerly of Johannesburg, and by Dr. Hogg, who replaces Dr. Limpert.

This staff will, I believe, shortly effect a great change in the medical work of the camp, but they must be supported by a proper supply of drugs and disinfectants and medical comforts.

I was fortunately able to secure the services of a lady, eminently qualified for the post of camp matron, Miss Bickmore. She had for several years been engaged in the work of district visiting at home. To render herself more useful in this work, she went to a large hospital at home and got regularly trained as a nurse. At the expiration of her three years' training she received her certificate, after passing her examinations satisfactorily. When war broke out she came out to South Africa, and has worked in the military hospitals as one of the Army Reserve Nurses. I found her in the military hospital at Mafeking, and through the kindness of Major Burchall, Royal Army Medical Corp, obtained permission from Sir W. D. Wilson, Principal Medical Officer, for her to leave the hospital. Though the change means financially a loss to her, she has accepted the post of camp matron, and, I believe, she will prove a valuable acquisition to the camp. We were informed that four nurses were on their way from Cape Town, but only one of these is trained. I also obtained one fully trained nurse from Bulawayo. With these and a staff of 16 probationers selected from among the refugees in the camp, a thorough system of tent to tent visiting has been organised, which will prevent any case of sickness in the camp being either overlooked or concealed, and will stop the practice of quackery, which I cannot think has tended to diminish the death rate in the camp. I cannot say whether it is a case of *post hoc* or *propter hoc*; but I have ascertained that in the week following the introduction of this systematic district work, the death rate fell nearly one-third from what it had been in the previous week. While the necessity exists, I have also advised that Dr. Thomas Hayes, of Mafeking, be employed as one of the medical staff.

The hospital consists of one frame hut containing 7 beds and 5 marquees, with 6 beds in each. They are all well arranged and comfortable. In one bed I found a poor lad very ill from enteric, which had been concealed by the parents until the boy was nearly dead. The treatment he had received in his parent's tent made his recovery almost hopeless. The number of similar cases I have come across in the Burgher camps is a very suggestive explanation of the high death rate during an epidemic.

The matron is sister Tooth. The hospital, as I saw it, speaks well for her management. She is very short handed as regards trained nurses. She has but two under her, and one of these is at present ill with enteric. She ought to have four-seven probationers, selected from the camp, have for the most part turned out well. The quarters allotted to the matron and nurses, and the furniture supplied to them, are sufficient and good. Four more marquees for the hospital are about being put up, one is to be used for maternity cases. There are two boilers for disinfecting purposes, which seem to work well. The laundry attached to the hospital is too small.

There has been no soup kitchen in this camp, but the new camp matron has undertaken to start one, and to superintend its working herself, as soon as boilers for the purpose can be placed at her disposal. This, I think, is urgently required.

One of the marquees in the hospital is, for the future, to be used exclusively for maternity cases. One of the nurses is a trained midwife, and has had much experience in Queen Charlotte's Hospital in London. One of the great difficulties in inducing women to go into hospital for their confinement, is that frequently they have no one to look after their children, and gratuitous mutual help finds few exponents in the Burgher camps. It is, therefore, proposed that in future the camp matron shall keep a list of suitable and motherly women in the camp, who will undertake the care of such children, and who shall be suitably remunerated.

The present school house is a corrugated iron and wood building. This is to be converted into a church. Four school rooms, to contain 120 pupils each, are about to be put up, and the number will eventually be increased to eight. The attendance at present is only 180, which has nearly exhausted the accommodation available. It is scarcely to be expected that with so much sickness in the camp a greater number could attend. But I find the attendance has never been good, although the Superintendent anticipates that when the new school rooms are available, there will be no difficulty in raising the number to 1,000. The school-master is Mr. Lombard.

This is the only camp I have visited where I have found an insufficient supply of medical comforts and drugs. Its geographical position may be, and to a great extent is, I am sure, the explanation. Even the milk supply was running short. The amount

required in such a camp is very large. I ascertained that the average daily issue consisted of 117 tins of condensed milk, which is equivalent to 351 bottles per day. I have heard that some people in the camp complained that they were not able to obtain milk for their sick on Sunday. Such complaints when sifted are frequently found to be unsubstantiated. I visited the dispensary in this camp on Sunday, October 20th, at 4.30 p.m., and found that 46 tins had already been issued that day, over and above the regular daily issue. Under the present system of organised work, such complaints ought to be impossible, or at once tested.

KENDAL FRANKS.

No. 5.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

[*Answered by No. 23.*]

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed copies of reports by Dr. Kendal Franks, C.B., on his recent visits to the Burgher Camps at Vereeniging and Orange River, together with some photographs† which were taken at those places.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

High Commissioner

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

REPORT on Burgher Camp at Vereeniging.

September 24, 1901.

[*Printed at p. 41 of Cd. 853.*]

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

REPORT on Burgher Camp at Orange River Station.

November 11, 1901.

I inspected the camp on November the 11th and 12th, 1901. Originally under military control it was handed over to the civil powers on August 8th, the Superintendent, Mr. Edward Nowers, took over charge. He is a Kentish man by birth, and was formerly the Landrost of Philipolis and afterwards of Ficksburg under the late Government of the Orange Free State. When the British came in he was reinstated as Resident Magistrate [at Ficksburg], but when we evacuated the place he was obliged to seek refuge in Basutoland for fear of the Boers. He has taken the Oath of Allegiance. His Clerk, Mr. N. Donaldson, is a Free Stater, as is also Mr. S. W. Snyman, the storekeeper. On the day of my visit there were 1,474 refugees in this camp, consisting of 139 men, *i.e.*, males, from 15 years of age upwards, 489 women, whose ages ranged upwards from the same period, and 846 children, all below 15. These are all accommodated in bell tents, 6 inmates to each bell tent being the extreme limit. I went into several tents, and did not find in any this number exceeded. There are 14 marquees, one very large one is used for school purposes, 8 belong to the hospital, one is used by the Superintendent as an office, one as a mess tent for the officers, one as a store tent, and a small one constitutes the mess tent for the matron and her nurses. Another is used as a ration tent. The camp is pitched about a mile S.S.W. from the railway station, on a very gentle slope. The ground, being limestone formation, makes an excellent basis for the camp. After heavy rain, the water runs off to the N.N.E., and the ground is quickly dry. The tents are very fairly pitched in rows,

† Not reproduced.

with wide intervals between the rows, so there is no overcrowding of the tents. (See photograph 1.) About 300 yards on the N.W. side of the main camp there is a small detached camp, which is reserved for the inveterately dirty (see photograph 2), and the insubordinates. The general appearance of the camp is orderly and clean, and the people look comfortable and contented. The inmates are obliged to keep the surroundings of their tents swept and tidy, and generally this was well done, but there is a great scarcity of brushes or brooms in the camp. The flaps of the tents are raised every day from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., and I observed with pleasure that this was almost invariably carried out. The contents of each tent have to be removed into the open air and exposed to the purifying effects of the sun for an hour every day. In addition to this both the inside and the outside of the tents are disinfected once a week with a one per cent. solution of Quibble's disinfectant. Two Scotch carts are continually employed in removing rubbish and dust heaps from the camps. Six orderlies, who are paid a shilling a day, are responsible for the general order and cleanliness of the camp. They are selected from among the refugees. Their duties are to see that the camp is properly swept and kept tidy. They see that the latrines are kept in order and in general they do whatever is required of them. Should they find any orders disobeyed or anything going wrong they report to the Superintendent or to the senior medical officer. In addition to these, there are four police, two of whom receive 4s. 6d. a day, and two 2s. Six issuers, assistants to the store-keeper, receive 1s. a day. A postman gets the same remuneration. A transport overseer is paid 2s. a day, and an undertaker earns £3 a month. When the latter finds business is slack, he fills up his time by making stools or other useful work as a carpenter. He was so employed when I visited him.

All the other able-bodied men are required to work in the camp for at least three hours a day. They are employed in laying out gardens, sinking wells, making trenches, camp cleaning, bootmaking, brickmaking, &c., for which they are not paid. At the beginning there was only one well, and others were urgently needed. The Superintendent promised to give the men employed one pound for each well they sink; but this has not yet been sanctioned from Bloemfontein. There are now 8 wells, varying in depth from 26 to 36 feet; the water all comes through limestone, and contains 30 per cent. of hardness. The senior medical officer, who is a D.P.H., of Cambridge, has analysed each well, and has found the water quite pure and fit for drinking purposes. The wells are covered in and supplied with semirotatory pumps, which are easily worked, and which give a free supply of excellent water. Once a week the covering is removed, and the wells thoroughly cleaned out. Great credit is due for the excellent care which is taken of the water supply in this camp. The complaints, which were made in Kimberley that the men in the camp would not work, find no expression in this camp. There it was attributed to sullenness and to their bitterness against the English. In a long morning's visiting through the tents there I could not find evidence to bear out this view, and what I have seen in this camp confirms the opinion I formed that the fault was to be found in the manner in which the men were approached. A quiet and kindly firmness is understood by the Boer, and fosters a willing obedience, where curtness and want of tact, tempered with familiarity, is bound to fail.

This camp is not enclosed within a barbed wire fence, and yet hitherto no man has left the camp. A roll is called every morning at 8 a.m., by the Superintendent, and if any do not respond, the police soon discover the reason why, and a valid reason must be forthcoming, or the guard-tent occupied. There are no Transvaalers in this camp. All the inhabitants are Free Staters, with the exception of one Cape Colonial family, consisting of seven persons, De Villiers by name, the rebel head of which is still on commando.

The rations here are the same as in the other camps under the management of the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony. My inspection of them satisfied me as to their quality. The people seemed to have some doubt as to the coffee, and one of the issuers told me they would prefer having the coffee bean *au naturel*, and roasting it and grinding it themselves. The meat is usually good, no sheep whose carcase does not weigh at least 25 lbs. being issued in the camp.

All the members of the staff, the police, the issuers and the camp orderlies get the same rations as do the refugees, with an additional half pound of meat per day.

In addition to the ordinary milk ration, twenty tins of Ideal milk are issued daily as medical comforts. One tin is added to two and a half pints of boiled and filtered

water, and thus prepared the milk is issued to all infants under two years of age, to invalids and convalescents.

Forty-one pints of fresh milk are supplied to the hospital every day.

A soup kitchen, under the superintendence of the camp matron, is open every day from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m. The soup is distributed to all sick children, to the old people, and to convalescents. The camp matron is assisted by a boy of about 17 years of age.

The camp matron, Miss Nienaber, is a Free Stater. She is untrained. She acted for three months as a nurse, and was then appointed camp matron at a salary of £50 a year. She has no one to assist her in her camp work. She is expected to visit all the tents, to find out all cases of sickness, and to report them to the Superintendent, and this, in addition to her daily work in connection with the soup kitchen, and in a camp of 1,474 people it is a physical impossibility that she could do so. To carry out these extremely necessary duties the camp matron should be a trained nurse herself, and should have one or two nurses under her. She should also have a staff of six probationers, selected by her from among the refugees. Then the tent visiting could be, in a camp of this size, effectually done, no case of sickness would be concealed or overlooked, and there would be some probability that the medical comforts ordered for the sick and weakly would reach their intended destination. The probationers might be paid not less than 1s. a day and receive the extra half pound of meat ration.

The hospital in this camp is very well managed, and is a credit to the ability and enterprise of the senior medical officer, Dr. Parry-Edwards. I think the administration may be congratulated on having obtained such a man for this Burgher camp. He is an M.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Diplomate in Public Health of Cambridge. He is assisted by Dr. de Kock, a Free Stater and an M.B. of Edinburgh. The dispenser, Mr. Waddington, is spoken very highly of as skilful and most careful in his work. The matron is Mrs. Rutherford; she is untrained. Her head nurse is a camp refugee, and is also untrained. They are assisted by ten probationers from the camp, who are called assistant nurses. It is a most extraordinary thing that there is not one trained or qualified nurse either in the hospital or in the camp. If, as I have already stated, I consider the camp matron and her assistant should be trained nurses, how much more important is it that the matron of the hospital and the head nurse under her should be properly trained. Fortunately the epidemic of measles is practically over, but with diphtheria and enteric present in the camp, diseases where skilled nursing is imperatively required, it is not only dangerous for the sick, but it throws a most unfair burden of responsibility upon the medical officers, that trained and experienced nursing should not supplement the doctors' efforts. The probationers do their work well and seem to take a keen interest in it. It speaks well for the way they are treated that Dr. Edwards has the names of over 50 women in the camp on his list who are anxious to become probationers in the hospital and to learn nursing. A supply of material to make uniforms for the hospital staff has just been sent up to the camp by the Victoria League.

One marquee in the hospital is used as a dispensary. It has been well arranged by the dispenser, Mr. Waddington. Convenient cupboards have been made out of biscuit boxes, and with little material or outside assistance he has made a very good show. The dispensary seems well supplied with drugs. Seven marquees are used for patients. They contain seven beds each. A broad strip of matting runs from end to end of each tent, and a few rugs help to cover the floor. The beds are all supplied with wire-wove mattresses. The mattresses over these are made in three pieces, and are not nearly so good as when made in one piece. Dr. Edwards has found, what I have experienced elsewhere, that it was difficult to keep the pieces in their place over the wire-wove spring. There is a table in the centre of each marquee, and open cupboards made of empty biscuit boxes stand between the heads of each pair of beds. The marquees altogether look very comfortable and everything is clean and neat.

The hospital kitchen is made of sun-dried bricks, plastered inside and whitewashed outside. There is an excellent close fire range in it. The room, when I saw it, was spotlessly clean, the best hospital kitchen I have seen in any Burgher camp.

The hospital latrines are also made of sun-dried bricks, and are very good.

The arrangements for disinfection are also very good. There are two Sawyer's stoves for boiling clothes, and an oven where enteric stools and clothing can be burnt.

Excellent prepared pathways are being made between the marquees and elsewhere, when needed in the hospital grounds. (See photograph 3.) On the northern confines of what is to be the hospital enclosure, as soon as the necessary poles are obtainable, Dr. Edwards has begun to prepare a garden, already called "the Doctor's Garden." Here he hopes to grow sufficient vegetables to supply the hospital.

The latrines in the camp are cleaned and thoroughly scrubbed every morning, and yet when I inspected them, in the afternoon, they were very dirty. I inquired the cause, and was informed that it was due to the almost incorrigibly filthy habits of the people, even the women standing on the seats. This would account for what I saw.

The schools consist of two long frame huts covered with sail cloth, and a large marquee, which measured inside 50 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth. Being a single tent it is liable to become oppressively hot in summer. The head-master is Mr. Fivaz, a Free Stater, who has taken the oath of allegiance; the assistant master is also a Free Stater. There are five lady teachers; two of them are English Colonials, one is an English Free Stater, and two are Free Staters of Dutch origin. The number of children in the camp of school age, that is, between 6 and 15 years of age, is 450; of these 380 are on the school roll, and the average daily attendance is about 300, that is, two-thirds of the number of eligible children in camp. This, I think, is a very fair proportion. In some of my reports on other Burgher camps I have called attention to the importance, in regard to the future well-being and peace of the new Colonies, of educating the young children in loyalty. On this ground I maintain that the teachers, and more especially the head-master, should be Britishers from the old countries, and beyond suspicion. An oath of allegiance, taken in an occupied country during the continuance of war, is scarcely a sufficient guarantee; and my experience in these camps has shown me that it is the personal qualities of the teacher which win the confidence of the refugees rather than his nationality. That this question of loyalty cannot be neglected was shown on October 3rd, the birthday of ex-President Steyn, when a large number of children, headed by some women, collected in the camp with Orange Free State and Transvaal flags, and marched about singing the Volkslied.

Another attempt was made on Mr. Kruger's birthday, under the pretence of singing Moody and Sankey's hymns, to sing the Volkslied, but was frustrated by the Superintendent.

The supply of fuel in this camp is good. Two lbs. of wood and one of coal are issued per head per day. I think it would be more economical and just were the issues made per family instead of per head, as it takes much the same quantity of fuel to cook for three people as for six.

I consider that better accommodation should be provided for the nurses, who have a great deal of heavy and tiring work to do, often of a disagreeable character. Each is provided with a tent. The matron's tent is fairly comfortable, but then, with the exception of the bed, all the other things in the tent are her own. The head-nurse's tent contains a bedstead and a small hand mirror. There is no matting on the floor; there is no washhand-stand, table, chair, or bath. Loud would be the complaints, and many the letters written to the press, were such a state of affairs discovered in the tent of a refugee.

There has been a good deal of sickness in this camp, mainly due to an epidemic of measles, and lately, of diphtheria and enteric, but the proportion has been less than in most camps, and measles appear now to have nearly come to an end. Thus, in September, the average weekly number of sick was 120.5, in October it was 73, and in the first week in November, from the 3rd to the 9th inclusive, it had fallen to 40. The highest weekly number of sick was in the first week in September, when there were 142 cases of sickness in the camp. The death rate also has been smaller than in most of the camps. This, I think, is due to the fact that all cases of measles, except those of the very mildest type have been removed to hospital. The death rate among the measles cases has consequently been as low as 7.5 per cent. of those affected. I think this may be taken as evidence that the high death rate in other camps is, to a great extent, due to the carelessness or ignorance of the parents in treating their sick children in their own tents. In September and October there were 21 cases of enteric, of whom three died, and between October 19th and November 12th, 14 cases of diphtheria, of whom five died. On the whole I consider the medical record is extremely satisfactory.

KENDAL FRANKS.

No. 6.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 15, 1902.)

SIR,

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 20, 1901.

WITH reference to your telegram of 20th November, No. 4,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of discipline in the matters of health and cleanliness in the Concentration Camps in the Orange River Colony.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government Buildings, Bloemfontein,

December 6, 1901.

MY LORD,

ON the 25th November I received, through your Secretary, Mr. Buchan, the copy of a telegram, No. 4, from the Secretary of State, in reply to one of yours sent on the 16th November.

I notice that the Secretary of State calls attention to the necessity of strict discipline in the Camps in matters relating to health. In the Camps under the Orange River Colony Administration the most stringent regulations have, at all times, been rigorously enforced in all matters connected with the cleanliness of the Camps.

The compulsory removal to hospital has only recently been made general, prior to which it was only the serious cases that were actually removed. At all times we have had very great difficulty in discovering sickness, when not of a very pronounced type, and even now, when the compulsory removal is supposed to be in force, I have discovered that mothers are in the habit of substituting a healthy infant for their own sick child during the interval between the visit of the matron and the doctor, in order to avoid its removal to the hospital. This will show Your Excellency the difficulty we still have to contend with in finding out who are sick and who are well. The Medical Staff have now been reinforced, in almost all the Camps, by Camp Matrons; these women are, where procurable, trained nurses, but in other instances we have to make use of the material at hand, and the duties are being performed, to the best of their ability, by local Boer women—these women being designated "soup kitchen matrons."

Punishments have been enforced for breaches of the sanitary regulations or for refractory conduct, but only in a few instances have the rations been reduced in consequence. We have in each Camp a separate wired-in enclosure, in which is pitched a certain number of tents. It is to this Camp that women breaking the Camp regulations are removed for punishment. It simply means that their liberty is curtailed for the time they are in the Camp; and the men are called upon to do extra daily duty with pick and shovel, under a policeman. I have always been loth to interfere with the rations in case the ones to suffer should be the young children, and not the culprits themselves.

I am now considering the question of forming some new Camps in this Colony, and breaking up some of the larger Camps. When last in Johannesburg, I expressed an opinion that Bushmanskop, between here and Sannahspost, might be a suitable place for one of the new Camps. The site is excellent, but there are certain objections to the water, which supplies Bloemfontein, being tapped at that point, and thereby lessening the quantity available for this town. I have, therefore, abandoned the idea of forming a Camp there, but I think it may be possible to form new ones at Doorn River Station, and at Donkerpoort, just north of Norvals Pont. I am now in communication with the Military Authorities with regard to obtaining their consent to my starting the Camps there, should it be deemed advisable.

I do not think that it is necessary for us to ask the India Office for the services of any Officer to take up the position of Superintendent. The staff at present in each

* No. 19 in [Cd. 853].

of the Camps is, in the majority of cases, ~~very~~ good, and in some very fair. The latter I am endeavouring to improve, and I expect to have no difficulty in doing so.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony.
(Orange River Colony. No. 74.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 18, 1901.

WITH reference to your despatch of December 6th, on the subject of Concentration Camps, I have the honour to inform you that I agree generally with your remarks about Camp discipline. As regards additional Camps, I am sorry to hear that the plan of a Camp at Bushman's Kop has had to be abandoned. I am still convinced that some Camps are too full, and that there are one or two whose sites render them wholly unsuitable. Vredefort Road and Kroonstad appear to be especially undesirable, and the difficulty of water supply at both Winburg and Heilbron makes it necessary to consider whether these Camps also should be maintained.

Dr. Kendal Franks is just about to return to the Orange River Colony, to visit the Camps not comprised in his former journey. His advice would be valuable, both as to the desirability of abandoning some existing sites, and as to the best places for new ones. Meanwhile I am doing my best to arrange for two, and if possible, three Camps in Cape Colony, to which the overflow of the Orange River Colony Camps could be transferred. Unforeseen difficulties have arisen, but will, I hope, soon be overcome. As soon as a General Superintendent of Cape Colony Camps is appointed, I will put you into communication with him. As regards Superintendents from India, I have no reason to doubt that there will be plenty for them to do. My experience so far has been that we are everywhere short of men of sufficient calibre for the difficult post of Superintendent as well as for inspection work. Should I be fortunate enough to find myself mistaken in this respect, as far as the Orange River Colony is concerned, I anticipate no difficulty in utilizing the officers who may be sent from India, elsewhere.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
the Deputy Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

No. 7.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 1.35 a.m., January 15, 1902.)

[Answered by No. 10.]

TELEGRAM.

January 14. No. 47. Your telegram No. 3, 7th January.* Both Maxwell and Goold-Adams are of opinion that the entire control and management of Concentration camps in Transvaal and Orange River Colony should be taken over by the two new Indian officers, whose correspondence, however, should pass through me; the officer taking over Transvaal camps would be also responsible for the overflow camps in Natal, and similarly Orange River Colony officer for those in Cape Colony.

I shall be glad to have names of officers and the date of arrival.

* No. 15 in [Cd. 902].

No. 8.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 2.15 p.m., January 16, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

January 15. No. 52. Your telegram No. 1, of the 14th January.* Since the publication of Parliamentary papers Cd. 819, Cd. 853, the ration scale has been changed both in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Some minor details remain to be decided; copies of both will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.

The following are the chief changes: The weekly ration of meat for adults is 4 lbs., and when the meat is thin one pound of lard may be substituted for an equal quantity of meat. Children between 5 and 10 years receive one quart bottle of milk per diem and 3 lbs. of meat per week. Children from 2 to 5 years receive 2 lbs. of meat per week, which is made into soup, and 2 bottles of milk per diem. Children under 2 years receive a ration of soup and vegetables supplied by Camp Matron and 2 bottles of milk per diem. Soup for children is made at public soup kitchens. Children under 2 years receive 2 lbs. of flour per week. Children between 2 and 5 years receive 3½ lbs. per week. Children between 5 and 12 years receive 5 lbs. of flour per week and adults receive 7 lbs. The flour is made into bread by people themselves and baked at public bakeries. A vegetable ration is supplied to all children, which will probably be superseded in the winter months by a ration of dripping.

You will thus see that your suggestions have been adopted.

I should add that all children under 12 years receive a weekly ration of butter of 4 ozs.

These figures are taken from the new Transvaal ration scale, but the Orange River Colony is to correspond. Originally many of the inmates of camps were able to augment their rations from their private purses, but now the great majority are entirely dependent on the rations supplied.

No. 9.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 20, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, December 27, 1901.
I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Deputy Administrator of the Orange River Colony, enclosing a report from the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending 30th November, 1901.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Administrator,
Orange River Colony.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
December 18, 1901.

MY LORD, I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith (in duplicate) for transmission to the Secretary of State, the report by the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony for the month ending 30th November, 1901. As I have recently informed Your Excellency, I consider that the death-rate for this month would have been even more materially reduced if it had not been for the exceptionally cold weather experienced on and after the 19th ultimo.

The outbreak of enteric at the Bethulie-Camp, and in a minor degree at certain other camps, is a serious feature in the situation, but every effort is being made under the supervision of Mr. Cole Bowen to cope with it.

I have suggested to Captain Trollope that in future a section of his monthly report should be specially devoted to educational matter, and have asked him to consult Mr. Sargent and Mr. Russell on the subject.

With regard to the possibility of obtaining Eastern pattern tents, as used in India, I have already addressed Your Excellency by telegram.

I have, &c.,

H. GOOLD-ADAMS,

Deputy Administrator,

Orange River Colony

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

SIR,

December 11, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit this, my monthly report on Refugee Camps, for the month ending 30th November, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

(1.) *Distribution of Camps.*—No additional camps have been formed during the past month.

Dr. Kendal Franks visited the camps at Orange River Kimberley, and Bloemfontein. He was well satisfied with the management and arrangements made in each, and was especially well pleased with the latter camp.

A list of camps, giving distribution at each place, together with reserve accommodation, is shown as under:—

RETURN OF STRENGTH.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Reserve Accommodation.
Aliwal North	687	1,609	2,317	4,613	Nil.
Bloemfontein	806	1,867	3,649	6,322	Nil.
Brandfort	479	1,348	2,154	3,981	Nil.
Bethulie	513	1,538	2,480	4,531	Nil.
Heilbron	402	975	1,704	3,081	80
Harrismith	143	540	967	1,650	20
Kroonstad	562	1,205	2,001	3,768	Nil.
Kimberley	583	1,181	2,042	3,806	Nil.
Ladybrand	85	202	409	696	—
Norvals Pont	542	1,081	1,646	3,269	Nil.
Springfontein	374	887	1,417	2,678	Nil.
Vredefort Road	256	642	1,085	1,983	190
Winburg	444	1,011	1,672	3,127	Nil.
Orange River	157	522	896	1,575	Nil.
Kromelleboog	3	—	—	3	—
Totals	6,036	14,608	24,439	45,083	—

(2.) *Medical Officers and Hospital Staff*.—Attached will be found a list showing distribution of Medical Officers and Hospital Staff in Orange River Colony Refugee Camps.

(3.) *Death-rate*.—I am pleased to report a considerable decrease on last month's figures, the death-rate, however, is still alarmingly high.

On the 19th of the month a fearful change of weather took place. A change from intense heat to bitter cold, accompanied, in some parts, by a severe hail-storm. This sudden drop in the temperature accounted for the increase in the death-rate during the latter part of the month.

Now that additional nurses have arrived from England, I have great hopes that the death-rate in all camps will show a still further marked improvement.

The severe epidemic of measles at Brandfort and Heilbron have somewhat abated, causing a considerable decrease in the death-rates of the above-mentioned places.

An alarming epidemic of enteric fever has broken out at Bethulie, and a few cases have made their appearance in Brandfort, Bloemfontein, Heilbron, and Norvals Pont, but I have no fear of any appreciable increase in the death-rate on this account, as most stringent measures are being taken to check it.

Broncho-pneumonia is gradually dying out; statistics show a decrease of 41·51 per mille per annum.

The statistics showing the distribution of deaths from 1st to 30th November will be found as under:—

Camp.	Number of Deaths.	Population.
Aliwal North	80	4,613
Bloemfontein	178	6,322
Brandfort	158	3,981
Bethulie	236	4,531
Heilbron	155	3,061
Harrismith	13	1,650
Kroonstadt	128	3,768
Kimberley	34	3,806
Norvals Pont	47	3,269
Springfontein	101	2,678
Vredefort Road	62	1,983
Winburg	92	3,127
Orange River	56	1,575
Totals	1,340	44,384 ...

This makes an average for the month of November of 362·29 per mille per annum.

Number of men who died during the month was 59, women 183.

The small decrease in death rate, in my opinion, is due to the following causes:—

The inability to stamp out such serious epidemics as measles, diphtheria, &c., which are continually being brought in by newcomers, as can be seen from the following extracts from the medical report of Dr. v. d. Waal, Principal Medical Officer of the Kroonstad Refugee Camp:—

“Measles is still prevalent in this camp, chiefly among a batch of newcomers, who came into camp from their farms at the beginning of the month and brought this disease with them.”

“Diphtheria is still prevalent, several cases occurring amongst the newcomers, who brought it in with them from their farms.”

The dirty habits of the Boer Refugees themselves is the most difficult obstacle to surmount in the checking of an epidemic of fever; in fact, the outbreak at Norvals Pont is probably due to the Refugees drinking the Orange River water, in spite of the Senior Medical Officer's and Superintendent's strict orders to the contrary, and strict police supervision.

The influx of Refugees, although not so great as in July last, when over 20,000 had to be provided for, never seems to entirely abate. Fifty have just arrived at Edenburg, as I write this report, and 783 Refugees, that the Military Authorities formerly helped to ration, are being gradually drafted to Brandfort.

There were 80 births during the month.

A table showing the weekly number of sick in hospitals in each camp, and the number of deaths among same will be found as under:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Camp.	1st to 7th.		8th to 14th.	
	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	28	2	24	1
Bloemfontein	135	6	158	17
Brandfort	207	36	198	24
Bethulie	104	9	113	10
Heilbron	65	9	87	10
Harrismith... ..	21	1	33	—
Kroonstad	38	2	37	1
Kimberley	140	10	141	17
Norval's Pont	75	10	68	2
Springfontein	74	13	65	7
Vredefort Road	50	3	50	6
Winburg	51	2	53	7
Orange River	35	6	31	3
Totals	1,023	109	958	105

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Camp.	15th to 22nd.		23rd to 30th.	
	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.	No. in Hospital.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	21	5	31	1
Bloemfontein	220	19	267	26
Brandfort... ..	179	20	188	25
Bethulie... ..	133	14	143	26
Heilbron	94	13	87	13
Harrismith	19	2	13	1
Kroonstad	36	4	144	23
Kimberley	150	10	31	6
Norval's Pont	66	9	91	3
Springfontein	67	4	76	10
Vredefort Road	44	6	43	2
Winburg	46	6	45	1
Orange River	21	6	35	4
Totals	1,096	118	1,194	141

The actual number of cases treated in hospitals were—

Males	211
Females	695
Children	1,481

of which there died—

Males	37
Females	127
Children	309
	<u>473</u>

In addition to the following there were treated in camps 15,891, of which 867 died:—

Total treated	18,228
Total deaths	1,340

Attached will be found a classification of deaths in each camp for the month of November, arranged in periods of five years up to 100 years.

	Aliwal North.	Bloemfontein.	Brandfort.	Bethulie.	Heilbron.	Harrismith.	Kroonstad.	Kimberley.	Ladybrand.	Norval's Pont.	Springfontein.	Vredesfont. Road.	Winburg.	Orange River.	Total.
Under 1 month...	5	4	4	7	3	1	2	1	—	—	2	4	2	2	27
1 month to 1 year ...	22	31	21	25	19	6	9	12	—	11	23	7	12	9	147
1 year to 5 years ...	31	63	89	90	63	7	65	12	—	13	39	21	52	30	573
5 years to 10 years ...	10	36	34	37	33	—	18	4	—	6	15	6	13	9	251
10 years to 15 years ...	3	16	4	11	12	2	9	2	—	3	3	4	5	1	73
15 years to 20 years ...	2	3	2	16	8	1	4	—	—	1	5	5	4	1	53
20 years to 25 years ...	—	3	2	11	7	—	4	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	33
25 years to 30 years ...	1	4	4	11	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	1	2	33
30 years to 35 years ...	—	1	1	5	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	15
35 years to 40 years ...	1	3	1	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	21
40 years to 45 years ...	—	2	1	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	14
45 years to 50 years ...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	14
50 years to 55 years ...	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	13
55 years to 60 years ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	10
60 years to 65 years ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
65 years to 70 years ...	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	9
70 years to 75 years ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
75 years to 80 years ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
80 years to 85 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
85 years to 90 years ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
90 years to 95 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	nil.
95 years to 100 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	nil.
TOTALS ...	80	178	169	236	155	19	128	39	—	39	101	62	92	56	1,541

The above was compiled from the Death Registration Books.

(4.) *Sanitation.*—The camps continue to be kept in a thoroughly sanitary state. The latrine accommodation in all camps is now ample, and the greatest precautions are being taken that nothing which might facilitate an outbreak of enteric fever is done.

(5.) *Health.*—The general state of health in camps continues to be bad. Measles has somewhat abated at Heilbron and Brandfort, but enteric fever has broken out at Bethulie. Pneumonia is gradually dying out.

There is considerable danger of a general epidemic of enteric fever breaking out, but the greatest precautions are being taken to prevent such a calamity.

The pressure on the medical staff will not be so great now that the consignment of nurses have arrived from England.

(6.) No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of October was submitted.

(7.) *Financial.*—The nett expenditure during this month was £71,029 11s. 3d. making the total expenditure to the 30th November £409,150 10s. 8d.

The average number in camp during November was 45,338, at an average daily cost per person of 12½d.

(8.) The following changes have been made during the month on the staff of Dutch Reformed Ministers:—

At Aliwal North a theological student is temporarily assisting the Rev. J. du Plessis.

At Bethulie the Rev. H. Gonin has been appointed temporarily during the illness of the Rev. A. D. Luckhoff.

The vacancy at Heilbron has been filled by the Rev. P. Groenewald. At Norval's Pont the Rev. Weber *vice* Rev. v. d. Merwe, resigned.

The Rev. Dommissie, at Springfontein, is temporarily assisted by Mr. Geldenhuys, a theological student.

One hundred and four confirmations took place in the Bloemfontein Camp during the month of November.

(9.) *Fuel and Transport.*—Fuel. Sufficient fuel is supplied to all camps, and no complaints have been made thereon.

Transport.—Considerable difficulties have been experienced under this heading.

The Military Authorities have demanded that all transport be returned, except animals which are the actual property of the refugees. The order has not yet come into force, and trust it never will. In the meantime I am endeavouring to procure transport animals from Basutoland. There would have been no difficulty in making use of refugee transport if the columns had not taken all away from the refugees previous to handing them over in refugee camps. From the 1st January I have to make my own arrangements for forage and to procure it from the Cape Colony, which will be a very difficult matter as no forage is allowed to be sold there except to the Military, and is not allowed to be sent out of the District in which it is. However, I have every hope of this difficulty being surmounted.

(10.) *Shops.*—Matters have considerably improved under this heading, but are still far from satisfactory, there still being great difficulty in obtaining sufficient truck accommodation. However, satisfactory arrangements have now been arrived at, and will considerably improve during the ensuing month.

(11.) *Clothing.*—The sum of £1,093 6s. 9d. has been spent on clothing during November and 800 blankets have been issued free to persons in the camps.

(12.) *Supplies.*—The supplies continue to be of excellent quality, and no complaints have been made thereon. Extra rations of jam and lime juice are now being issued for the prevention of scurvy, and which I am sure will be greatly appreciated by the refugees. The extra ration is—1 lb. of jam per head per fortnight, 4 ozs. lime juice per head per week.

Frozen meat will also shortly be issued and the ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat per head to working men has been increased to 1 lb.

(13.) *General.*—The erection of sun-dried brick houses is fast progressing, and very shortly a large proportion of the population will be under roofs. The supply of tents has diminished, and is quite insufficient to cover our wants, but 500 bell-tents and 50 marquees are on the way from England.

Bell-tents, however convenient for troops, are certainly most unsuitable for families of women and children. The heat by day is intense, but a considerable lowering of temperature at night is experienced.

If Eastern pattern tents, as used in India, could have been supplied for all camps, the death-rate could undoubtedly have been minimised. These tents have a double fly, and an adequate cubic space. Superintendents are putting a great proportion of the population into sun-dried brick shelters, roofed with iron, which will undoubtedly be a great improvement. Tents wear out, and are difficult to obtain.

The movement of the Brandfort and Bethulie Camps to more suitable sites is being arranged, and the necessary military permission has been obtained.

The new sites will, in every respect, be more advantageous, and should tend to hinder the enteric epidemic which exists in the latter camp.

The majority of gardens at the various Refugee Camps are doing well, and at Norvals Pont the gardens have already supplied several vegetable rations. Unfortunately, the garden at Brandfort was partially destroyed by locusts, despite all efforts to keep them off.

Although a severe epidemic of enteric exists in the Bethulie Camp, I do not consider the camp can be altogether blamed for this outbreak, as it is raging in the town and native location as well.

Soup kitchens are now established in every camp, and are undoubtedly a means of greatly increasing the vitality of the children, not to speak of the fact that the issue, which is made during intervals in the school hours, augments the school attendance.

I have, &c.,

A. F. TROLLOPE,

Captain,
Chief Superintendent,
Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Secretary to the
Orange River Colony Administration,
Bloemfontein.

RETURN OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, NURSES AND DISPENSERS EMPLOYED IN REFUGEE CAMPS,
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, December 1, 1901.

Aliwal North.

Medical Officers:—

Dr. Hoexter, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Heath.
Dr. Kops.
Dr. Bateman.

Nurses:—

Gill (Matron), English.
Ruffel, English.
Terry, English.
Davis, English.
Surtees.
Headland.

Dispensers:—

Billingham, resigned, leaves 1st January, 1902.
Rawlinson.

Bethulie.

Medical Officers:—

Dr. Stuart, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Carte.
Dr. Madden (Ill).
Dr. Barrett.
Dr. Fraser (Coming).

Nurses:—

Partridge (Matron), English.
Picard, English.
Waman, English.
Roos, English.
De la Rouviere.
Allen.
Crowdy.
Meneses.

Dispensers:—

Packman.
Wicks.

Harrismith.

Medical Officers:—

Dr. Beor.
Dr. Ralston (coming).

Nurses:—

Groundwater (Enteric), English.
Maxwell, English.
Macintyre, English.
McNeilage.

Dispenser:—

Way.

Heilbron.

Medical Officers:—

Dr. Tregaskis, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Spong.
Dr. Haydon.
Dr. Ross.

Nurses:—

Michaelmore, Matron.
Livingstone, English.
Bain (Enteric), English.
Golding, English.
Jones, English.
Dinnie (Ill).
Warman (Ill).

Dispensers:—

Pierson.
Butler.

*Kimberley.***Medical Officers:—**

Dr. Woodward, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Ellis.
Dr. Elmes.

Nurses:—

Careswell.
McAdam.
Poole,
Kelly.
Clarke.
McGregor, English.
Reid, English.

Dispenser:—

Swart.

*Kroonstad.***Medical Officers:—**

Dr. v. d. Waal, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Moore.
Dr. Gibson.

Nurses:—

Strachan, Matron.
Fitzpatrick.
Heys.
Morling.
Wessels.
Jones, English.
Dinnie, English.
Clarke, English.
Batchelor, Matron.

Dispensers:—

Coplan.
Porter.

*Norvals Pont.***Medical Officers:—**

Dr. Caldwell, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. McArthur.
Dr. Scarlett (on Commission).

Nurses:—

McVicar, English.
Blew, English.
Mount, English.
Geyer, English.

Dispenser:—

Speechly.

*Springfontein.***Medical Officers:—**

Dr. Webb, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Straghan.
Dr. Wilbond (Royal Army Medical Corps).

Nurses:—

Rintoul, English.
McGowan, English.
May, English.
Oliver (Ill).

Dispenser:—

Guard.

*Vredefort Road.***Medical Officers:—**

Dr. Graham, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Monckton.

Nurses :—

Le Fevre.
Du Pont.
Mumford, English.
Millar, English.

Dispenser :—

Dowling.

*Winburg.***Medical Officers :—**

Dr. Molesworth, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Schneuhage.

Nurses :—

Butler.
Hamilton (coming 1st January, 1902).
Watchorn, English.
Wishart, English.
Barkes (Matron, Camp).

Dispenser :—

Blizard.

*Orange River.***Medical Officers :—**

Dr. Edwards, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. De Kock.

Nurses :—

Kristrausen, English.
Cooper, English.
Feavis, English.
Rutherford.
Petgieter (untrained).
McDonald (offered) (Matron, Camp).

Dispenser :—

Waddington.

*Bloemfontein.***Medical Officers :—**

Dr. Pern, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Baumann.
Dr. Rossiter.
Dr. Peare (leaves December 28, 1901).
Dr. — (coming).

Nurses :—

Heighway (Matron).
Patterson.
Bryant.
Johnson.
Blake.
Lindsay (Enteric), English.
Thompson (Enteric), English.
Brown, English.
Tompkins, English.
Broers (coming), (Matron, Camp).
Kirkman (offered), (Matron, Camp).

Dispensers :—

Roux.
Hulseberg.

*Brandfort.***Medical Officers :—**

Dr. Martinius, Principal Medical Officer.
Dr. Warner.
Dr. Cameron.
Dr. Trumper.

Nurses:—

McBride (Matron).
 Moore (Ill).
 Donovan.
 Brink.
 Wessels.
 McVean, English.
 Custance, English.
 Blanc, English.

Dispenser:—

Gravenstuk.

No. 10.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.50 p.m., January 20, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 12.]

20th January. No. 3. Referring to your telegram, No. 47, of 14th January,* I agree in your proposals.

Names of Indian officers mentioned are Colonel J. S. Wilkins, Principal Medical Officer, Aden, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces.

To what port should they proceed?

No. 11.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 4.25 a.m., January 21, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

20th January. No. 70. Site of Merebank was condemned as damp by Ladies' Commission, but a medical board appointed to enquire into matter does not bear this out, except as to a small part, which has been cleared of inmates. Copy of their Report was sent to you 3rd January.†

No. 12.

ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10 p.m., January 22, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

22nd January. No. 78. Your telegram, No. 3, 20th January.‡ Both Indian officers should proceed to Durban, and come to Johannesburg in the first place to report themselves to me.

No. 13.

GOVERNOR SIR F. W. GRENFELL (MALTA) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 22, 1902.)

SIR,

The Palace, Valletta, January 18, 1902

In accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch of the 10th of December, 1901,§ I have the honour to forward, herewith, statistics of the epidemic of Measles in 1892, which have been compiled in obedience to your directions.

2. A similar return for the year 1895 is in course of preparation, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
 F. GRENFELL,
 Governor.

* No. 7. † See No. 15. ‡ No. 10. § Not printed. See Enclosure 2 in No. 3 in [Cd. 902].

Enclosure.

DEATHS FROM

Locality.	Population.						Total Deaths.								From Measles.	January.						February.			
							From all Causes.												Under 1 year.						Under 10 years.
	Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.			Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Valletta	338	304	2,383	2,324	9,156	9,936	106	80	228	197	160	148	99	5	1	6	3	14	10	6	1	16	7	12	5
Floriana	73	65	603	590	2,626	2,756	32	26	61	42	101	112	31	3	—	2	1	12	7	2	1	4	2	2	3
Misla and Pieta	51	54	484	398	1,106	1,139	11	14	20	22	13	26	—	1	1	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1
Sllema and St. Juliane	106	121	916	873	2,573	3,069	43	38	68	66	43	49	7	4	1	5	2	8	1	1	3	2	4	3	5
Hamrun	121	104	875	855	2,323	2,168	47	29	91	73	56	51	38	3	—	5	1	4	4	3	1	6	1	4	5
Cospicua	170	205	1,399	1,458	4,543	4,665	92	66	157	133	80	67	55	8	7	12	11	7	6	5	4	6	5	4	6
Vittoriosa	84	99	839	759	2,556	2,748	36	29	61	58	60	34	15	3	3	7	4	3	3	4	1	4	2	3	4
Senglea	113	116	926	899	2,788	3,167	27	23	67	56	36	44	36	3	3	4	3	7	3	3	3	5	3	4	5
Rabat and Notabile	125	93	887	864	2,763	2,882	36	26	44	53	54	59	6	—	1	—	1	5	3	4	—	4	—	2	3
Dingli	8	14	87	87	221	217	2	1	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Zebbug	95	105	614	663	1,923	2,105	51	27	83	74	34	35	43	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	1	3	2	3	4
Siggiewi	57	44	348	328	1,121	1,175	34	18	55	48	17	20	35	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	3	—	2	3
Birchircara	118	123	891	890	2,756	2,781	53	35	96	73	35	47	46	2	2	4	2	4	1	4	1	7	1	7	8
Lia, Attard, Babbau	82	54	402	389	1,609	1,811	20	13	29	24	33	44	6	3	—	4	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	3
Naxaro	43	57	421	422	1,350	1,382	13	10	24	24	21	20	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	2
Musta	73	66	553	486	1,561	1,637	23	21	40	32	31	35	—	2	1	4	1	3	2	2	—	2	—	1	2
Gargur	16	15	139	147	497	505	5	6	7	8	5	10	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	4	1	4	1	5
Melleha	21	28	239	242	998	676	9	7	13	11	4	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	4	1	1	2
Qormi	144	138	1,038	933	2,741	2,702	59	46	138	123	45	36	36	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	2	1	2	6	7
Luca	25	27	394	293	821	804	11	4	21	14	43	48	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Tarxien and Paola	52	40	397	369	1,329	1,136	19	21	33	41	16	11	5	1	1	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	2	4	5
Zurricio	65	47	445	422	1,266	1,355	30	17	59	53	32	20	43	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3
Safi	6	6	34	34	127	105	1	2	4	4	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grendi	18	19	163	167	463	446	5	1	10	6	9	7	1	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Micabiba	14	16	147	142	383	413	5	1	11	7	2	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ohircop	9	9	68	59	230	223	2	3	5	7	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Zeitun	122	105	827	876	2,588	2,536	33	23	72	41	34	29	10	3	1	5	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	6	7
Zabbar	90	87	634	564	1,879	1,867	34	41	78	76	33	37	31	2	—	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4
Aziak	35	30	188	209	529	495	10	11	34	36	7	13	36	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Godia	19	17	198	144	437	447	5	1	16	8	5	7	3	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	1
	2,364	2,217	17,439	16,876	54,885	57,160	847	635	1,636	1,411	1,009	1,037	633	40	32	76	55	96	75	54	33	7	7	12	13

N.B.—Numbers in italics show deaths from Measles.

No. 13.

ALL CAUSES.

March.						April.						May.						June.					
Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	5	9	13	17	14	9	3	14	13	15	15	9	7	22	12	5	13	20	10	48	32	8	13
							1	1	3				3	4	3			4	3	17	13		
1	—	1	—	8	18	1	2	2	2	10	6	3	2	4	5	12	8	4	—	5	1	18	16
												1								1			
—	2	1	3	2	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3
—	2	2	3	1	5	2	1	4	2	4	3	3	—	5	1	2	4	5	4	8	6	2	4
																		1					
2	1	4	4	9	8	4	1	4	1	5	4	3	1	6	3	2	3	5	2	7	3	2	4
5	1	9	1	9	5	7	3	10	6	8	4	5	2	8	4	7	9	7	5	8	8	9	2
1	3	1	3	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	8	5	2	1	2	3	4	4
2	2	6	4	1	1	3	—	5	1	3	5	—	2	1	3	—	2	3	—	4	1	3	5
																				1			
—	2	—	3	6	11	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	6	3	6	1	4
—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	1	5	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	2	1	5	2	5	2	2	3	6	—	8	1	1	2
1	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	—	—
2	1	3	2	4	5	3	1	6	2	1	5	5	2	7	2	1	—	9	5	11	8	1	4
1	—	2	—	6	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	2
6	3	7	3	1	6	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	—	1	3	2	3	—	1
—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	5	4	2	2	3	1	6	2	2	—	3	3	4	3	6	6	6	1	11	4	5	1
																		1					
1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	1	6	2	1	—	1	7	1	8	3	1
2	1	3	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	—	5	—	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2	—	3	—	4	—	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	6	3	10	3	3	—
1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	—	2	3	3	3	3
																				1			
1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	2	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1
45	20	73	53	86	100	55	26	78	51	78	68	60	33	97	52	71	74	90	56	147	105	74	73
							1	1	3			1	3	4	3			6	8	18	14		

Locality.	Population.						Total Deaths.								From Measles.	July.						August.					
							From all Causes.												Under 1 year. Under 10 years. Over 10 years.						Under 1 year. Under 10 years. Over 10 years.		
	Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.			Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.													Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Valletta	338	304	2,383	2,324	9,156	9,936	106	80	228	197	160	148	20	14	19	34	40	14	13	10	3	25	15	9	8		
Floriana	73	65	603	590	2,626	2,756	32	20	61	42	101	112	21	6	7	14	15	8	14	5	1	11	4	3	5		
Misida and Pietà ..	51	54	464	398	1,108	1,139	11	14	20	22	13	25	—	—	3	—	4	1	3	4	1	4	2	1	2		
Slimea and St. Julian	106	121	916	873	2,573	3,069	43	38	68	66	43	49	7	5	5	9	11	3	5	5	8	6	9	4	3		
Hamrun	121	104	875	855	2,323	2,168	47	29	91	73	56	51	22	8	5	13	14	4	6	5	7	9	15	4	1		
Cospicua	170	205	1,399	1,458	4,543	4,645	92	66	157	133	80	67	55	13	13	15	18	6	4	10	7	12	16	6	3		
Vittoriosa	84	99	839	759	3,556	2,748	36	29	61	58	60	34	15	5	2	9	2	10	2	4	3	5	6	8	3		
Senglea	113	116	926	899	2,788	3,167	27	23	67	56	36	44	22	1	3	1	6	3	2	5	3	8	7	6	1		
Rabato and Notabile	125	93	887	864	2,763	2,882	36	23	44	53	54	59	6	8	3	9	5	3	4	9	6	10	16	3	5		
Dingli	8	14	87	87	221	217	2	1	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Zebbug	95	105	614	663	1,923	2,105	51	27	88	74	21	35	52	4	5	4	8	1	1	3	—	5	—	—	1		
Siggieuj	57	44	348	328	1,121	1,173	24	18	55	48	17	20	25	1	3	4	5	2	3	2	—	5	—	2	1		
Birchircara	118	122	891	890	2,756	2,781	52	35	96	73	35	47	26	6	4	7	10	—	3	8	2	13	3	1	2		
Lix, Attard, Babnau	52	54	402	389	1,609	1,811	20	13	29	24	33	44	6	2	3	3	3	1	4	4	3	5	5	1	4		
Naxaro	43	57	421	422	1,350	1,392	13	10	24	24	21	20	6	2	—	4	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	1	—		
Musta	73	56	553	486	1,581	1,637	22	21	40	32	31	35	—	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	3	3	5	4	3		
Gargur	16	15	139	147	497	505	5	6	7	8	5	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Melleha	21	28	239	242	996	676	9	7	13	11	4	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—		
Qarmi	144	138	1,038	933	2,741	2,702	59	46	138	122	45	36	86	4	5	8	10	—	3	12	5	25	21	1	3		
Luca	25	27	294	293	821	804	11	4	21	14	43	48	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	3	1	2	—		
Tarxien and Paola ..	52	40	397	369	1,329	1,136	19	21	33	41	18	11	5	3	3	8	4	1	2	2	2	5	9	1	1		
Zurricco	65	47	445	422	1,206	1,255	30	17	59	53	32	20	52	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	4	1		
Safi	6	6	34	34	127	105	1	2	4	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Orendi	18	19	163	167	463	448	5	1	10	6	9	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—		
Micabiba	14	16	147	142	383	413	5	1	11	7	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—		
Chircop	9	9	68	59	230	223	2	3	5	7	5	3	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Zeitun	122	105	927	876	2,588	2,536	33	23	72	41	34	29	10	2	2	5	4	1	2	3	4	7	4	3	1		
Zahhar	90	87	634	564	1,879	1,867	34	41	78	76	33	37	31	4	11	12	19	2	1	9	4	16	16	3	4		
Aziak	35	30	188	209	529	495	10	11	34	36	7	13	26	3	2	4	4	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1		
Gudla	19	17	138	144	437	447	9	1	16	8	5	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—		
	2,264	2,217	17,459	16,876	54,885	57,160	847	635	1,636	1,411	1,009	1,027	623	101	103	176	203	71	82	106	72	193	158	99	67		
							68	48	272	242	1	2		9	9	26	26			14	4	21	20				

N.B.—Numbers in italics show deaths from Measles.

September.						October.						November.						December.					
Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.		Under 1 year.		Under 10 years.		Over 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	7	13	13	17	8	9	9	16	15	14	10	4	7	10	13	12	8	9	8	16	12	12	13
2	1	2						1															
4	3	8	5	3	7	3	—	7	1	2	6	1	3	1	4	3	2	—	1	2	2	3	1
1						1								1									
2	—	3	—	3	1	2	2	2	3	—	3	—	—	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
3	3	6	7	5	5	9	4	12	6	2	3	2	6	4	13	6	—	4	1	5	2	3	3
														1	2					1			
4	3	11	9	3	1	4	5	10	12	4	6	2	1	6	6	5	6	4	2	10	5	6	2
	1	2	1				2	2	2					1	1			1		3	1		
8	5	15	11	6	5	8	8	18	13	5	7	6	4	18	10	3	8	10	7	26	30	8	7
1		1	2					4	1					6	3			6	4	10	17		
3	4	6	9	5	2	3	3	4	8	3	—	1	1	5	4	3	:	7	4	11	13	5	3
									1					1	1				1	2	7		
1	1	6	7	—	4	3	3	10	9	3	3	2	3	14	8	1	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
		3	6			2	2	3	2		1		1	7	5						2		
1	3	3	5	2	6	3	1	3	3	4	4	—	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	6	10	5	6
																		1			4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	4	3	8	1	2	6	3	8	8	2	2	7	5	23	20	5	7	4	2	19	15	2	5
	1							1				2	1	11	8				1	14	13		
1	2	4	7	1	4	1	2	11	14	—	1	4	2	11	9	2	—	3	3	5	5	1	3
		2	1				1	7	4			1		1	3					1			
4	2	9	4	2	4	3	6	9	11	5	1	5	0	16	20	5	5	1	3	4	8	6	6
		3	2				2	5	2			1	1	10	7			1	1	1	3		1
2	3	2	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	2	2	3	5	2	1	5	6	5	7
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—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
6	8	22	26	3	5	10	11	29	31	1	3	10	5	21	15	5	3	—	1	6	4	8	2
1	3	8	8			4	2	10	11			2		5	2					5			
1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	5	4	6	0	—	—	—	2	13	19	—	—	1	1	13	18
																				1			
1	—	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	—	2	3	4	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	2
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2	1	2	1	2	—	7	—	20	11	1	2	4	3	15	19	1	1	—	1	2	6	10	—
						3		9	8			3		10	10	1		1		4	3		
—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
								1	1					1									
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	1
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—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
																				3			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2
3	1	5	4	—	6	3	3	7	5	3	2	3	2	10	6	2	5	3	2	13	7	4	2
								1						3						3	3		
4	4	11	13	3	6	6	5	14	9	5	3	3	6	7	6	1	4	2	4	5	9	1	2
		3	2					1						1				1		1	3		
—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	8	10	—	1	2	2	10	9	—	3	—	—	5	4	2	3
							2	7	5			1	1	3	3					1	3		
2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
		1																		1			
61	58	143	145	66	77	89	75	204	188	70	74	68	63	207	190	78	100	64	50	164	164	114	103
5	6	24	23			20	11	52	43		1	11	4	65	46	1		19	8	51	65		1

No. 14.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 11.10 p.m., January 24, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 24.]

January 24. No. 86. Governor, Natal, desires two good matrons from England for Concentration Camps.

No. 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 25, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 3, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of December 20th,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Minute.)

December 23, 1901.

To His Excellency the High Commissioner, Johannesburg, report for November, 1901, on the Transvaal Burgher Refugee Camps.

The death rate during the month has been high. This is attributable to the results of measles and to the influx of new arrivals from the veld in a condition of squalor and emaciation. The epidemic of measles has almost run its course in each camp in turn with the same fatal results to the children. It has now, I am thankful to say, died out, and except that it has left many children in a condition unfitted to withstand the ordinary chances of life, I look forward to a steady and regular fall in the mortality returns.

At the date of writing this, December 20th, this expectation is fully borne out.

• No. 3.

December and January in the Transvaal are the months when, in normal circumstances, the death rate is highest.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a great deal of real improvement. We have now greater railway facilities, and though it takes a little time to arrange for a smooth and regular system of supply, I am confident that we will have no more anxiety on this score. Each camp has been supplied with adequate material to effect real and substantial reforms.

Local transport has been a difficulty. I have arranged for the purchase of mules for transport work for the department, and we will, I hope, be independent of loans of Army transport, who, from the ravages of rinderpest, &c., have been much pushed for transport themselves. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of frozen Australian meat at camps where the Army supply of fresh meat fails.

The issue of medical comforts remains, as heretofore, at the discretion of the medical officers. Mealie meal and Boer meal will be available whenever procurable to vary with the flour ration.

Soup kitchens will form part of the Camp Matron's department, and will be established in every camp.

Since my last report, Captain Bentinck, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Travelling Inspector, South-Eastern line, and his duties will lie with the following camps:—

Volksrust.
Standerton.
Heidelberg.
Vereeniging.
Johannesburg.
Irene.

Major B. G. Jackson, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of the North-Eastern line, comprising the following camps:—

Barberton.
Belfast.
Middelburg.
Balmoral.
Nylstroom.
Pietersburg.

Another officer will shortly be appointed, and entrusted with the inspection of:—

Mafeking.
Vryburg.
Klerksdorp.
Potchefstroom.
Krugersdorp.

In addition, the following Inspectors have been appointed:—

Mr. W. F. Curry, for Sanitation.
Mr. T. Andrews, for Water Supply.

The Ladies' Commission have come and gone. Their searching inspection of all camps has resulted in much good.

I attach a list of the fresh arrivals in camps during the month. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, has issued orders that no more refugees are to

be brought in. These orders have now reached all the various columns operating, and we will henceforth be able to count on a stable population for each camp. The risks of infection and epidemics will be much reduced.

I trust, as arrangements in Natal and elsewhere are pushed forward, that we will be able to materially reduce the numbers of the more congested camps. I have ordered 1,000 away from Krugersdorp the moment Natal can receive them.

It is hopeless to attempt the formation of other camps in the Transvaal, except one that I am about to form at Eerste Fabrieken, a few miles from Pretoria, for the reception of the families of those burghers, now in other camps, who are actively assisting us as scouts, &c.

I attach a list of the casualties amongst the staff during the month. The first batch of doctors and matrons has arrived from England at Cape Town, and will be sent at once to their various destinations. I have asked Your Excellency to telegraph for more doctors, as I fear we must expect casualties, and should prepare to meet all exigencies.

I think it is now a matter of necessity to prepare for next winter. I see no very immediate prospect of these camps being broken up. I therefore put forward as a suggestion that a type of corrugated iron and wood hut, easily taken to pieces and re-constructed, suitable for the accommodation of a family, should be decided on, and built, by contract, in England, sent out here for present use in the Burgher Camps, and ultimately to be used for repatriating the farmers on the land where their farmsteads have been destroyed by the results of war.

Tents, though better than nothing, are hardly sufficient protection in the camps situated on the high veld, where the cold in winter is bitter in such places as Balmoral, Belfast, and Middelburg. Moreover, tents are perishable, whereas any structure in iron and wood would be available and valuable after the war.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor of Pretoria.

"A."—Arrivals in Camp during Month of November, 1901.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Barberton	4	8	5	17
Balmoral	37	54	70	161
Belfast	20	57	46	123
Heidelberg	43	34	56	133
Irene	46	56	71	173
Johannesburg	18	72	83	173
Klerksdorp	39	116	176	331
Krugersdorp	63	75	58	196
Carried forward ...				

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Brought forward ...				
Middelburg	15	29	23	67
Mafeking	15	7	5	27
Nylstroom	5	3	5	13
Pietersburg	10	75	103	188
Potchefstroom	30	38	37	105
Standerton	49	109	141	299
Vereeniging	5	16	18	39
Volksrust	26	131	142	299
Vryburg	21	40	44	105
Van der Hoven's Drift	28	42	120	190
Total	474	962	1,203	2,639

"B."—Details of Families sent to Natal.

Date of Departure.	From	To	Men.	Women.	Children.	Children under 3.	Natives.	Total Whites.
5th December, 1901 ...	Volksrust...	Merebank ...	3	39	57	9	5	108.

In charge of
REISS and SWART.
General Superintendent.

This makes a total sent to Natal :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Children under 3.	Total Whites.	Natives.	Tents.
530	2,583	2,827	493	6,433	21	260

"C."—Casualties among Members of Burgher Camps' Staff during Month of November, 1901.

Camp.	Name.	Cause.
Irene	Dr. Woodroffe	Enteric Fever.
Klerksdorp	Superintendent H. W. Howard	Enteric Fever.
Middelburg	Sister Turner	Enteric Fever.
Mafeking	Sister Merry	Enteric Fever.
Mafeking	Sister Gandie	Measles.
Standerton	Sister Barratt	Over-work.
Volksrust	Dr. McCulloch	Not stated.

SIR,

Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria, December 19, 1901.

In consequence of the continued high rate of mortality during the month of November, instructions were issued to Medical Officers at the various camps in this Colony to report fully on the causes of such mortality, as they severally recognised them, and asking them at the same time to suggest what measures they proposed should be adopted to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs.

These statements are attached to the report herewith, and are valuable as evidence of the responsibility of the people themselves for a great many of the deaths that occur.

It is impossible to determine in how far the concentration of people, habituated as the Boers are, is responsible for the high mortality in the camps. In all probability pestilence and famine would have more than decimated the people if they had been left on their devastated farms; on the other hand, the conditions under which the Concentration Camps were formed, the great difficulties under which it has been necessary to labour in order to effect improvements, and the length of time involved in the process, are, no doubt, responsible for much.

The method of warfare adopted by the Boers inevitably brought ruin and death upon their own women and children.

The formation of Concentration Camps should be regarded as an evil—of far less magnitude, however, than those from which the inmates were saved by this means, and itself—the creation of military necessity.

In dealing with this question, it should be borne in mind that the populations of the camps are composed chiefly of the families of the most indigent and ignorant class of Boers. The wealthy members of the Boer population have for the great part retired to Europe, whilst the well-to-do are resident in the garrisoned towns of the Transvaal and are able to maintain themselves. The towns also retain the families that were settled in them before the war—the poor and indigent ones being in receipt of relief from the Imperial Government through the Burgher Camps Department and its branches, such as the Government Relief Committee, Pretoria, and the Imperial Relief Committee of Johannesburg.

The Camps thus contain families many of which are highly respectable and of the best type of Boer, but by far the greater number of the bywoner class, and those that have sunk lowest in the social scale of the people. It is the latter description that has given the most trouble in the camps, that defies all laws of hygiene, that is steeped in prejudice and ignorance, that rejoices in filth and delights in disobeying all sanitary regulations, and practises all manner of abominations with a cunning that defies detection.

The returns for the current month show very marked improvement in the death rate, and it is confidently anticipated that this condition will continue in the future. The following reasons may be adduced for this conclusion:—

1. The weak and emaciated have largely died out.
2. Very few new arrivals from the veldt are expected to come in.
3. The inmates of camps are becoming more and more amenable to orderliness, and are learning the hygienic rules so essential to the welfare of communities.
4. Greater facilities now exist for procuring all necessary conveniences and appliances, and are being utilized in providing equipment as fast as possible.

5. Greater hospital accommodation is available and is being added to continually as required. The Nursing Staff is largely increased and better organised than was possible in the past.

6. Seasonable rains have fallen and made the climate healthy, given the opportunity for growing vegetables and fruit, and improved the water supply.

7. Increased railway facilities have made it possible to arrange for frozen meat to be supplied instead of tinned meat. This is now being done in several camps and will soon be done in all.

8. Fruit in season and green vegetables are freely issued whenever they can be got—which is almost regularly just now, and will continue so for the next three months probably.

9. A large number of undesirable families have been sent to Natal, where they can be more easily cared for and where they can do no mischief to their more orderly neighbours.

10. Mr. W. F. Curry, Associate of the Sanitary Institute, has been appointed Sanitary Inspector. He has commenced work and has visited Standerton Camp, where he has effected improvements in the system in use there. His recommendations are approved and he will see to the carrying out of the same with as little delay as possible. He will visit all camps in turn.

11. The water supply of camps is receiving great attention. Mr. T. Andrews, a mechanical and mining engineer of great experience, is engaged in erecting machinery for supplying water to camps, so as to obviate the necessity of inmates drawing water from wells or streams. All water for drinking purposes will be boiled. In many camps this is done, in others it will soon be done where the quality of the water is doubtful. Samples of water from every camp have been sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal for analysis, and his report will be a guide as to where boiling is necessary and where not.

An examination of the Census returns will show that in spite of some 10,000 persons having been sent to Natal, the population of the camps remains well over 56,800 (exclusive of town relief).

The decision to reduce the numbers in the larger camps has been delayed in execution owing to the difficulty in obtaining suitable spots for camps.

One result of the protracted nature of the war is that all streams are now polluted and highly dangerous from the quality of the water for drinking purposes. Some localities otherwise suitable are not available owing to military reasons—and as it is essential that all camps should be near the railway, the choice of sites is much restricted. The work of reducing the present camp by the creation of new ones can only be done gradually, and will unavoidably take some time to accomplish.

The special equipment ordered at the end of October for each camp has been delivered, and the work of erecting the buildings and constructing the various conveniences which were urgently needed is being proceeded with.

The Yeomanry Hospital having advertised all its equipment for sale, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to secure a quantity of much-needed hospital furniture, and with your sanction it has been arranged to take over the whole outfit. It is proposed to distribute this to the following camps, viz.:—Irene, Middelburg, Standerton, Potchefstroom.

Mr. Scholtz, Inspector, has been to Mafeking and Vryburg, and has assisted the Superintendents there in organising their camps and giving effect to the recommendations of the Concentration Camps Commission. He will retire from the service of Burgher Camps as from the 1st February, 1902.

Captain Bentinck, recently appointed Inspector, has visited Johannesburg, Irene, Standerton and Volksrust. It is anticipated that the visits of Inspectors will tend to strengthen Superintendents, who are apt to view their environment with an air of resignation to the inevitable, and are liable to forget that their limitations do not include all the resources of the Empire, that they should ask largely if they largely need.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of good doctors and good nurses. An almost continuous procession has been maintained of nurses and doctors going to one or other of the camps and from the coast, and another of nurses and doctors going from one or other of the camps to the coast. This circumstance has greatly added to the difficulty of maintaining an adequate staff at the camps, and has given rise to much irritation, expense, and loss of efficiency with consequent damage to the welfare of camps concerned.

The nurses and doctors being sent from England will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory, and so remove the cause of the complaint just alluded to.

I regret that the Superintendent at Klerksdorp is ill with enteric fever, and the Superintendent at Middelburg is also down with the same malady.

Mr. Howard, of Klerksdorp, has done excellent work, having had charge of the camp since February last. Arrangements have been made to supply their places during the time they are laid up. Owing to illness of the Superintendent there is no report from the camp at Klerksdorp, but the medical officer's Report is herewith.

It is highly gratifying to note that the prompt measures taken to deal with the outbreak of enteric at Klerksdorp have proved very successful, and great credit for this result is due to Dr. Russell and Mr. Howard for the energetic and intelligent manner in which they took the matter in hand.

It is with regret that I have to report the resignation of Dr. Morrow, senior medical officer at Mafeking. The value of the services of this gentleman can hardly be over estimated. His skill in organising the medical treatment of the sick has resulted in reducing the amount of disease and the consequent death rate by more than half. The number of enteric cases is now under 50. Dr. Campbell, of Somerset East, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Morrow, and four of the medical gentlemen recently arrived from England are on their way to that camp.

I have, &c.,

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

**SYNOPSIS OF DEATHS IN BURGER CAMPS UNDER HEADS OF CAUSES FOR MONTH ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1901.**

	Mearles.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Enteric.	Whooping Cough.	Convulsions.	Marasmus.	Heart Disease.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Total.
Barberton	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	10
Balmoral	9	14	2	27	2	—	—	13	—	—	23	90
Belfast	—	7	1	10	6	2	—	—	4	—	1	31
Heidelberg	1	18	—	13	2	—	3	3	1	—	16	57
Irene	41	9	1	15	3	1	1	11	—	—	8	90
Johannesburg	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	4	14
Klerksdorp	41	61	6	9	46	3	—	8.	—	—	20	194
Krugersdorp	22	14	2	100	2	5	—	5	1	—	27	178
Mafeking	99	30	10	23	22	11	7	—	—	2	27	231
Middelburg	9	40	8	3	46	42	—	5	1	—	54	208
Nylstroom	30	26	—	—	4	—	7	8	—	9	7	91
Pietersburg	8	4	—	5	—	5	1	4	—	10	9	46
Potchefstroom	21	11	4	10	7	—	9	—	2	—	10	74
Standerton	15	8	3	18	13	2	—	10	—	—	13	82
Vereeniging	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6
Volkswest	—	4	—	9	7	—	—	3	—	—	37	60
Vryburg	16	17	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	5	51
V/d Hoven's Drift	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	313	270	38	252	174	71	30	73	10	23	267	1,521

General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF INMATES, SICK AND DEATHS IN BURGER CAMPS, TRANSVAAL, FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1901.

Camp.	Census, 30th November, 1901.				Average daily Sick.				Per cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton...	1,720	279	663	778	29	6	12	11	1.68	10	1	3	6
Balmoral ...	2,488	325	994	1,169	50	3	17	30	2.05	90	2	10	78
Belfast ...	1,374	265	505	604	43	4	19	20	3.12	31	2	5	24
Heidelberg	2,313	497	765	951	41	2	8	31	1.85	57	6	4	47
Irene ...	4,027	942	1,449	1,636	274	45	81	148	6.80	90	4	11	75
Johannesburg	2,821	591	1,023	1,207	35	5	16	14	1.24	14	1	2	11
Klerksdorp	3,889	491	1,565	1,833	174	15	44	115	4.47	194	7	26	161
Krugsdorp	5,385	1,066	2,053	2,266	270	10	26	234	5.01	178	4	14	160
Middelburg	5,223	1,070	2,000	2,153	146	25	43	78	2.79	208	15	48	145
Mafeking ...	4,496	814	1,829	1,853	964	32	146	786	21.44	231	8	26	197
Nylstroom	1,618	314	621	683	45	7	16	22	2.78	91	7	17	67
Pietersburg	3,583	843	1,272	1,468	357	73	130	154	9.68	46	5	9	32
Potchefstroom	7,247	1,181	2,699	3,367	165	11	35	119	2.27	74	8	12	54
Standerton	3,092	632	1,220	1,240	288	43	110	135	9.31	82	9	16	57
Vereeniging	925	177	319	429	65	11	32	22	7.02	6	2	1	3
Volksrust...	5,286	684	2,362	2,240	379	51	146	182	7.16	60	4	13	43
Vryburg ...	1,191	212	454	525	51	7	14	30	4.28	51	9	7	35
V/d Hoven's Drift	305	38	63	209	34	1	6	27	11.14	8	...	2	6
Lydenburg	30	3	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pretoria Relief	1,367	126	494	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johannesburg Relief	4,045	363	1,421	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	62,325	10,907	23,780	27,638	3,410	351	901	2,158	5.78	1,521	94	226	1,201

(Amendment to Circular 87.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts, Pretoria,
December 16, 1901.

Nursing Staff.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

1. *Hospital Matron*.—There shall be a hospital matron in each camp, who shall be a trained and certificated nurse of large experience, and have the qualification of being a good manager.

2. She shall be entitled to a salary of £12 per month, and an allowance for uniform of 17s. per month, free rations and quarters.

3. Her duties shall be to have charge of the hospital, the control of the hospital nurses, probationers, and servants, and generally to manage the hospital under the direction of the medical officer, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the camp.

4. Her staff shall consist of as many fully trained and partly trained nurses, probationers, and servants as may be required.

5. Fully trained nurses shall receive a salary of £10 per month, uniform allowance of 17s. per month, rations and quarters.

6. Uncertificated nurses shall receive £7 10s. per month, uniform allowance of 17s. per month, free quarters and rations.

7. Probationers shall receive £4 per month, free quarters, and rations with uniform supplied (to be made by themselves).

8. Probationers taken from among the refugees shall be paid from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day, with uniform supplied (to be made by themselves). The uniform to remain the property of the hospital. Rations same as other nurses in lieu of ordinary refugee rations.

9. *Camp Matron*.—(Circular, No. 66, is amended.)

There shall be a camp matron in each camp, who shall be a trained and certificated nurse of large experience.

The duties of the camp matron shall be to teach mothers the care of children, to inculcate by all means in her power habits of personal cleanliness and order, the airing of tents, the preparation of infants' food, such as babies' bottles, and all matters pertaining to hygiene.

She is directly responsible for the carrying out of the doctor's orders in all cases of sickness among infants or others treated by him in the tents.

She shall have control of the camp nurses and camp probationers under her, and shall see that the latter are carefully trained to assist her in her duties, such as washing, poulticing, taking temperatures, seeing that medicines are properly administered, and medical comforts properly cooked or prepared.

The camp matron shall work under the direction of the medical officer, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the camp.

10. The scale of pay and allowances for the camp matron and staff shall be the same as for the matron's department.

11. In camps of over 1,000 inhabitants, and up to 2,000 inhabitants, she shall have under her a trained nurse.

12. In camps of over 2,000 inhabitants she shall have an assistant camp matron, and one trained nurse for every 1,500 inhabitants over and above 2,000.

13. As far as possible the camp matron shall divide the camp into districts containing about 1,000 inhabitants for herself and the assistant camp matron, and about 1,500 for each of the nurses.

14. The camp matron shall herself select suitable young women, preferably over 20 years old, from among the refugees to act as probationers.

15. These probationers shall each have charge of not more than 60 or 70 tents, and must report daily to the matron or the nurse under whose direction she is placed, on the order and welfare of the occupants.

16. There should not be less than two probationers in course of training in each district; whilst there is an epidemic of measles, enteric, or other disease in camp, there should not be less than four in each district.

17. The probationers should visit each tent in their "sections" *every morning*, with a note book. They shall make a list of all cases of sickness, noting the names of the patients, and the number of the tents where they occur.

These lists should be handed to the matron or the nurse of the particular "district" by 8.30 a.m. each day, *who will pass it on to the doctor*.

18. The camp matron, or the assistant camp matron, or the nurse of the "district" shall accompany the doctor on his rounds, each probationer in her own section, directing them from tent to tent according to the list supplied to the doctor, but not entering the tent with the doctor and matron.

19. The probationer, as the doctor leaves her "section," must take his prescriptions to the dispenser, who can at once begin to make them up. She shall also make a list of all medical comforts ordered by the medical officer in the tents in her section.

20. After going round with the doctor, the matron or nurse of the district should make out a list of the more important cases which she will herself visit again in the course of the day, apportioning the others to the probationers to see, and to report on to her before 6 p.m. Where patients are ordered to hospital the matron shall report to the Superintendent, who shall arrange for the removal of same to hospital.

21. The camp matron shall draw up a list of all medical comfort cards given by the doctor from the lists supplied by the probationers. She shall distribute these cards to the nurses according to districts, who shall draw the medical comforts, and distribute them to the probationers concerned, who in turn *shall see that they are distributed* to the tents authorised to receive them.

22. Should the camp matron or one of her subordinates observe in any tent a case where clothing is needed, she should report the matter to the Superintendent, who will refer the matter to the relief matron for investigation and attention.

23. It is advisable that in every camp, especially during an epidemic, there should be a soup kitchen, from which soup can be issued under doctor's orders. This should be under the management of the camp matron, who may employ any voluntary assistance which may be forthcoming. The issue should be made by the matron or her assistant to those entitled to receive it.

24. The camp matron shall have the power to engage or dismiss the probationers belonging to her staff, notifying the Superintendent in every case.

25. If the assistant camp matron or any of the nurses under her should, in the opinion of a camp matron, be inefficient or unsuited for the post she holds, she should report to the Superintendent accordingly, who should take such steps as may be necessary to discharge, or otherwise employ, the nurses concerned, and to obtain others.

26. Probationers should have a uniform (which shall remain the property of the Department), and should make it from material selected and supplied by the camp matron. It should be different in pattern to that of the hospital or relief matron's staff.

27. The camp matron should organise a mess for the nurses of her Department.

28. The Superintendent will see that proper accommodation is provided for the camp matron and her staff, as well as for the other matrons. A cook and servant should be employed to attend to the mess and the quarters of the various matrons' staffs.

General Superintendent.

Burgher Camps Department,
New Law Courts, Pretoria.

DEAR SIR,

HEREWITH I forward you a copy of the "General Recommendations regarding Concentration Camps in the Transvaal," which have been made to this office by the Concentration Camps Commission.

Also, "Suggestions on the Subject of Camp Matrons."

Many of these recommendations, you will note, are already in force in your camp, and are included in circulars already issued. You are, nevertheless, to take special note of these recommendations, and to give effect to them wherever possible.

Yours, &c.,

General Superintendent.

The Superintendent.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS COMMISSION.

General Recommendations regarding the Concentration Camps in the Transvaal.

1. That now, and throughout the hot season, a ration of vegetables, or, failing these, of lime juice, should be added once a week at least to the existing rations, and that jam should be added to the medical comforts, and liberally issued under doctor's orders.

2. That in April a ration of some kind of fat, such as dripping or lard, should be substituted for the summer ration of vegetables. We believe that about a quarter of a pound of dripping or lard per head per week, might be enough.

3. The supply of fresh meat should be carefully watched, and arrangements made that in the event of any failure the provision of "cold storage" meat could at once be secured. If this is impossible, the camp should be removed to a place where the difficulty does not exist.

At Mafeking, Johannesburg, and Irene, the camps have been for some time without fresh meat. At Johannesburg we were informed yesterday by the Superintendent that scurvy had appeared.

"Bully beef" is entirely unsuitable food for children. They will be unable to withstand the attacks of disease if so fed, and the death-rate will in consequence inevitably be high. The supply of fresh meat is next only in importance to the supply of pure water in the case of camps composed of children and women weakened by a series of disastrous epidemics.

4. That boilers sufficient to boil all drinking water should be supplied to all camps as quickly as possible. As all cannot be served at once, preference should be given to those camps, such as Irene, Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp, where the water supply is not satisfactory.

5. Employ a water engineer to visit the camps and help and advise the Superintendent how to make the best use of their water supply, as for instance at Balmoral, Vereeniging, Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp.

6. That public bake-ovens be provided in all camps, the firing to be provided by the Administration, preference to be given to those camps where the fuel is scanty, as at Vryburg, or where proper wood for firing bake-ovens is not easily obtainable.

7. Instruct every Superintendent not to issue so small a ration of fuel as 1 lb. per head per day, this now being done at Vryburg.

8. That every camp should be provided with proper apparatus for boiling and disinfecting enteric sheets.

9. That a ration of milk ready mixed with water, 1 bottle at least per day, should be issued to every child up to five years. We have found this in some camps and consider it should be made a universal practice.

10. All Superintendents should have strongly represented to them the great importance from the point of view of health of reducing to the smallest possible minimum the number of people sleeping on the ground. They should urge and encourage the making of cheap bedsteads in camp, and where no local material is available the Government of the Transvaal should provide wood or other material to enable the people to make bedsteads for their children and themselves.

11. That the rule requiring compulsory removal of cases of illness to the Hospital by the Doctors' orders should be more strictly enforced and Superintendents and Doctors communicated with on this matter.

12. That a "Reserve Staff" of Doctors and Nurses should be provided to be sent on an emergency as an additional Staff to any camp suffering from an outbreak of illness.

13. That the sale of "Dutch Medicines" in camp should be not only discouraged but definitely prohibited, as is the case in the Orange River Colony.

14. That the work of the Camp Matron and her Assistants should be organised on the lines of the "Suggestions for Camp Matrons" drawn up by the Commission.

15. That a sufficient supply of Transport animals should be maintained in each camp to meet fully the requirements in respect of sanitation and water supply.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS COMMISSION.

Suggestions on the subject of Camp Matrons.

A Camp Matron's chief duty is to see that no illness, distress, or special poverty escapes notice in the tents.

To make her work effective it should be systematically organised on some such lines as the following:—

She must have the aid of Assistants from among the Refugees, preferably young women over 20. Either a badge, or simple cotton uniform should be *lent* them.

These Probationers should each have charge of a section of the camp, not exceeding 60 or 70 tents each, on the order and welfare of the occupants of which they must report daily to the Matron.

Each Probationer must visit her tents daily, with a note book, before 8.30 a.m., at which hour all the Probationers should report to the Matron any cases of sickness they have found.

The Matron should accompany the Doctor in his rounds, each Probationer in her own section directing them from tent to tent, but not entering the tents with the Doctor and Matron.

The Matron must note the Doctor's instructions as to the medicines, treatment and feeding of each patient. The Probationer, as the Doctor leaves her section, must take his prescriptions to the dispenser, who can at once begin making them up.

The Matron using the help of the Probationers under her is responsible for the carrying out of the Doctor's instructions as regards washing, poulticing, taking temperature, seeing that medicines and medical comforts are properly administered. She must also look after the cleanliness and airing of the tents, the preparation of infants' food, and the cleanliness of utensils, &c., such as babies' baths. After going round with the Doctor she should make out a list of the more serious cases, which she will herself visit again in the course of the day; apportioning the other cases to the Probationers to see, and report to her before (p.m.). When patients are ordered to Hospital she should supervise their proper removal.

Certain afternoons should be devoted to another important part of her work, viz.:—investigating of destitution; and on a certain day she should distribute material for clothing, the list of applicants and goods required having been submitted previously to, and approved by, the Superintendent.

Where there is little sickness she should visit the whole camp in rotation; advising mothers on questions of ventilation, cleanliness and care of children.

The Camp Matron should not prescribe medicines, but she might have in her own quarter for use in case of emergency, such remedies as:—

- 1 bottle Castor Oil.
- 1 bottle Boracic Lotion.
- 6 tins Ideal Milk.
- 2 Candles.
- 1 Vaseline.
- 1 bottle Olive Oil.
- 1 Arrowroot.
- 4 oz. Brandy.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tea.
- Linseed.
- Mustard.

She should account to the Doctor for these before drawing a fresh supply.

The Camp Matron should also supervise the soup kitchen, with a capable woman under her to do the cooking, out of the camp.

It is obvious that to perform such duties the Matron must devote her whole time to the work, should have had some previous experience in nursing, should be an educated, practical woman, and one who will not be easily imposed upon, or be subject to petty influences in the camp.

It is essential that she should have proper quarters, rations and salary; it would probably be convenient for her to mess with the Hospital Sisters.

In camps where there are more than two Doctors the Matron would require an Assistant Matron.

While all officials are subordinate to the Superintendent, the Camp Matron would take her orders from the Principal Medical Officer, as her immediate official superior.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 20, M.S. 2.—I have informed Goold-Adams that Lewis Mansergh has been offered the appointment of General Superintendent of Burgher Camps in Cape Colony, and Mansergh is now in direct communication with Goold-Adams. I think that Mansergh should receive a formal appointment of some kind from you.

Enclosure 3 in No. 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

December 23. No. 104. Your telegram, M.S. 2, of 20th December, I will send formal appointment. Meanwhile Mansergh will, of course, take his direct instructions from Goold-Adams, as the Camp will be for all Orange River Colony people. Please tell Mansergh that I am exceedingly glad to have his help.

Enclosure 4 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, CAPE TOWN, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(M.S. Circular.)

MY LORD, Government House, Cape Town, December 20, 1901.
I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter I addressed to the President of the "Burgher Camps Female Employment Committee."

I have, &c.,
WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable
The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MADAM,

December 20, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that after consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the High Commissioner, it has been decided to appoint a committee of ladies to enquire into the qualification and character of applicants for employment as matrons, nurses and female assistants in the Burgher camps in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

The committee have been constituted as follows :—

President—The Honourable Lady Hely-Hutchinson.

Members—Mrs. King Lewis (Convener),

Mrs. Thomson,

Mrs. Walter Braithwaite,

Mrs. Noble,

Dr. Jane Waterston,

{ Mrs. E. B. Fuller, of Church Square, and
Miss Demon, Principal of the Victoria Nurses Home have
consented to act as referees.

The Committee will, if necessary, appoint a Secretary.

The ordinary meetings of the Committee will be on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.30 a.m.

The Office of the Committee (by the kind consent of Dr. Fuller) will be at Cotswold Chambers, Church Square.

The Committee will be called the "Burgher Camps Female Employment Committee."

I have, &c.,
WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

The Honourable Lady Hely-Hutchinson.

Enclosure 5 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 19. No. 2. All arrangements have been made for Medical Board in re Merebank, and for taking evidence as to healthiness or otherwise of site. Please say whether I shall report matter to Secretary of State, or whether you will.

Enclosure 6 in No. 15.

HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 20. Number 41. Referring to your telegram of 19th December, No. 2, I will report to Secretary of State. Doubtless Board will consider whether supposing portion of Merebank is unhealthy there may not be other portions which may be safely maintained.

Enclosure 7 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, NATAL, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,

Natal, December 21, 1901.

MY LORD,

IN reference to the advice given by the Medical Officer in charge of the Johannesburg Refugee Camp as to the desirability of having a steam disinfecter for disinfecting mattresses, pillows, clothing, and other things that would be destroyed by boiling, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that, if Merebank be retained as a camp for ten thousand inmates, I have arranged with the Natal Health Officer to lend me a disinfecter to be fixed there, thus avoiding any expense on the first outlay beyond that of fixing.

I have, &c.,
HENRY MCCALLUM.

His Excellency,
The Right Honourable,
The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Johannesburg.

Enclosure 8 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER. Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 26. No. 1.—Medical Board on Merebank have sent me their report gist of which is that although site not an ideal one as regards elevation, drainage, etc., they do not recommend removal of camp for sundry reasons specified. That no better site can be found along coast with suitable water. That part of camp is built upon swamp, but considering area available extreme western end where is largest amount subsoil water not to be built upon and vacated as soon as other accommodation ready. That no danger to be apprehended of malaria or severe outbreak of infectious disease. That after full enquiry have come to conclusion that statements made by Ladies' Commission are rather highly coloured. That there had been very heavy rain for the two days prior to visit of the Board.

Enclosure 9 in No. 15.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,

Natal, December 27, 1901.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward herewith proceedings of the Medical Board appointed to enquire, and report, into the statements of the Ladies' Commission on the matter of the site of Merebank Camp.

2. From these proceedings you will observe that it is quite unnecessary to abandon Merebank Camp, as was suggested by the Commission. I am, however, issuing instructions to Sir Thomas Murray to give effect to the recommendations of the

Board, namely, that the western portion of the camp, on both sides of the centre vlei, now occupied with tents, shall not be built upon, and that the inmates of the present tents shall be transferred to the new encampment at St. Jacob's Siding as soon as the necessary sanitary accommodation can be erected.

3. Under these arrangements, I also propose that the numbers at Merebank itself shall be restricted to about 7,500. Upon receipt of your approval, by telegram, I will give directions that the works, which have been temporarily suspended, be again pushed ahead.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

The Right Honourable
The Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Johannesburg.

Proceedings of a Board assembled at Merebank Burgher Camp on the 21st of December, 1901, by order of His Excellency the Governor of Natal, for the purpose of reporting on the site of the Burgher Camp at Merebank.

President:—Surgeon-General Clery, C.B., P.M.O., Natal.

Members:—Colonel McCormack, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Durban; Mr. Ernest Hill, Health Officer of Colony of Natal,

In attendance.

The Board having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to examine the site and take evidence, which is herewith attached.

The Board is of opinion that the site is by no means an ideal site, and has imperfection as regards elevation, drainage, &c., but do not recommend that the camp should be removed, as the Board is confident that it is the best obtainable, for the following reasons:—

1. It is necessary that any camp should be on a railway line.
2. Purely sanitary arrangements as to site have to be held subservient to military exigencies. The latter do not permit the camps being located in the uplands, as military and civil traffic arrangements make it essential that the main line should not be further congested.
3. The water supply being drawn from the Durban main, and originating a long distance away, is abundant and wholesome. The Board regards the water supply as of paramount importance in any camp, and it is not possible to secure, for so large a number of people, an adequate and wholesome supply elsewhere on the coast line. The soil is of the same character all along the coast, and no better site can be found, certainly none where suitable water is available; the Board is, however, of opinion that the western end of the north side, and the extreme western end of the south side, now covered with tents, and where there is the greatest amount of soil water, should not be built upon, but vacated as soon as convenient, and the inmates transferred to the south side of the vlei.

The Board considers the ridge running from Merebank to Jacobs Siding—south of the vlei—to be suitable camping ground, and is of opinion that in the winter season the climate and general conditions will be satisfactory for the purpose, while even in the hot season the temperature is greatly modified by the breeze constantly passing over the ground in one or other direction.

With more careful administration and more adequate medical and sanitary supervision, the Board sees no more reason to fear a severe outbreak of infectious disease here than elsewhere in Natal, under the same circumstances.

The Board, having made a careful examination of the ground at Merebank and the immediate neighbourhood, after full enquiry, have come to the conclusion that the statements made by the Ladies' Commission are rather highly coloured. There had been very heavy rain for two days preceding the visit, when the Board found that the camp is situated on a sandy soil which varies in constitution, part being black, from an admixture of other matter, part being pure yellow sand. The latter was scarcely damp at two feet depth, the former was certainly saturated with water, and the deeper the digging the wetter the soil.

No part of the camp is built on swamp: the swamp, or vlei, is situated between two slight ridges, and is the natural drainage of the area. The ground on which the camp is laid out is in no part less than 50 feet above the vlei. The western vlei drains slowly towards the Umlaas River, and does not flow towards the camp.

The actual presence of this water in a malarial district would be detrimental, but all evidence shows that malaria does not exist, and the Board therefore thinks that no danger is to be apprehended.

President:—

J. A. CLERY,
Surgeon-General,
Natal.

Members:—

R. McCORMACK,
Colonel,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

ERNEST HILL,
Health Officer for the Colony of Natal.

EVIDENCE of Dr. ADDISON, District Surgeon, Umlazi.

Dr. William Henry Addison states:—I have been District Surgeon of Umlazi Division since 1883. In the neighbourhood of Merebank Camp there has been up to now no resident population. This is simply due to the fact that the owner has not disposed of the ground, which is a portion of his farm. It is not due to the nature of the ground, although people, naturally, would not actually build on the swampy portion. The people living in the district are healthy, and special diseases are no more prevalent here than on the rest of the coast, but dysentery is endemic throughout the coast line, and dengue is common at certain seasons. I do not regard Merebank as more unhealthy than any other part of the coast. Measles, whooping-cough, and penephegus contagiosus have prevailed in Durban since the commencement of the war, and this I attribute to the influx from the Transvaal, and the overcrowding resulting in Durban town.

There is no malaria in Natal. The vlei between the two camps is always swampy, but this is an exceptionally wet season. There is no backflow from the harbour to the vlei, but the water in the swamp may be slightly brackish. The hot weather in Durban lasts from October to April. The mortality among children in Durban I consider to be always high, chiefly due to diseases of the alimentary canal. From Dutch women patients I have heard reports that there is a good deal of sickness in the camp, particularly whooping-cough, measles, and diarrhoea.

Taking into consideration the water supply, I am of opinion that a better site could not be found. My reason is that the population cannot contaminate their water supply, which they certainly would if it was derived from their immediate neighbourhood. Isipingo would be much more unhealthy. The ground is lower, and there is no water supply.

I do not think that there is anything in the nature of the soil to make it unsuitable for a camp; the water soaks into the ground of the hills and does not swamp the ground itself on which the camp stands.

W. H. ADDISON, M.R.C.S., &c.,
District Surgeon,
Umlazi Division,
Natal.

EVIDENCE of Mr. ALFRED D. MILLAR.

Mr. Alfred Duchesne Millar states:

I was born in Durban, and have known the neighbourhood over 40 years, and represented the estate on which the camp is built for 15 years. The estate is known as Clairmont situated between the Bay and the Umlaas River, about 4 miles. There are few inhabitants because the owner would not sell or lease his land. The proprietor of the brickfields adjoining the encampment (Mr. Brangham) has leased the ground for some years, recently brought his family from Durban for a change after illness, because he considered it more healthy than Durban, and the children were never better than when residing here. Two years ago the vlei was quite dry, but it is generally damp and marshy, in the middle; this, however, is an exceptionally wet year. In the rainy season there is always two or three feet of water in the vlei. I have never known any illness to result from the damp soil, and I don't consider the swamps in this district unhealthy; I am frequently wading in the swamps for sport, but have never suffered from Malaria nor known anybody else to. I could easily have let the ground if I had wished, and have had applications from people with a view to erecting dwellings. I could easily obtain £150 an acre for land occupied by the camp for residential purposes, but I have no wish to dispose of the property.

The soil on which the camp stands is of sand several feet deep, and clay follows on the lower ground, and runs in lines chiefly on the lower ground.

On the west side the camps drain into the Umlaas river, and on the east into the Harbour. Rain falls at all seasons but more particularly in the summer. There is always a breeze blowing across the camp, owing to the formation of the country, the Bluff ridge being on the one side, and a continuation of the Berea ridge on the other, leaving an open space between the bay and the north of the Umlaas through which always a current of air passes one way or the other. I know of no other as suitable a site for such a camp in the vicinity of Durban.

Dated at Merebank, Natal, on Saturday, 21st December, 1901.

ALFRED D. MILLAR.

Commandant's Office, Durban.

About the latter end of August I received instructions from General Officer Commanding, Natal, to look for a suitable site for 4,000* or 5,000 Boer refugees, whom it was proposed to send down from the Transvaal. The South Coast line and within reach of Durban were pointed out as desirable. I concluded that the following points must be considered:—Water supply; airy situation; near railway and road; not near town, villages, or inhabited houses; dry soil, and on sufficient slope to ensure draining without unnecessary cost. I found on enquiry that none of the rivers between Durban and Port Shepstone, except the Umlaas and Umkomaas were considered to be good drinking water, while the supply in most cases was variable and uncertain. Even the Umkomaas by some is not considered safe at certain times. Umkomaas is two hours by train from Durban, from which everything would have to be brought. Great expense and labour and time would have had to be expended there in forming a camp, water would have had to be pumped some distance, even then unfiltered, and bush would have had to be cleared; the camp would have been on high ground, exposed to wind and weather. I considered the choice was thus limited to the neighbourhood of Clairmont and Merebank. Here, owing to the proximity of the Durban Corporation water main, which they allowed us to tap, a constant and unlimited supply of filtered water could be laid on anywhere. It was within easy reach of Durban, and all supplies close to rail and road, and within reach of military supervision, under whose charge at that time it was proposed the camp should be. Although partially sheltered by the ridges on either side, there is continual breeze even on the hottest days. The soil is light and porous. The higher ground could not be camped on because of the bush, but there is a continual fall of ground to the centre of the valley, which drains away in both directions.

The site of the present camp was approved not only by medical officers but by those who had known the neighbourhood, and been over the ground for years.

* Probably to be increased to 10,000.

The sites for a permanent camp of this kind are very limited, and I consider the present one the best selection that could have been made, taking into account the different points that have to be considered.

W. H. S. O'NEILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commandant.

Durban, December 21st, 1901.

Dr. G. L. Bonnar states:

I am medical officer of Isipingo, Indian circle, which includes Merebank neighbourhood; my hospital is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Merebank camp. I have had this for 16 years, and am thoroughly acquainted with the locality. It is not a place which I should choose for a residence because of the dense mists prevalent in the winter. I could not say that it would be an ideal spot, but in my 16 years I have never known of a single case of malaria contracted in the District. In the winter the mist might have a bad effect on children with bronchial catarrh. I have thought over the matter a good deal, and I cannot suggest a better place for a large camp, considering the good water supply available there.

I consider the stretch, from Caliamont [? Claremont] to Isipingo, embracing this area has, though sparsely inhabited by white people, required extremely [? little] medical attendance in the last sixteen years, during which time I have been practically the only local doctor.

If you dig anywhere in the neighbourhood you will come to water in two or three feet, except where the soil is chiefly sandy, in the rainy season.

G. L. BONNAR,
M.D., C.M., &c.

December 23, 1901.

Sir THOMAS K. MURRAY:—In Merebank there are 5,365 persons, being—

Men, over 16 years	...	...	...	...	216
Boys, 12 to 16 years	...	...	...	...	367
Women	...	...	...	...	2,230
Children	...	...	...	...	2,552

(in Howick Camp 3,300), (in Maritzburg 2,500).

The intention was to accommodate 2,000 at Merebank. The objection to Mooi River and Howick for further accommodation is the difficulty of providing water without large expenditure of money and time in constructing dams and erecting machinery. It is considered essential not only for military reasons but on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies for the camp, to place the people off the main line of railway, as far as possible. I know of no other site suitable with adequate supply of good water on either the North or South Coast lines.

The deaths in Merebank Camp total:—

September	...	...	...	...	...	6
October	...	...	...	...	...	49
November	...	...	...	...	...	42
December, to 20th	...	...	...	...	...	70
						<hr/> 167 <hr/>

The inmates arrived at the camp before proper sanitary and other arrangements were complete, because the Military Authorities urged it; presumably because the conditions there were worse.

It is intended to keep the four camps separate, so that there will be no danger of spread of epidemic disease.

The drainage and other sanitary improvements are being proceeded with and will be pressed on, and as soon as all the workmen's quarters, building material, &c., are removed, I think it will be a very nice camp, especially in the coming winter months, when the climate will be perfection.

THOS. K. MURRAY.

December 23, 1901.

DEAR SIR,

Durban, December 23, 1901.

You have asked my opinion as to Merebank Camp.

I may inform you that I was one of those who recommended the site to Colonel O'Neil, and I did so for the following reasons.

Merebank being in close proximity to the main-pipe line of the Durban water supply, would enable the camp to be supplied with pure river water that has passed the most modern filter beds, and which is taken from the river 14 miles from the coast. To my mind good water is one of the first matters to be considered in selecting a camp site.

There is no other spot than Merebank or Jacobs that I would recommend, as far as water is concerned, that would be handy to the railway line, on either North or South Coast Railways, nearer than the Tongaat River, which is distant about 28 miles from Durban on the North Coast line.

As regards healthiness of the site. You will have noticed that the camp is on the watershed of the country in that locality; half of the flow runs to the Umlaas River, while the remainder finds its way into the Bay of Natal.

There is marshy ground near the camp, but so there is on three sides of Durban.

I enclose a plan, with marshy ground marked, which will show that Durban is as close to a marsh as Merebank.

Malaria is what would be feared from living near marshy ground, but although Mr. Lamport and others have lived for about thirty years at or near Merebank, I have never heard of them having suffered from malaria.

The land could be better drained than it is, and this could easily be done at no great cost.

Merebank has one point in its favour, it is open to winds from both east and west, and with good sanitary arrangements would, in my opinion, continue to be a healthy spot.

On the main railway line there is only one spot available for a camp this side of Pietermaritzburg, and that is near Pinetown, and then only for a limited number.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST L. ACUTT.

General Clery,
Principal Medical Officer,
Natal.

Dr. Hardy states:—I have been in medical charge since November 1. The sick rate has not been, I think, high under the circumstances. I think that some parts of the camp site are too damp, but not all; the drainage will improve it, but I do not think that it will render all parts suitable. In No. 9, people complain that the floors are wet, and I think that all this part is wet. There are no diseases in camp that I would ascribe to the heat or the dampness of soil. I know of no cases of malaria arising here, and there is no acute rheumatism. There are 14 cases of enteric in hospital, some of which originated here, these I do not ascribe to local conditions.

We have cases of measles and whooping cough, and six cases of diphtheria, of which one died.

The general health is good in the camp.

L. E. HARDY,
In medical charge.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. A. Head states:—I am District Engineer, Public Works Department, Durban, and have been carrying out all the works of erection of the camp from the commencement. I consider the site suitable. No doubt it has disadvantages in being near marshy ground, but it remains to be proved whether this is unhealthy or not. A considerable amount of draining has been done in connection with the site, and, when the scheme is completed, I consider it will make the camping ground all that can be desired. To drain the marsh would entail considerable expense, and it is a question whether it would be advisable to carry this work out while the camp is being inhabited, because I think that disturbing the vegetation would be objectionable, giving rise to smell, and might be a source of disease. I think the drainage would be ineffectual for some time. The camp is situated on a watershed, from which, on Durban side, the drainage runs towards Bay, on the west towards the Umlaas, away from the camp.

I consider the houses are sufficiently elevated to enable the site to be thoroughly drained.

A. HEAD,
Acting District Engineer,
Public Works Department.

December 23, 1901.

In the most congested portion of the camp, viz., blocks 7 and 8, which occupies eleven acres, there is provision for about 3,000 persons. A. H.

Mr. P. N. Snyman:—I arrived here from Belfast Camp a month ago, after six months; I like this better, and I think it healthier. I have a family here; they were sick on leaving Belfast, and the change has done them all the good in the world. They are a wife and four children; they had enteric at Belfast. It is a bit warm here, but we always have the breeze, and I like it. I think it a very good place for a camp, and the children are healthier than in Middelburg and Belfast, in both of which I have been. Belfast is my district. I think the health here is quite as good as in houses in Lydenburg district.

Mr. C. D. Wensel:—I came from Heidelberg, and have a wife and five children; they are quite well. We have been here over one month; family two months. The health is better here than at Heidelberg. The people do not complain about the camp itself.

December 23, 1901.

Through the interpretation of Mr. Bousfield, Mrs. Jacoba V. Gronening states:—I came from Standerton. For myself, I prefer the Standerton climate. I have two daughters here; both have been unwell here. I have been in camp since September 16th, having been at Standerton since June 3rd. For women and children I think Standerton healthier, because higher. I think they would all prefer some other camp, the main point being the wish to get away from the sea. The Transvaal people are not accustomed to it.

Mrs. Anna Klopper:—I came from Krugersdorp in September. I have two children of my own, and two of my mother's. There was more sickness among children in Krugersdorp.

Mrs. Ester Fritz:—I came from Krugersdorp in September. I have three children; they were ill then and have been sick since being here. I would rather go back to Krugersdorp, because people die here from enteric fever, and it is very wet, and my tent is damp.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. J. H. Corbett states:—I am Organising Inspector of Schools under the Transvaal Education Department. I have lived five and a half years in South Africa, can speak Dutch, and have a fairly good knowledge of Dutch character and customs. For the past nine months I have been continuously engaged in organising schools in the refugee camps and in the towns of the south-eastern districts of the Transvaal.

I consider Merebank compares favourably with any camp that I have visited. The site of the camp is more spacious than either Volksrust, Standerton, Heidelberg, or Johannesburg, and, consequently, there is no squeezing together of the refugee habitations. The proportion of permanent buildings is far greater in this camp. The water supply is the best I have seen. The sandy soil is preferable to the clay uplands of Volksrust and Standerton.

The hot sun is generally tempered by the sea breeze.

The ample local supply of firewood is in great contrast to the scarcity of fuel up-country.

I have seen in the Heidelberg and Volksrust camps letters from refugees in Merebank. These letters spoke in praise of this camp, more especially in reference to the better quality of the meat, the cheapness of vegetables, and the pleasures of sea-bathing.

Educational matters in this camp are not so well forward as in the Transvaal; nor is this to be expected, since the Transvaal Educational Department have only taken over the work in the Natal camps since November.

I found two schools running here on my arrival on 13th December. One had 207 pupils, the other 187. I have estimated for 700 children in January, and the Public Works Department of Natal have been requisitioned for 1,500 seats, to be all ready by February next.

The pay-sheet for January will contain the names of 20 teachers, half of whom will shortly arrive from England. The others are already engaged in this camp.

An excellent new school building, 112 feet by 25 feet, is just complete. Two other wood and iron buildings, 45 feet by 22 feet, have been some time in use.

All three buildings are excellently lighted and ventilated, and provided with verandahs (stoeps) usable as class-rooms.

J. H. CORBETT, B.A.,
Organising Inspector of Schools.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. H. N. Bousfield states:

I am Commandant of Merebank camp. I consider the site fairly good; parts, no doubt, are damp, but it is being drained. It is certainly drier than when first opened, and I think it could be improved by better drainage. I have heard of no cases of malarial fever, nor rheumatism arising in the camp. I think it considerably cooler here than Durban, owing to the constant breeze. The houses are good, the tents most unsatisfactory for this camp. The coolest blocks are on the North side of the vlei, where there is no interruption to the breeze. I have enjoyed good health since com-

ing here. The Western end of the south camp is certainly damp for about 100 feet, it will not be built on.

H. N. BOUSFIELD,
Superintendent.

December 23, 1901.

Further, should the drainage not prove successful in the front portion of Blocks 7 and 8, then it might be desirable to remove the front row of rooms.

It is under consideration to supply mealie meal to the inmates of the camp as an extra ration. Fresh milk is also being arranged to be supplied to the hospital, and unsweetened tin milk to children under five in place of sweetened.

H. B.

Rev. T. H. Enslin states:

I have not come forward with the object of complaining. I would first mention the situation itself; the place is too damp and swampy altogether; the temperature of Natal is tremendous. It is not only my opinion, but what I have seen going from tent to tent. Several of the tar canvas for floors has become quite rotten after six weeks use. I go into Durban. I would not say that Merebank is hotter than Durban, but I don't think it cooler; we can never stay indoors at noon. There has been much sickness. I have never been in other camps, but I know there is more sickness in other camps from what people tell me. The people here complain of the damp. They have not told me that they dislike this more than other camps, but I cannot give a definite opinion on this. My own children are in Merebank camp, they are healthy. The principal sickness is enteric fever, measles, and whooping cough. There is no fresh milk, this makes the children ill. In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony they are accustomed to mealies, but they don't get it here.

The ventilation in the canvas houses is not good.

T. H. ENSLIN.

December 23, 1901.

Enclosure 10 in No. 15.

MILITARY, Calcutta, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 28. Your telegram December 17. 500 Indian tents, privates, British regiments, promised to be delivered for shipment end of January; 700 more by end of February, after that 200 weekly provided they are ordered by end of this month.

Enclosure 11 in No. 15.

Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria, December 24, 1901.

TO PRIVATE SECRETARY, H.E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
HEREWITH copy of Burgher Camps financial return for the month of October.

WESTON PETERS, Major,
Assistant to Military Governor.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.—REPORT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

SIR, New Law Courts, Pretoria, December 21, 1901.

I HAVE to hand you herewith:—

- (1) Statement of receipts and expenditure. (B.)
- (2) Statement of Expenditure for October. (A.)
- (3) Comparative statement shewing monthly expenditure from July, 1901. (C.)
- (4) Statement of receipts and expenditure for Native Refugee Department to October 31. (E.)
- (5) Statement of the expenditure returned by Native Refugee Department for October. (F.)

A.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BURGHIER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901.

	Stores Issued.	Medical Comforts.	Clothing, &c.	Wages Refugees.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.	Total.	Number of Rations.	
								Adults.	Children.
1. Barberton Camp...	£ s. d. 719 19 4	£ s. d. 102 13 6	£ s. d. 30 8 10	£ s. d. 216 7 3	£ s. d. 102 18 9	£ s. d. 155 17 6	£ s. d. 1,328 5 2	34,415	26,801
2. Balmoral Camp ...	767 14 7	349 14 10	1 4 6	348 0 8	29 9 6	164 13 4	1,660 17 5	35,991	31,199
3. Belfast Camp ...	579 11 11	129 1 5	52 5 0	225 12 6	20 3 9	223 10 1	1,230 4 8	31,210	21,504
4. Heidelberg Camp	922 13 4	190 0 3	104 7 4	325 2 0	124 3 3	238 2 6	1,904 8 8	45,841	34,379
5. Irene Camp	1,927 16 9	268 16 10	6 3 7	445 6 9	45 3 6	335 8 3	3,028 15 8	66,767	47,516
6. Johannesburg Town	1,382 1 11	122 0 7	—	92 17 6	207 1 4	253 6 0	2,057 7 4	61,215	77,686
7. Johannesburg Camp	1,477 6 10	109 16 4	160 5 8	275 14 0	207 1 5	201 7 2	2,431 11 5	57,760	42,732
8. Klerksdorp Camp	1,412 15 8	207 4 2	—	402 13 2	36 19 6	290 19 4	2,350 11 10	65,821	64,351
9. Krugersdorp Camp	2,093 16 1	226 3 2	—	539 13 3	236 4 0	250 15 4	3,346 11 10	102,514	85,645
10. Middelburg Camp	2,677 2 6	323 11 9	823 4 7	918 5 3	26 15 3	419 10 2	5,188 9 6	111,804	81,256
11. Mafeking Camp...	3,553 2 3	361 16 0	292 17 9	295 14 3	613 9 8	433 15 0	5,550 14 11	238,511	—
12. Nylstroom Camp	662 2 5	96 7 7	—	236 4 0	4 4 0	215 16 0	1,214 14 0	29,456	22,883
13. Pietersburg Camp	1,576 12 8	122 15 5	11 0 6	414 0 0	248 4 1	222 1 10	2,594 14 6	77,425	51,458
14. Potchefstroom Camp	3,278 9 7	177 15 9	1,023 18 8	721 2 3	177 19 10	338 14 10	5,718 0 11	148,078	129,507
15. Standerton Camp	1,436 19 2	432 5 1	—	642 17 9	93 2 3	267 10 2	2,872 14 5	52,868	35,240
16. Vereeniging Camp	242 17 8	68 10 11	—	174 5 4	11 14 6	228 14 4	726 2 9	19,356	15,617
17. Volksrust Camp...	1,822 13 5	318 4 1	—	308 12 10	63 1 0	233 13 6	2,746 4 10	93,373	68,576
18. Relief Committee, Pretoria.	864 5 1	36 10 5	8 16 0	67 11 9	90 18 9	141 19 10	1,210 1 10	32,859	37,680

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BURGER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1901—continued.

	Stores Issued.	Medical Comforts.	Clothing, &c.	Wages Refugees.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.	Total.	Number of Rations.	
								Adults.	Children.
19. Head Office, Pretoria ...	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 43 11 6	£ s. d. 207 1 9	£ s. d. 628 2 8	£ s. d. 878 15 11.	—	—
20. Railage on Stores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,732 10 1	—	—
21. Stationery Account ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 2	—	—
22. Travelling—Refugees ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 3	—	—
23. Railway Fares—Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,707 0 5	—	—
24. Depreciation and Loss ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 10 0	—	—
25. Shortage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 12 1	—	—
Totals ...	27,398 1 2	3,643 8 1	2,514 12 5	6,693 12 0	2,545 16 1	5,243 17 10	51,712 7 7	1,305,264	874,030
26. Medical Attendance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 10 0	—	—
27. Imperial Relief, Johannesburg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 0 4	—	—
28. Vryburg ...	—	4 18 9	34 13 11	115 8 2	116 2 0	164 16 6	435 19 4	—	—
29. Waterval North ...	0 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	70	35
30. Vryheid ...	33 17 1	3 1 9	—	—	—	—	36 18 10	3,624	1,155
31. Lydenburg Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 18 6	—	—
32. Utrecht Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 6 9	—	—
33. Z. ernst Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 2 4	—	—
34. Boxburg Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 12 6	—	—
Totals ...	27,432 11 7	3,651 8 7	2,549 6 4	6,809 0 2	2,661 18 1	5,408 14 4	52,494 9 6	1,308,958	875,220

C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

	July.	August.	September.	October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stores Issued... ..	16,635 7 10	16,032 6 0	17,768 16 1	27,398 1 2
Medical Comforts	1,505 18 4	2,688 4 0	2,942 16 9	3,643 8 1
Clothing, &c., distributed	1,127 19 7	2,324 13 7	3,758 13 11	2,514 12 5
Wages, Refugees and Natives	4,556 8 6	5,291 16 11	5,443 7 8	6,693 12 0
Other Charges	1,916 16 11	1,964 18 6	3,515 9 9	2,545 16 1
Staff Pay	3,590 0 7	3,936 1 11	4,351 19 3	5,243 17 10
Railage of Stores	4,413 1 3	4,087 6 2	4,902 0 10	1,732 10 1
Stationery Account	78 5 6	91 18 10	23 5 0	2 5 2
Travelling, Refugees	—	—	—	23 2 3
Railway Fares, Refugees	198 1 0	281 2 2	1,351 7 9	1,707 0 5
Depreciation and Loss	—	—	—	72 10 0
Stores Lost in Transit	177 18 10	158 4 10	64 9 8	135 12 1
Total, Burgher Camps ...	34,199 18 4	36,856 12 11	44,122 6 8	51,712 7 7
Medical Attendance... ..	—	—	—	54 10 0
Other Centres	531 6 9	1,249 13 3	535 8 10	727 11 11
Mafeking	5,001 16 1	4,919 18 3	3,422 15 3	—
To June, 1901, £129,809. 17s 5d.	39,733 1 2	43,026 4 5	48,080 10 9	52,494 9 6
				313,144 3 3
		Less Amounts Recovered...		788 3 6
				312,355 19 9

RATIONS ISSUED.

July	1,932,189, costing 4·24d. per ration.
August	1,881,692 „ 4·70d. „
September	1,940,779 „ 5·45d. „
October	2,179,294 „ 5·70d. „

Pretoria, December 20, 1901.

E.

NATIVE REFUGEE CAMPS.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

[illegible]

Name of Camp.	Total Number of Refugees.			In Government and Drawing Rations.			In Private Employment.			Rationed by Government of Payment.			Rationed Free.			Cost of Issues at 15s. per 18 lbs.	Amount recovered from Natives.	Total Cost to Government	Residing in Camp but not Rationed.		
	Refugees.			Drawing Rations.			Employment.			Government of Payment.			Rationed Free.						Men.	W'mn.	Child.
	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.	Men.	W'mn.	Child.						
1. Beusidenhout ...	184	209	349	742	—	42	15	15	22	11	154	284	23	13	10	s. s. d. 57 14 7	s. s. d. 23 6 9	s. s. d. 34 7 10	131	27	83
2. Boksburg ...	330	619	1,048	1,997	—	—	139	20	38	52	386	657	61	168	276	237 4 8	82 10 0	154 14 8	54	45	77
3. Springs ...	98	199	512	809	—	—	1	—	—	—	143	358	20	56	154	45 0 0	14 8 9	30 11 3	76	—	—
4. Klipdrversberg ...	141	185	306	631	—	21	22	23	29	63	108	199	13	47	56	86 12 3	42 5 6	44 6 9	—	—	—
5. Klipriver ...	171	190	388	749	—	—	—	—	—	48	52	110	—	—	—	39 11 8	45 0 0	Cr. 5 8 4	123	138	278
6. Meyerton ...	168	220	502	890	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	23	2	9	26	12 4 2	3 13 0	8 11 2	137	204	453
7. Vereeniging ...	288	599	1,913	2,800	—	26	17	2	6	188	465	1,498	51	50	165	138 19 0	142 13 0	Cr. 3 14 0	27	82	218
8. Krugersdorp ...	422	625	1,388	2,335	—	—	2	10	9	198	538	1,118	32	77	161	94 10 0	40 9 7	54 0 5	7	—	—
9. Fredericksstad ...	279	485	893	1,657	—	—	—	—	—	267	477	858	8	35	—	14 13 8	6 11 3	8 2 5	4	—	—
10. Koekemour ...	294	841	1,489	2,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	841	1,489	48 15 0	—	48 15 0	—	—	—
11. Klerksdorp ...	594	629	2,485	3,708	—	—	—	1	2	—	147	449	251	327	1,670	228 15 0	1 12 6	227 2 6	255	154	364
12. Bronkhorstspuit ...	302	360	864	1,526	—	—	—	1	—	—	95	240	23	106	244	121 11 6	39 0 0	82 11 6	150	158	380
13. Brugspruit ...	62	99	340	501	—	—	2	—	—	40	97	331	—	2	9	49 12 6	36 3 9	13 8 9	—	—	—
14. Middelburg ...	78	122	313	513	—	—	—	—	—	12	98	239	4	—	2	23 10 10	11 6 6	12 4 4	60	24	72
15. Heidelberg ...	733	474	739	1,966	—	—	103	14	43	160	290	448	30	137	245	53 2 4	17 16 3	36 6 1	21	44	54
16. Nigel and Floridakop...	123	250	519	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	113	250	519
17. Klipportji ...	251	495	834	1,580	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249	495	834
18. Greylingstad ...	393	567	954	1,914	—	—	28	37	—	50	546	920	—	—	—	72 19 0	36 9 6	36 9 6	296	21	34
19. Standerton ...	245	674	1,156	2,075	—	—	6	11	3	—	5	17	56	341	599	176 6 0	41 11 6	134 14 6	36	317	537
20. Olatrand ...	174	323	898	1,395	—	—	—	—	—	60	171	529	—	—	—	62 10 0	40 0 0	22 10 0	86	152	369
Depôt ...	702	—	—	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 16 8	—	3 16 8	—	—	—
	6,032	8,165	17,809	32,006	2,597	89	337	136	160	1,155	3,779	8,228	826	2,182	5,141	1,567 8 10	624 17 10	951 13 4	1,825	2,111	4,272

SUMMARY.

Rationed on Payment	...	...	1,155	3,779	8,228	Men	...	6,032
Rationed Free...	...	...	826	2,182	5,141	Women	...	8,165
Not Rationed ...	...	...	1,825	2,111	4,272	Children	...	17,809
Total refugees living in camps	...	...	3,806	8,072	17,641	Total Refugees	...	32,006
Refugees working away from Camps	...	...	2,226	93	168			
Total Register	...	...	6,032	8,165	17,809			

H. HUGH COWIE, Captain,
O.C. Army Labour Depot,
Refugee Branch,
Johannesburg.

No. 16.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 25, 1902.)

High Commissioner's Office,
Johannesburg, January 4, 1902.

SIR,

IN view of the many erroneous views which appear to be held in England and elsewhere on the subject of the policy being pursued in regard to the Concentration Camps, I have the honour to forward to you a copy of two circular letters from the Director of Education, which show the spirit in which it is desired that the work of instruction and conciliation shall be carried on by their means.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

Office of the Director of Education for the Transvaal
and Orange River Colony, Johannesburg,
December 31, 1901.

DEAR MADAM (OR SIR),

As it is unlikely that I shall have the opportunity of welcoming you personally before you begin your duties in the schools of the Concentration Camps, I wish to express in the only way open to me my appreciation of the motives which have led you to offer your services for educational work of a kind as difficult as it may be fruitful of results.

You have come to share with teachers who are largely Dutch the responsibility of educating Dutch children.

During this prolonged war almost the first common ground which we have held with those opposed to us, is the school; and in my humble opinion the reason that both races have put aside their differences, even while the struggle still continues, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of education, is that the teaching has been made non-political in character.

We use the English language in all subjects of secular instruction, because the Dutch, as well as the British Africander population, recognise that the material advancement (to name no other form of advancement) of the children in these colonies is bound up with an adequate knowledge of the English tongue.

The religious instruction of Dutch children we leave to be given in their own language lest we should produce a feeling of spiritual alienation between father and son. To my thinking, the State should not stand indifferent in matters of religion, but should give all encouragement to children to become full members of the Church to which their parents belong. In the Concentration Camps the parents are nearly all members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and use the Dutch Bible. You will see, then, that to introduce the English Bible into camp schools—unless, indeed, parents desire its use—would be to divide a house against itself.

Your success as a teacher under such novel conditions must depend largely on your willingness to learn from those who have already borne the heat and burden of the day. Amongst the teachers now in camp you will find some who are fully trained in the best methods of elementary school work, and others whose natural aptitudes are such that they have conquered the difficulties of engaging the attention of a large class of children. Others again are without training or extraordinary gifts for teaching; in such cases you should remember the spirit of devotion which must have compelled the assumption of a burden that there was no one else to carry. Seek out,

then, those who know the children of the land, and spend many of your hours out of school with them. Try to learn something of the Taal, that expressive language of the Dutch Africander population, which measures and describes everything through the experience of farm life. Offer to talk of your own home-occupations, and to read with your new comrades the works in English literature that you value most. Ask them to lead you to the tents of those among their countrymen from whom you can gain the deepest insight into the Boer character. In a word, come among your fellow workers as friends and equals, and as messengers of peace.

As regards the children themselves I have little to say to you that your own knowledge will not suggest. You will probably be struck, as I was, with their charm of manner and docility; you cannot fail to notice their perseverance and eagerness to learn. If you observe other traits less admirable, these only give scope to your powers as an educator. In cases in which you find apparent stupidity, and a depth of ignorance to which you are unaccustomed, remember that the difficulties of comprehension in a foreign tongue are very great; remember also, that many of your oldest scholars have never been within reach of a school until they were brought into these camps.

In conclusion, I would ask that, if you have any gift of writing or of sketching, you should lose no opportunity of putting on paper your impressions of camp life. All diaries, or notes of events that may seem humdrum at the time, all drawings, or hasty pictures with the brush will be welcome to me and to my colleagues. We wish to have records of a time so unlike other times, and to be able to give to those who succeed us some idea of the new birth of education in the newest of British Colonies.

Believe me, &c.,

E. B. SARGANT,

Director of Education for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

Office of the Director of Education for the Transvaal
and Orange River Colony, Johannesburg,

DEAR MADAM (OR SIR),

December, 31, 1901.

You probably know already that the School-work in the Concentration Camps, for which you have offered your willing assistance, is growing so fast that it is no longer possible to find in the Colonies themselves an adequate supply of competent teachers.

To meet this difficulty a number of thoroughly trained teachers from the British Isles have been put at my disposal, and will shortly be landing in South Africa.

They come to you as strangers. In the short time that I have been among you I have learned sufficient of the hospitality which is characteristic of the Dutch race and of South Africa generally to know that you will do everything for their comfort and welcome that your limited opportunities permit.

Will you also try to show them many things that they must understand before they can become as efficient instruments for the education of the children of this country as I should wish them to be? Will you take them to the tents of those among your countrymen from whom they can learn all that is dignified and religious in the lives of the Africander farmers? Will you try to teach them so much of the speech of your people as will enable them to unlock the hearts of those with whom they have thrown in their lot? And lastly, will you forego any petty jealousies and continue to teach by their side, day by day, with a single eye to the advancement in knowledge of the children entrusted to your joint care?

I do not mean these to be merely formal questions: it would be a pleasure to me if you could write to me in answer. Though I cannot promise to reply to your letter, I will think over what you say, and some time or other we shall meet in camp, or elsewhere, and talk over its contents.

The fear has been expressed that these new teachers are being brought out to replace those who are now teaching in the schools. There is no intention to replace any efficient master or mistress, though, as in all other professions, those who are really incompetent must fall out of the ranks. But there is one class of teachers for whom it is my desire to find substitutes. That is the class of very young teachers who show considerable promise of future power. Training colleges are being made ready in which they may learn more of their profession than they can do in the rough and tumble of a camp school. Through these training colleges I trust that we may prepare a generation of South African teachers fit to hold their own against any in the British Isles, or in other Colonies, and when this is done there will be no need to apply to other sources for a supply of teachers for our schools.

Believe me, &c.,
E. B. SARGANT,
Director of Education for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

No. 17.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1 p.m., January 25, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

25th January. No. 1. Referring to your despatch, 27th December, * paragraph 9 of enclosure. You will no doubt make sure that camps retain sufficient transport for sanitary and other necessary purposes, such as water supply.

No. 18.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, January 8, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward you statement showing the present and ultimate establishments of the Refugee Camps now in course of formation in Natal. Excluding that at Mooi River, which is kept empty in reserve in case an epidemic breaks out in some one or more of the other Camps, the total number to be accommodated will amount to twenty thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

2. The times for completion will depend entirely upon whether the Public Works Department and Natal Government Railways will act up to their promises. I am sanguine, however, that the dates will be found about right.

3. With the exception of Mooi River, Howick, and Eshowe, the whole of the Refugees will then be provided with hutting. The work on the Coast Camps was suspended for three weeks in consequence of certain recommendations made by the Ladies' Committee as regards Merebank. This is a matter upon which the High Commissioner is reporting to you, so that it is unnecessary for me to go over the same ground.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 18.

BURGHER CAMPS IN NATAL.

Name.	Location.	Present Number.	Number when complete.	Probable time of completion.
Mooi River ...	Mooi River ...	None	2,000	End of January. Everything ready except water supply. Complete.
Howick ...	Howick Siding ...	3,333	(in tents.) 3,400	
Maritzburg ...	Near Maritzburg ...	2,253	3,000	About a month. Additional huts which are in course of construction.
Merebank ...	Eight miles from Durban on South Coast Railway.	5,376	8,000	About end of this month.
Jacobs ...	Six miles from Durban on Bluff Railway.	None	3,000	About end of month.
Wentworth ...	Between Jacobs and Merebank.	None	3,000	In about a month.
Eshowe ...	Zululand ...	286	286	Few new tents just been erected for some newcomers.
		11,248	22,686	

THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent, Burgher Camps.

January 8th, 1902.

No. 19.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. MCCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, January 8, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of letter, dated 6th instant, relative to the opening of the new school building at the Boer Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg. This building I inspected yesterday afternoon, and put questions to the different classes who were in attendance:

2. I was much struck with the improved appearance of the children since they have been in camp, and the happy readiness with which they were learning their lessons. They were clean, tidy, and nicely dressed, and appeared to be pictures of health, the epidemic of measles in the camp being over and the amount of sickness small.

3. I am increasing this camp in numbers to 3,000, and am providing well-ventilated iron and wood huts for the tents, which are rapidly wearing out.

4. There is quite a change in the feelings of the women in the Pietermaritzburg Camp since my last visit. Then the "hands-uppers" were held in contempt by the majority. Now the opposite feeling is apparent, the women, for the most part, being anxious that their male relatives still in the field should surrender and accept the inevitable.

5. I have received no information whether this change of feeling is common to the other camps, but I shall make enquiries on my next visit to them.

6. A number of irreconcilables there will always be, however. I received, yesterday, a telegram from Lord Kitchener, asking me to receive 300 such families now at Harrismith. I am making arrangements to meet his wishes, and shall hope to be able eventually to send them back more reconciled to the situation.

I have, &c.,

HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 19.

SUPERINTENDENT, Boer Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg, to GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT, Burgher Camps.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Burgher Camps,

Pietermaritzburg,

Refugee Camp, Pietermaritzburg,

January 6, 1902.

At the opening of the school this morning I was requested by the Reverend Murray and Mr. Vermaak, the head teacher, acting on behalf of the inmates of this camp, to convey their heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the comfortable and commodious school building placed at their disposal, and to express their due appreciation of the interest taken in the education of the children by the Natal Government.

F. A. SMITH,
Acting Superintendent,
Boer Refugee Camp,
Pietermaritzburg.

No. 20.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,

SIR,

Natal, January 10, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward report on the Burgher Camps, Natal, for the month of December. During the time I was absent from the Colony, and on the sick list on my return, Sir T. Murray, as Executive Superintendent, took nearly the entire responsibility, consulting me only on matters of importance, and about such matters concerning which I sent for him. He is working indefatigably, has effected great economies in working expenses, and is anxious to do all he can to make the Burgher Camps of Natal a credit to the nation.

I have, &c.,

HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 20.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Burgher Camps, to GOVERNOR.

Monthly Report, December, 1901.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Timber Street, Pietermaritzburg, January 9, 1902.

THE month has been a very busy one, but I think I have got all the camps running fairly well now, and as I have taken on an additional man in the Head Office I hope to have a little more time for inspecting the camps, and completing details which have had to stand over. There were 340 new Minute Papers registered during

the month, in addition to others passing through, and very heavy correspondence in connection with the Stores and Pay Departments. I have made every effort to get these on sound lines, and hope they will now run smoothly.

Stores.—The monthly tender system answers very well, and competition is keen for our business. Prices have been a good deal lower on many lines. I had the offer of a considerable quantity of Sugar at 12s. 9d. per cwt., which I have secured. I have had some difficulty in getting supplies up by rail, and in a few cases had to buy locally, I shall have to keep larger reserves in the camps. I am also considering the advisability of having a base supply in Durban as an issuing store: some firms are very slow in delivering.

Contracts.—No fresh contracts have been entered into, but I had to take over the Sanitary work at Merebank. The contractor went away and was drinking at Isipingo. I commandeered his plant and put some good men on. I will now do all this work on the coast departmentally, cheaper and better.

Finance.—The total amount received up to December 31st, 1901, was £60,000. Balance in bank on that date £11,661 13s. 2d. I have not got in all accounts from the Military Departments. A large number have been sent in for prior to 1st October, but I have had no instructions to pay these. The chief expenditure has been on construction, which at Merebank is £37,926 6s. 7d., Maritzburg £641 18s. 6d., Howick £985 17s. 2d. Total £39,554 2s. 3d.

CAMPS.

Mooi River.—The tents, store rooms, latrines, &c., are all there, but the water supply is not yet completed. This will hold 2,000.

Howick.—This camp is not being added to. There are now tents for 3,400.

Maritzburg.—I am replacing the tents with wood and iron huts, the same as at Merebank, which we find much better ventilated and cooler than the canvas houses.

This will be increased from 2,250 to 3,000—the only extra expense being the additional huts.

Merebank.—This is divided into three camps, called Windermere, Hazelmere, and Grassmere. When all the tents are replaced with huts there will be accommodation for about 8,000. There are issuing stores, Superintendents, &c., for each camp, but one general well-equipped Hospital.

Eshowe.—This camp is still being kept on. A few more burghers were sent in there from Zululand.

A new camp on the Bluff Railway, called Jacob's, is well under way, to hold 3,000 burghers. Another for 3,000 burghers is being built between that and Merebank, called Wentworth. When all these are complete there will be accommodation for about 22,500 burghers.

Floors.—The expense of boarding would be very heavy, but I am providing light flooring to go under beds where they have no bedsteads, and wool packs and other floor cloths.

Numbers.—The total number of inmates in the camps on 31st December, 1901, was 11,384 whites and 220 blacks, an increase of 1,013 for the month. At Howick there were 3,321 whites, 7 blacks; Maritzburg, 2,253 whites, 124 blacks; Merebank, 5,327 whites, 73 blacks; Eshowe, 263 whites, 16 blacks.

Accommodation.—There is room for a few at Howick, being now filled. Other camps filled as soon as we can take them.

Hospitals.—At Howick the hospital accommodation should be ample as the new building is in use, and the health of that camp should steadily improve.

At Maritzburg the new building will be occupied in a few days.

There have been great improvements at Merebank. Two fine new wards have been erected. There is now accommodation for 130 beds. A maternity ward for six beds and a lying-in room are nearly ready, and comfortable quarters for the nursing staff provided. An isolation camp is also in use.

Sick and Staff.—At Howick there are 39 sick, 2 doctors, 3 nurses; Maritzburg, 34 sick, 1 doctor, 3 nurses, and the patients in hospital in charge of the military surgeons. At Merebank, 220 sick, 4 doctors, and another on way. There is a matron and assistant matron, 11 nurses, and 10 burgher probationers. At Eshowe there are 28 sick, but no serious illness, in charge of Dr. Case.

Health.—At Howick, I am pleased to say that both measles and scarlet fever have disappeared, and the health of that camp should improve.

At Maritzburg there is some enteric, but on the whole the health is good.

Merebank has been going through the same experiences as Howick and Maritzburg had, and there has been a good deal of sickness, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, the sequel of measles and whooping-cough, diarrhoea, gastritis, enteric, and dysentery. There are now very few cases of measles in the acute stage, and the deaths from this cause will diminish. Diarrhoea has been very bad, causing 22 deaths, and there were 22 deaths from other gastro-intestinal complaints. Enteric accounted for 14 deaths. The medical report states that as the sanitary conditions are being improved this should diminish. Enteric has claimed many victims in private families at Howick and elsewhere. A case of diphtheria occurred early in the month; prompt measures were taken, the whole tent and family removed, and an isolation wood and iron camp constructed. Anti-toxin was obtained, and five out of the six children recovered. There have been no fresh cases.

I have arranged for two railway compartments each day to convey convalescent children from Merebank to the Amanzimtote beach and back. This should help them a good deal and be a nice change.

The total number of deaths was 148, being Merebank, whites, men 2, women 19, children under twelve 13, under five 41, under one year 28, total 103. Blacks 1.

Howick.—Whites; men 3, women 1, children under twelve 6, under five 20, under one year 7, total 37.

Maritzburg.—Whites; men none, women 2, children under twelve nil, under five 2, under one year 3, total 7.

Medical comforts have been freely distributed in each camp to all sick, both in and out of hospital. I give the list issued by Howick for the month of November:—

- 8,886 pints fresh milk.
- 975 tins condensed milk.
- 185 bottles brandy.
- 19 bottles port wine.
- 812 ozs. Bovril.
- 994 ozs. Brand's essence.
- 1 pint champagne.
- 11 lbs. arrowroot.
- 21 lbs. pearl barley.
- 8 bottles methylated spirits.
- 60 tins Benger's food.
- 1 tin chicken broth.
- 1 lb. cornflour.
- 2,176 bottles sodawater.
- 138 lbs. candles.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon lime juice.
- 72 bottles lime juice, Rose's.
- 24 lbs. lime juice, Concentrated.
- 26 lbs. oatmeal.
- 3,835 eggs.
- 12 lbs. butter.
- 13 lbs. tea.
- 15 gallons paraffin.

Sanitation.—This continues to have every attention. Additional Inspectors have been put on, and a large stock of disinfectants laid in. The services of Dr. Hime, who has had considerable experience in large towns in England, have been secured as Principal Medical Officer. He will make regular inspections of all camps, and advise me generally.

Washing.—The wash-houses are all in full use. Special wash-houses for hospital washing are erected, and several Burgher women employed. More bath-rooms have been built. I was very much struck by the clean and tidy appearance of the school children.

Schools.—Great progress has been made during the month. The new buildings at Merebank, Maritzburg, and Howick will all be used after the Christmas holidays, and the attendance will be very much increased, in fact, I expect to have to add more buildings very shortly. Buildings are ordered for Jacob's, Wentworth, and Mooi River.

Churches.—Religious instruction and services are daily conducted by the Dutch Ministers in each camp.

Clothing.—Large orders have been placed for necessary clothing. I have bought most in bulk and issuing from the store. This will greatly reduce the previous cost when each parcel was bought and sent separately. Matrons and sewing classes, &c., are arranged.

Food.—Everything issued has been of very good quality, and no difficulty in obtaining. Tea has been substituted for Coffee where desired. Mealie meal has been issued all round to children as being better and healthier. A ration of onions has been issued instead of potatoes for health's sake.

There has been hardly any trouble in changing the native ration from the soldier's scale to the ordinary native ration.

Fuel.—Wood is easily obtained, so no coal is needed. I have the High Commissioner's consent to increase the allowance from 2 to 4 lbs.

Stores.—These continue to supply the wants of those who can buy. I have no complaints.

Transport.—This is being gradually taken over. I am purchasing cattle and having carts, &c., made.

Employment.—A large number of men, women and boys are being usefully employed. The huts in Maritzburg are giving employment to many. The men seem generally useful in building. Men and boys are also employed keeping the drains clean. There are many applications for men to be employed outside the camps. The probationers in the hospitals are giving satisfaction. I have had a few complaints that the Boer issuers of rations are not fair, and they want the English returned.'

All coffins are now made at Merebank, the saving for the month will be hundreds of pounds. Burghers are employed in making stretchers and various other things. Those who have done voluntary work in the schools deserve great credit. They will now be taken on the Educational staff.

Conduct.—There has been the usual little trouble between the "Handsoppers" and others, but I hear the women are now getting anxious for their husbands to surrender. There is rather a contrary lot in Howick Camp.

General.—The people on the whole seem well and cheerful and contented. When complaints are made they are nearly always of an insignificant character.

There are a few busy women folk who visit the camps, but they can find little to ask for.

Visits.—General and Lady Lyttelton, with Principal Medical Officer Clery, visited Howick. The Ladies' Commission visited each camp. I assisted them in every way I could, and went with them to Maritzburg and Merebank Camps. I have not heard of any report on Maritzburg or Howick.

Merebank report, and the Medical Commissioner's report thereon, you have had. I have paid two visits each to Maritzburg and Merebank. There are often applications from those in Merebank to get their friends sent there.

I have, &c.,

THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps,
Natal.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Natal.

No. 21.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 1, 1902.)

SIR,

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 10, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of January 3rd,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape.

TELEGRAM.

December 30. Satisfactory interview with Goold-Adams and Mansergh. Latter will be of great assistance to us, and I am much obliged to Cape Government for loan of his services. I find, however, that Port Elizabeth and East London Camps will not alone relieve strain on this Colony, where death-rate still continues very high. Would your Government agree, seeing that Port Alfred is unobtainable, to our taking two additional sites if we can find them along eastern line, at places like Kubusi? Distance from coast is no material obstacle, as it only involves small increase in cost of haulage. Mansergh thinks places could be found, and I have asked him if your Government agrees, to look out two such sites as soon as he has started Port Elizabeth and East London. I hope there will be no difficulty about this.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 3. M. S. 1. Referring to your telegram of 30th ultimo. Ministers inform me that they agree with the proposal that Mansergh shall recommend two additional sites for camps, and they think the Kubusi would be a good position for one, and possibly the neighbourhood of King Williamstown for another.

Enclosure 3 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 4. M. S. 1. I am informed that there is Boer exile camp at Port Elizabeth, established November, 1900, with about 330 men, women and children. It is at present under management of military authorities. Should this not be absorbed into refugee camp there under Mansergh?

Enclosure 4 in No. 21.

From MANSERGH, Port Elizabeth, to WALROND, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

35. 5th. Please inform High Commissioner that Fort Murray, which I mentioned to him, is immediately on south bank Buffalo River, about four miles from King

and six from Blaney. Water supply generally ample. Position suitable and healthy. Buildings, situated on an outspan, necessitating dealing with Divisional Council, would house 120 to 150 prisoners. Propose to inspect suitability for Burgher Camp purposes, which is different matter. Site Port Elizabeth wind-swept. Am moving carefully. Water supply not excessive. Mayor, Uitenhage, favourable there, and have also in view possible farm site that District. Am sending details of camps according to plans of sites, and shall send Clerk Works, East London, to peg out while we start work here.

Enclosure 5 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Cape.

TELEGRAM.

January 6. No. 1. Your telegram, January 3rd, No. M. S. 1, received. Please thank Ministers for ready manner in which they have met my request.

Enclosure 6 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 30. No. 2. Ladies' Commission have thrown work back nearly three weeks. Jacob's Siding will not be ready until end of January. I should like to help you but can only do so by keeping inmates, Merebank, for month longer in tents on sites proposed to be abandoned, *vide* my despatches. If you approve of my doing this we can accommodate overflow from the Transvaal to the number of 2,000. If not, cannot take any at present as tents rapidly wearing out, and I have none available. Let me know your decision early. Am still laid up, but Murray is doing all he can.

Enclosure 7 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Natal.

TELEGRAM.

December 30. There is a serious fresh outbreak of disease in some of our most crowded camps in Transvaal. It is necessary to remove some of them at once if possible. Can you take any more people, and, if so, how many, immediately? I do not want to put more than 3,000 into any camp, except Merebank, as it is only out of the frying-pan, &c., and as regards Merebank, I do not like to add to the number there till we have a medical report. But if there is no sign of increase of disease there at present, it might perhaps be possible to send some more there temporarily, till other camps are ready. I return to Johannesburg Monday.

Enclosure 8 in No. 21.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(9820. No. 922/01. December 30, 1901.)

His Excellency

HIGH COMMISSIONER,

You may like to inform Secretary of State of this evidence, that Merebank Camp is appreciated.

H. MCCALLUM.

December 31, 1901.

Application for Transfers to Merebank.

890 S. W. Odendaal, applies for transfer of his two sons from Burgher Camp, Kroonstad, to Merebank.

891 M. van Rensburg, for transfer of wife and sister from Burgher Camp, Standerton, to Merebank.

892 D. P. Cieliers, for transfer of wife and son from Burgher Camp, Standerton; to Merebank.

893 D. S. C. Badenhorst, for transfer of Mrs. van der Westhuizen and four orphans of his daughter from Howick to Merebank.

Enclosure 9 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to GOVERNOR, Natal.

TELEGRAM.

January 1. No. 1. I do not think that we should keep Merebank inmates on part of site condemned by Medical Commission. This being so, when will you be able to take more people from the Transvaal, and what number?

Enclosure 10 in No. 21.

From GOVERNOR, Pietermaritzburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 3. No. 1. Your telegram, 1st January, No. 1. Inmates on condemned site, Merebank, will be moved into new huts at once. I can accommodate one thousand more from Transvaal now, and if can arrange for water supply on fresh temporary site, will repitch tents and accommodate more very shortly.

Enclosure 11 in No. 21.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

M. G. 4734. December 30, 1901. Trust you will jog Governor, Natal, to take more people. Bad report concerning outbreak of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis from Potchefstroom not yet confirmed, but if traced it will be necessary to at once thin out both camps and town. Seven cases reported in camp, three in town, but doctors not yet decided on nature of disease.

Enclosure 12 in No. 21.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

December 31. M. G. 4803. Reported outbreak of Spinal Meningitis at Potchefstroom. No fresh cases last seven days. Have been eight cases in all, of which three dead, remainder convalescent. Dr. Dixon holds it to be Enteric, Dr. Bird that it is Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Dr. Pike, Principal Medical Officer, called for opinion, and I will hear to-morrow. I agree with Dr. Dixon.

Enclosure 13 in No. 21.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 4th. No. 905. Several applications have recently been received by Superintendents of Orange River Colony Refugee Camps from various outside individuals asking for permission to spend their holidays in these Camps. This speaks for itself, and proves conclusively that our Camps have considerable attraction.

Enclosure 14 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

January 6th. No. 2. Following received from Governor, Cape:—

Begins: January 4th. M. S. 1. I am informed that there is Boer exile Camp at Port Elizabeth, established November, 1900, with about 330 men, women and children. It is at present under management of Military Authorities. Should this not be absorbed into Refugee Camp there, under Mansergh?
Ends.

I think this should be done, especially as the refugees come from Orange River Colony. What do you say?

Enclosure 15 in No. 21.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 7th. No. 911. Your No. 2 yesterday. The existing Concentration at Port Elizabeth should, no doubt, be taken over from the Military Authorities by us, but I do not think that it would be advisable to absorb it either by moving Camp and inmates from present site to a new one, or by adding further numbers to those now in it.

Mansergh is fully employed establishing the new camps, and it would be unwise to hamper him at present by calling upon him to take charge of the old camps; rather wait for the arrival of the new man from India.

Have they in existing camp any civilian staff which we could take over with the camp?

Enclosure 16 in No. 21.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 7th. No. 913. Your No. 3 of yesterday. I have telegraphed contents to Mansergh. He informs me that prepared site at Port Elizabeth measures about 800 yards by 750 yards, and is, therefore, scarcely large enough for a camp of dimensions we suggested, further that Municipality cannot guarantee amount of water expected; he is, however, endeavouring to obtain from Municipality some adjoining land, and from Uitenhage Waterworks further water. Mayor of Uitenhage has offered a site near that town, and Mansergh believes he can secure another site on private land close to it. I have told him to examine these sites and report; this will be sent to you.

Enclosure 17 in No. 21.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to MILITARY, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM.

January 3rd. Your telegram, December 28th. The Orange River Colony will take shipments of 500 and 700 tents you refer to. Charge them to Deputy Administrator, Orange River Colony. Ship to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or East London. Please inform me of cost as we cannot order further quantities without knowing price.

Enclosure 18 in No. 21.

From VICEROY, Calcutta, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 7th. Your telegram of January 3rd. Tents being sent; price 360 rupees each, exclusive of shipping freight from Bombay.

No. 22.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.10 p.m., 3rd February, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

3rd February. No. 124. Total numbers sent from Transvaal to Natal up to 26th January as follows: 614 men, 3,014 women, 6,257 children; total 9,885. These figures do not include odd families sent from various camps as a penal measure.

Cape Colony is reserved for Orange River Colony overflow and the new camps. These are being hurried on but not yet ready.

No. 23.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 1.20 p.m., February 4, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 25.]

4th February. No. 3. Referring to your despatches, 20th December,* Franks's reports are satisfactory on the whole, except as to Mafeking. I assume that his recommendations have received immediate consideration. Has the pail system been brought into force at Mafeking? Are there now trained nurses at Orange River camp? Has the difficulty as to sufficient water supply in Bloemfontein camp been overcome? I presume from your telegram of 15th January, No. 52,† that rations in all camps, whether Orange River Colony or Transvaal, are now fixed on uniform scale.

No. 24.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 2.25 p.m., February 5, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

5th February. No. 1. Referring to your telegram of 24th January, No. 86,‡ Mrs. Greig and Miss Harriet Green, who both sailed on "Dunera," 4th February, as

* Nos. 2, 4, and 5.

† No. 8.

‡ No. 14.

nurses, have been recommended to me as competent matrons. If you will send them to Natal, I will send substitute nurses. Failing either of above, Miss R. L. Massey, nurse, who sailed on "Canada," 1st February, would do for matron.

- No. 25.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 1.45 a.m., February 7, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

6th February. No. 132. Your telegram of 4th February, No. 3,* pail system has been introduced in Mafeking. Proper sanitary pails having not yet arrived, temporary ones have been constructed. There are now trained nurses in all Orange River Colony camps. Water supply at Bloemfontein is still a difficulty, but works are in progress which will materially help matters. Numbers in this camp will be reduced as soon as Cape Colony camps ready. Rations in all camps are on a practically uniform scale.

No. 26.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 4.10 p.m., February 8, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 29.]

February 8. No. 3. Report of Mrs. Fawcett's Commission is to be published directly. I understand that instructions have been given that recommendations made in regard to the various camps by Commission in South Africa should as far as possible be put into effect without delay. Reports now being sent on to you which will be coming to me shortly will no doubt show fully what has actually been accomplished and what remains to be done. Some of the recommendations, principally those relating to the removal and reduction in size of certain camps, cannot, of course, be carried out at once, but if any important recommendation is not accepted by you and your advisers I desire to have full statement of reasons for view taken or course adopted..

No. 27.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 10, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 17, 1902.
I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY-ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 8th. No. 919. Mansergh reports that Municipal lands adjoining proposed site at Port Elizabeth ill suited for camp; that the whole camp is windswept, exposed,

* No. 23.

moist, south-east. He also adds that Port Elizabeth cannot guarantee any water. He goes to see the Uitenhage site to-day. Mansergh fully realises that selected camp site must have sufficient room and sufficient water. In the event of further difficulties he will proceed East London which appears straightforward case, and get the work there started.

Enclosure 2 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 9. No. 925. Mansergh forwards opinion of District Surgeon and Civil Commissioner, Port Elizabeth, which endorse his opinion as to unsuitability of proposed camp site there. He asks for approval abandonment of same. He has inspected site on Municipal lands at Uitenhage, which he reports most favourable upon. He is to meet Uitenhage Council to-morrow and come to arrangements with them regarding water. If he succeeds will you consent to formation of a camp at that place?

Enclosure 3 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 10th. No. 926. Your No. 6 of yesterday. I shall be very glad if the Attorney-General takes no further action in the matter till you receive a despatch from me on the subject which leaves to-day.

Enclosure 4 in No. 27.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein.

TELEGRAM.

January 10th. No. 9. Your telegram No. 925 of January 9th. I agree to formation of camp at Uitenhage if Cape Government consents.

Enclosure 5 in No. 27.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

MY LORD,

Government House, Bloemfontein, January 10, 1902.

THROUGH Your Excellency's Assistant Secretary I have received copies of telegrams which have passed between yourself and the Attorney General of the Cape Colony, with reference to certain suggestions made to the latter gentleman by Mr. Mansergh, dealing with the contemplated formation of Concentration Camps in the Cape Colony.

I observe that Your Excellency considers that the camps should be fenced in, that you ask the Attorney General to enlist certain persons for a Police Force to keep order in the camps, lastly, that you prefer Military regulations being enforced in the several camps.

I wish to bring to Your Excellency's notice the fact that in the Concentration Camps of the Orange River Colony at present in existence, where the Camps are not fenced and where simply camp limits are defined by conspicuous beacons there is much less trouble

in dealing with the people than in those camps where the people are confined within a barbed wire fence, such as Kimberley.

I fully recognise that where a camp is formed close to a town or military camp, in order to ensure separation a fence may be necessary, but the fact that the fence is necessary would effectually prove that the camp was in an unsuitable site, and that there was insufficient room for both parties. If we can obtain, as we should do, sites with ample room as well as all the other necessary adjuncts, I do not think that it would be advisable to enclose the camp. Without a fence the people unquestionably feel more free and do not look upon themselves as prisoners; at Orange River Station, for instance, we have had a camp for the last four months containing some 1,600 people, there is no fence, and no camp limits are defined, and we have not had a single desertion from that camp; the health of the camp is excellent and the people are contented.

When Mr. Mansergh left here I specially directed him not to erect any fencing works whatsoever around the camps, except at my express sanction.

With reference to a Police Force:—We want but a very few men, and I feel assured that four men in a camp of 2,000 would be quite sufficient. I do not think that it is necessary that the Attorney-General of the Cape Colony should go to any great trouble in trying to secure men, and feel sure that the required number could be obtained at any time within a day or two.

With reference to the laws to be enforced in the camps:—Martial Law must unquestionably exist in the camps, but this should not preclude the inhabitants of the camps from taking advantage of Civil Law where it is not in conflict with Martial Law.

The same system should be introduced in the Cape Colony camps as that which at present exists in the camps here, viz.:—The Superintendents are empowered to punish persons committing breaches of camp regulations issued by the Chief Superintendent, punishment consisting of extra duty or a period of confinement in a small barbed-wire enclosure. Should any of the inhabitants forcibly resist the Superintendent or commit gross breaches of discipline, the Superintendent sends them for trial before the nearest Commandant or Assistant Provost Marshal, by whom they are punished under Martial Law. No military officer has any right to interfere with the general management of the camps, except at the special request of the local Superintendent when the latter finds himself unable to dispose of a case.

I have, &c.,

H. GOULD-ADAMS,
Deputy Administrator Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

Enclosure 6 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY-ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

10th January. R. 1410. Your No. 5 of 8th instant. Only 1,200 tents required, please. Should be glad if they could be consigned to W. R. Jecks and Co., Port Elizabeth.

Enclosure 7 in No. 27.

From DEPUTY-ADMINISTRATOR, Bloemfontein, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 11th. No. 929. Mansergh telegraphs that he believes a good site for camp can be secured near Fort Murray, and he is in communication with Cape Government about it. After meeting with Uitenhage Council to-day he will proceed to London, thence to Fort Murray and Kabusie.

Enclosure 8 in No. 27.

From LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein, to
HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

January 11th. No. 830. Secretary of State's telegram with reference to loan of two officers by Government of India for Camps received. As far as I am concerned I feel that general management of Camps in this Colony would be probably more efficient if one of these officers could relieve me of the present arduous and responsible duties which I have to perform in addition to ordinary work connected with civil administration of the Colony.

Enclosure 9 in No. 27.

From MILITARY GOVERNOR, Middelburg, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

12th January.—Have just been over camp here. It is quite excellent and the best I have yet seen, reflecting great credit on late Superintendent Stevens and present one—Captain Johnson—who is a great success.

Enclosure 10 in No. 27.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING CAPE COLONY DISTRICT to
MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Staff Officer, Prisoners of War, Cape Town, January 6, 1902.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg,

Monthly report on the general work of the refugee camp at Port Elizabeth, is forwarded herewith in accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters, Pretoria, dated 16th November, 1901.

Castle, Cape Town,
January 4, 1902.

L. HEYMAN, Lt.-Col.,
for Major-General Commanding Cape Colony District.

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth, December, 1901.

During this month I have attended the following :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
	2	7	13

The health of the camp has been good. There have been no cases of infectious disease, and no deaths.

R. J. T. WRIGHT,
Civil Surgeon.

SIR,

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth, December 27, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the medical officer's report for the month. The food supplied continues to be good, and there have been no complaints.

One man, C. Hoffman, and one child, Catherine Brummer, have been admitted into the camp.

About 60 pairs of stockings and 20 hats have been purchased from the canteen account and given away.

I have, &c.,

W. H. FENNER,

Captain Commanding Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

To S. S. O., Port Elizabeth.

RETURN OF EXILES IN CAMP AT PORT ELIZABETH FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1901.

—	Number in Camps.	Average Number of Sick per Week.	Deaths.	Births.	Rate of Mortality among Children.	Remarks.
White—						
Men	24	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Women	58	2				
Children	198	4				
Total	280	7				
Coloured—						
Men	—	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Women	—					
Children	2					
Total	2					

27th December, 1901,
Port Elizabeth.

W. H. FENNER, Capt.,
Commandant, Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

Enclosure 11 in No. 27.

5019 From ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Cape Town, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

TELEGRAM.

5019 January 8th. No. 81. Don't think there will be any difficulty in our enlisting, men. Should advise liberal terms to secure good class but will consult Robinson and inform you of terms he suggests. Will also hold some really good non-commissioned officers at your disposal.

Enclosure 12 in No. 27.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Cape Town.

TELEGRAM.

January 10th. Your telegram No. 81 of January 8th. Please suspend action on this matter till you hear from me again.

Enclosure 13 in No. 27.

HIGH COMMISSIONER to ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

January 14, 1902.

MY DEAR ROSE-INNES,

I ENCLOSE copies of a despatch from Goold-Adams on the subject of your telegram, No. 40, of 4th January.

As regards questions of fencing, &c., I feel that such matters should be left to Goold-Adams, as the Camps in the Colony are really Orange River Colony Camps transferred to the coast.

With regard to questions of discipline, it is proposed to give to Camp Superintendents the same powers of punishment as are given in the Transvaal by Proclamation. Only in the Colony, inasmuch as Proclamations of mine are of no validity, regulations would be enforced by Martial Law orders emanating from the Commander-in-Chief. These same orders will give Resident Magistrates authority to deal with graver cases and to hear appeals. In doing so they will, of course, be acting as agents of the military power and not in their usual capacity.

Yours, &c.,
MILNER.

Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
Attorney-General's Office,
Cape Town.

Enclosure 14 in No. 27.

From HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg, to VICEROY, Calcutta.

TELEGRAM.

January 11. Your telegram of January 7th. Please forward consignment of 1,200 tents ordered in my telegram of January 3rd to W. R. Jecks & Co, Port Elizabeth.

No. 28.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 10, 1902.)

SIR,

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 17, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of even date,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a Minute from the Military Governor, Pretoria, enclosing new ration scale for Transvaal Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 28.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Minute.)

Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, January 16, 1902.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

WITH reference to the Secretary of State's telegram of January 14th, 1902, No. 1, as you are aware the dietary for the Burgher Camps has been a subject of our

* No. 27.

gravest consideration, and in forwarding you copies of the new revised ration scale I consider that we have foreseen the deficiency in fat and provided for it. This is more a matter that concerns the winter, for the frozen Australian meat now being issued contains plenty of fat, and also the condition of the live stock supplied is now good; but by the provision of a ration of butter I consider that the amended ration scale is both generous and excellent.

In framing this scale, as you are aware, the recommendations of the Ladies' Commission and the advice of the Camp Medical Officers has been taken into full consideration; and a Committee of medical experts, kindly placed at my disposal by the Transvaal Administration has also been of great assistance in framing the new scale. Ovens for public use will be constructed in each camp; in many they are in working order.

I am arranging that soup kitchens under the orders of the camp matrons provide wholesome and nourishing soup for all children under 5.

I have not received the wire referred to in your Memorandum, 315/02, of the 15th instant, *re* telegram sent in reply to the Secretary of State's wire, No. 1.

J. G. MAXWELL, Major-General,
Military Governor of Pretoria.

(Circular. No. 107.)

The SUPERINTENDENT, Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, January 13, 1902.

New Ration Scale.

THE dietary for the inmates of the camp under your charge has been revised on the recommendations of the Ladies' Commission, and the reports of the medical officers.

Rations.—As soon as the necessary supplies arrive, you will give effect to the ration scales as herein laid down, but until their arrival you are authorized to do what lies in your power with the stores in hand to, as far as possible, augment the present rations to the revised scale.

Staff.—It will probably be necessary for you to increase the staff in your Ration Department to meet this extra work.

Vegetables.—As regards the supply of fresh vegetables, every camp should be in a position to supply from the Burgher gardens. Those camps that have no ground available must arrange to purchase locally or indent for their supply to the Head Office, Pretoria. Fresh vegetables whenever procurable will be issued to all over 5 years at the rate of 8 ozs. three times a week, or in lieu thereof, 2 ozs. of lime juice three times a week with one additional oz. of sugar for each 2 ozs. of lime juice.

Flour.—The bread, flour, or Boer meal ration should be varied as much as possible. Steps must be taken to prevent any large accumulation in any one person or families hands. Orders to this effect have already been given.

Syrup.—Supplies of syrup will be sent to each camp, and will be issued as directed.

Fuel.—Fuel ration cannot be fixed owing to uncertainty of supply, but should be liberal. The maximum fuel ration for a family will be 100 lbs. per week.

Bread.—It is very desirable that the bread-stuff ration should, if possible, be issued in the form of bread. Superintendents must endeavour to organise public

bakeries with competent persons in charge; this will economise both fuel and flour. It is reported that some people are either unwilling or incompetent to bake wholesome bread.

Meat.—When meat is very lean 1 lb. of lard may be substituted for an equal quantity of meat.

The Camp Soup Kitchens.—These should be organised under the directions of the camp matron and her assistants. The Superintendent will be responsible that the soup kitchens are supplied with adequate meat, vegetables, and salt for the purpose of making soup. Two lbs. of meat per week for all children under 5 may be drawn for this purpose. The camp matron will be responsible that all children under 5 years have a daily and adequate allowance of soup issued to them.

The issue of medical comforts and stimulants remains as heretofore in the hands of the medical officer, and he is further authorised to order a suitable diet for all convalescents.

The Military Governor is aware that these scales are somewhat complicated, and that it will entail much extra work and attention on the part of the staff of the camp, but he trusts that as heretofore all will do their utmost to ensure that the work is smoothly and efficiently carried out.

REVISED RATION SCALE.

Weekly.

For children under two years:—

Milk, 14 quarts (2 bottles per diem).
 Flour, Boer meal, or oatmeal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Sugar, 6 ozs.
 Syrup, 6 ozs.
 Butter, 4 ozs.
 Salt, 2 ozs.
 Soap, 8 ozs.
 Soup and vegetables, as supplied by Camp Matron.

For children over two years and under five years:—

Milk, 14 quarts (2 bottles per diem).
 Syrup, 6 ozs.
 Flour, Boer meal, or oatmeal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Sugar, 6 ozs.
 Butter, 4 ozs.
 Salt, 2 ozs.
 Soap, 8 ozs.
 Meat and soup, 2 lbs.

For children over five and under twelve years:—

Milk, 7 quarts (1 bottle per diem).
 Flour, Boer meal, or oatmeal, 5 lbs.
 Sugar, 6 ozs.
 Syrup, 6 ozs.
 Rice, beans, or samp, 8 ozs.
 Salt, 4 ozs.
 Butter, 4 ozs.
 Coffee, 4 ozs.
 Meat, 3 lbs.
 Soap, 8 ozs.
 Vegetables, 24 ozs.

Adults:—

Flour or Boer meal, 7 lbs.
 Sugar, 12 ozs.
 Coffee, 7 ozs.
 Meat, 4 lbs.
 Salt, 14 ozs.
 Milk, 1 tin.
 Soap, 8 ozs.
 Samp, rice, or beans, 1 lb.
 Vegetables, 24 ozs.

General Superintendent.

No. 29.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 10, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 18, 1902.
 WITH reference to my despatch of even date,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the new Ration Scale in Orange River Colony Camps.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
 High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 29.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
 Government Offices,
 Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony,
 January 16, 1902.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY
 TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
 Johannesburg,

IN reply to your wire of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward, herewith, copies of the present scale of rations prevailing throughout the Orange River Colony Refugee Camps.

I have, &c.,
A. J. TROLLOPE, Captain,
 Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
 Orange River Colony.

PRESENT DAILY SCALE OF RATIONS.

Adults:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat (extra $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to all men doing hard work in camp).
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Meal (best sifted).
 1 oz. Coffee (ground, pure).
 2 ozs. Sugar (white).
 1 oz. Salt (fine).
 1-12 Tin Milk (condensed).

* No. 27.

In addition to above the following extras are issued:—

- 1 oz. Butterine per head per diem.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rice per head per week.
- 4 oz. Lime Juice per head per week.
- 1 lb. Jam per head per fortnight.
- Fresh Vegetables upon delivery, and in such quantities as obtainable.

Children, five years of age and under:—

- 4 4-7 oz. Meal (best sifted).
- 4 4-7 oz. Oatmeal or Rolled Oats.
- 4 4-7 oz. Rice (best T.R.) and Maizena (in equal quantities).
- 2-7 tin Milk (condensed, sweet or unsweetened).
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Coffee (ground, pure).
- 2 oz. Sugar (white).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt (fine Liverpool).
- 1-7 tin Jam (imported 1 lb. nett per tin).
- 1-7 of 1 oz. Lime Juice (best pure U.S. filtered).

In addition to above 1 plate of Soup (made of meat, vegetables and Pearl Barley) per head per diem is given to all children.

Staff:—

- 1 lb. Meat.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Meal (best sifted) or Rice.
- 2 ozs. Sugar (white).
- 1 oz. Coffee (ground, pure).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea (Nectar, Chocolate).
- 1 oz. Salt (fine Liverpool).
- 1 1-7 oz. Rice (best T.R.).
- 1-7 Tin Jam (imported, 1 lb. nett tin).
- 1-6 Tin Milk (condensed, sweet or unsweetened).
- 1 oz Tinned Butter (in 1 lb. tins).
- 1 oz. Cheese (sweet milk).
- 1-7 of 4 ozs. Lime Juice (best pure U.S. filtered).

In addition to the above specified rations, Soup is being given daily to all children, and truck-loads of vegetables are being got forward and distributed as quickly as they arrive at the various camps.

Bloemfontein, January 16, 1902.

No. 30.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.14 a.m., 11th February, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

10th February. No. 146.

Your telegram No. 3, February 8.* All important recommendations have been carried out, except as to removal of Merebank, as to which my action is fully explained in despatch.

* No. 26.

No. 31.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to ADMINISTRATOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 2.10 p.m., February 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

February 11. No. 2. Twenty nurses, Orange River Colony, sailed on "Canada," 1st February, in charge of Miss Massey: twenty more sailed on "Dunera," 3rd February, in charge of Miss Greene.

No. 32.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 5.20 p.m., February 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 33.]

11th February. No. 3. Matter most urgent. Your telegram of 20th January, No. 70.* I have read report by Medical Board on Merebank in your despatch, No. 4, of 3rd January.† I have not as yet received your observations, but I understand that you and Governor of Natal have considered that report should be acted upon. Ladies' Commission recommended size of each camp should not exceed 3,000, but I gather from Sir T. Murray's report that Merebank is divided into three, which may be separate camps. If not, please let me have your reasons for thinking it safe to exceed numbers suggested by ladies, and also for retaining camp on a site which they seem to have considered unsuitable. There is evidently much difficulty in finding sites suitable in all respects for these camps. The health reports and statistics of Merebank will have to be carefully watched, and if there is any serious cause for anxiety the size should be reduced at once. Moreover, it would be desirable, I think, that the two Indian officers who are to be in full charge of all the camps should visit Merebank on their arrival at Durban, and should, after making their general tour of inspection of the up-country camps, furnish an independent report as to the site and size of the camp.

Meanwhile, the recommendations made by the Ladies' Commission for certain improvements have, I assume, been acted upon.

No. 33.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.20 a.m., February 14, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

13th February. No. 160. Your telegram, No. 3, of 11th February.‡ Considering the great scarcity of good sites in Natal, and the need to utilize every possible site to receive the overflow of Transvaal, and those families which Commander-in-Chief has sent down as a penal measure, I do not feel that Merebank can be given up. The Ladies' Commission saw it under unfortunate circumstances. Inmates have been removed from part condemned by Medical Board, and all tents have been replaced by huts. It will hold when full 8,000 inmates, but as it is made up of three practically separate camps I do not think this is a violation of the 3,000 rule. The only thing which

* No. 11.

† No. 15.

‡ No. 32.

the camps have in common is the hospital. I will keep an eye upon the death rate, which, considering the constant new arrivals, and the recent hot weather, has remained singularly low.

The other improvements recommended by the Ladies' Commission have been acted upon.

I will direct the two new Indian Superintendents on their arrival at Durban to visit Merebank and report on the site and size of the camp.

APPENDIX I.

[FROM "ORANGE RIVER COLONY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" OF DECEMBER 13, 1901.]
(No. 300—1901.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

KROONSTAD WATER SUPPLY : ANALYTICAL REPORT.

The subjoined Analytical Report on the water supplied to the town of Kroonstad, and the Refugee Camp in the vicinity of that town, is published for general information.

H. F. WILSON,
Secretary to the O.R.C.
Administration.

Government Buildings,
Bloemfontein, December 11, 1901.

Report on the analysis made of a sample of water, sent by Dr. Ewart Duthie, Kroonstad. (Taken on 11th November, 1901.)

It was stated on the accompanying label that the sample had been taken from the Kroonstad water supply after passing through one filter bed, and that the river had been coming down owing to the rain. The water was on its arrival in Capetown very turbid and milky, containing a large amount of inorganic substance, viz., aluminic silicate and calcic carbonate—that is, calcareous clay in suspension. This suspended matter is in such an extremely fine state of division that it took nine days to obtain by settlement in the vessel in which the water was standing a layer of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of clear water for analysis. It was impossible to obtain by the ordinary filtering process the water in a sufficiently clear condition for analysis.

The results of the quantitative analysis of the perfectly clear and colourless water were as follows :—

One gallon contains in solution :

	grains.
Silica	·02
Alumina an oxide of iron	·12
Carbonate of lime	·58
Common salt	1·83
Organic substance : very slight trace, less than	·01

The very large amount of suspended matter, together with the very small amount of saline matter in solution, clearly indicates that this water is rain water—not spring or well water.

The amount of salt in this water is very small and could be augmented with advantage to the health of those who use this water for drinking, by the addition of one pound of salt to 700 gallons of water ; this is equivalent to ten grains of salt to one gallon of water.

The reason why the suspended matter takes such a long time for settling is readily explained by the absence of a sufficient quantity of soluble saline constituents in the water.

The water can be clarified by boiling and subsequent filtering ; also the addition of the above-mentioned quantity of salt promotes the clarification of the water by settlement and renders it more digestible than it is at present.

The bacteriological examination of this water did not reveal the presence of an unusually large proportion of microbes ; germs of putrid fermentation could not be detected.

The complete absence of ammoniacal compounds, of nitrates and nitrites, confirmed the results of the bacteriological examination as to the absence of all pollution through putrid animal matter.

P. DANIEL HAHN, PH. DR., M.A.,
Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

South African College Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory,
Capetown, December 1, 1901.

APPENDIX II.

[FROM "TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" OF JANUARY 10, 1902.]

(Transvaal No. 2 of 1902.)

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Whereas it is desirable to make regulations for the good order and government of the Burgher Refugee Camps in this Colony and for preserving the health of the persons residing therein :

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for the Administrator of the Transvaal from time to time to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the Burgher Refugee Camps

in this Colony, and for preserving the health of the persons residing therein, and for the maintenance of good order and proper control of all persons in the said Burgher Refugee Camps.

2. The said regulations shall be published in the *Gazette*, and on such publication shall be of full force and effect within the said camps; and any person convicted of contravening any such regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month.

3. The Superintendent of each of the said camps shall be *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the district in which such camp is situated, and shall have and enjoy and be at liberty to exercise within such camp over and in respect to any person contravening therein any of the aforesaid regulations the same jurisdiction, power and authority as if he were the Resident Magistrate of the District in which such contravention was committed.

4. In any proceeding relative to the prosecution of any offence before any Superintendent of a Burgher Refugee Camp under this Proclamation the form of summons to be served shall be as nearly as possible as follows:—

NOTICE.

To A. B.,

You are hereby commanded to appear before me at.....on the.....day of.....ato'clock, to answer to the charge of contravening Regulation No....., in that you did (here state shortly the facts constituting the contravention).

(Signed) C. D., Superintendent.

Date.....

And the form of summons for compelling the attendance of any person to give evidence at any such proceeding shall be as nearly as possible as follows:—

NOTICE.

To C. D.,

You are hereby commanded to appear in person before me at.....on the.....day of.....next, at.....o'clock, to testify and declare all that you know with respect to a charge against A. B. for contravening (here state the charge).

5. The aforesaid notices shall be signed by the Superintendent, and served personally on the persons summoned by any person appointed thereto by the said Superintendent.

6. If any person summoned as aforesaid to appear before the said Superintendent fails to do so, the said Superintendent may impose on him a fine for his default not exceeding one pound; and for non-payment may commit such person to the gaol of the district for a period not exceeding seven days.

7. The form and manner of procedure and the rules of evidence in all cases heard by the Superintendent shall be as near as possible according to the laws and rules regulating the practice, form and manner of procedure and rules of evidence in the Courts of the Resident Magistrates in this Colony.

8. The said Superintendent, acting under this Proclamation, shall have full power and authority upon the conviction of any person by and before him, by warrant under his hand, to commit such person to the nearest gaol or lock-up, to be there safely kept until he shall have undergone the punishment awarded or shall be otherwise lawfully discharged.

9. When and as often as the said Superintendent, in the exercise of his jurisdiction under this Proclamation, imposes a sentence on any person convicted before him exceeding a fine of two pounds or imprisonment for fourteen days he shall forthwith forward the evidence taken by him against such person to the Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Administration, who shall have the power, and he is hereby authorised to exercise such power, of confirming, reducing, or quashing such sentence as may appear to him right.

10. (1.) It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of any camp to requisition the services of any male inmate, and any animals or vehicles the property of any inmate of such camp, for such work as he may consider necessary to be undertaken for the proper carrying out of this Proclamation and the regulations made thereunder.

(2.) The remuneration for such services, animals and vehicles as aforesaid shall be fixed by regulations.

(3.) Any person refusing to comply with any requisitioning order issued by the Superintendent under this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal at Johannesburg, this 6th day of January, 1902.

MILNER,
Administrator.

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator,

G. V. FIDDES,
Secretary to the Transvaal Administration.

SCHEDULE.

Whereas by above Proclamation, No. 2 of 1902, by His Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal, it is provided :—That it shall be lawful for the said Administrator from time to time to make rules and regulations for the purposes indicated in the said Proclamation:

Now, therefore, be it hereby made known to all the inmates of the Burgher Refugee Camps within this Colony that in terms of the provisions of the aforesaid Proclamation, the following rules and regulations have been issued by the said Administrator, and shall be of full force and effect within the said Burgher Refugee Camps :—

1. The following acts, matters, and things are prohibited :

- (a) The depositing or throwing of slops, filthy water, urine, excreta, or refuse of any other kind on the ground or within the precincts of the camp, or in any other but the places indicated and set aside for this purpose by the Superintendent of the said camp or his subordinates.
- (b) The relieving of nature in any other place or places than those specially set apart and indicated for that purpose, or defiling such places in any manner.
- (c) The wilful destruction of any tents, utensils, bedding, clothing, fencing, gardens, plantations, or other property belonging to His Majesty's Government, intended for the use of the inmates of any Camp, or the wilful destruction of any property of whatsoever kind belonging to or in the lawful possession of any of the inmates of the said Camp.
- (d) Trespassing in the hospitals, wards, or any other place or places intended for the sole use of the Superintendent or other Officials of the Camp.
- (e) The washing of clothes, soiled linen, cutlery or cooking utensils in any other place or places than those indicated and set apart for that purpose by the Superintendent or his subordinates.
- (f) The giving of medicines, liquids or solids, or any kind of food to any patient or patients in the hospitals or wards, and which patient or patients are under the charge and care of the Medical Officer of the Camp, without the previous permission of the Medical Officer having been obtained.

2. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Camp or any other person appointed by him to this end, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of such camp, to order the removal of any patient or sick person to the Hospital or other place set apart for this purpose within the Camp, and any person receiving any order to effect such removal shall comply therewith, and anyone within the Camp obstructing any such Superintendent, his nominee, or the Medical Officer, in the removal of any such patient or sick person to such Hospital or ward shall be deemed to have contravened this regulation and shall be liable to the punishments set forth in the foregoing Proclamation.

3. It is incumbent upon all inmates of the Camp to report to the Superintendent of the said Camp, or to his nominee, all cases of death, birth or illness within the said Camp, and which may come to the knowledge of such person.

4. (a) The remuneration for the services of any male inmate of a Camp under section 10 of the Proclamation shall be in the discretion of the Superintendent, but shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per day.

(b) The following remuneration shall be paid to the owner of any cattle or vehicles requisitioned under the aforesaid section of the Proclamation :

- (a) The sum of 1s. per diem per team of 8 or 10 oxen ; or,
1d. per diem for each ox, where less than 8 are requisitioned.
- (b) The sum of 6d. per diem for each horse or mule.
- (c) The sum of 3d. per diem for each donkey.

APPENDIX III.

REFUGEE CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1902.

	White.				White (deaths).			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natal	1,386	4,965	5,855	12,206	5	20	68	93
Cape Colony	23	57	197	277	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orange River Colony	7,137	16,156	18,447	41,740	108	283	459	850
Transvaal	10,326	23,384	26,443	60,153	56	284	522	862
Total	18,872	44,562	50,942	114,376	169	587	1,049	1,805

N.B.—These statistics are from 29th December to 1st February inclusive. All returns of children are in this table on the basis of under 12 years. For previous months the returns of children for Orange River Colony were on the basis of under 15 years.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

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WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

(In continuation of Vol. 102), January, 1902.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1902.



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SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

WORKING OF THE REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 1.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 17, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 24, 1902.
I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps in Orange River Colony.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 1.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government Offices, Bloemfontein,
Orange River Colony, January 16, 1902.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward, in duplicate, for your Lordship's information, the report of the Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony, upon the work of his department during the month ending December 31st, 1901.

The report on the whole seems satisfactory. The death rate shows a decrease of 90 deaths, when compared with the returns of last month, and the progress made in camp industries and education is most gratifying.

Finally, I would draw your Lordship's attention to the number of applications that were received from families to spend their Christmas holidays in the Camps, which clearly shows that they are not looked upon with horror.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS.

His Excellency,
The High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

SIR,
 Government Offices, Bloemfontein,
 Orange River Colony, January 10, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit this my monthly report on Refugee Camps for the month ending 31st December, 1901, with a view to same being submitted to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

1. *Distribution of Camps.*—No additional Camps have been formed during the past month, but the Kroonstad Camp has already been moved to fresh ground, and the site of the Brandfort Refugee Camp is now being changed.

A list of Camps, giving distribution at each place, is shown as under :—

RETURN OF STRENGTH ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

Camp,	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aliwal North	673	1,607	2,275	4,555
Bloemfontein	683	1,969	3,397	6,049
Brandfort	469	1,453	2,299	4,221
Bethulie	493	1,484	2,278	4,255
Heilbron	390	955	1,727	3,072
Harrismith	150	544	929	1,623
Kroonstad	526	1,205	1,942	3,673
Kimberley	600	1,196	2,071	3,867
Norvals Pont	539	1,071	1,618	3,228
Springfontein	361	865	1,367	2,593
Vredefort Road	243	638	1,086	1,967
Winburg... ..	391	1,007	1,597	2,995
Orange River	158	543	956	1,657
Totals	5,676	14,537	23,542	43,755

N.B.—Children are classified in all Returns as 15 and under to the end of December, 1901.

2. *Hospital Staff.*—Attached will be found a list showing distribution of Medical Officers and Hospital Staff in the Orange River Colony Refugee Camps on the 31st December, 1901. Vide Annexure A.

3. *Death Rate.*—I am pleased to report a considerable decrease on last month's figures. The death rate, however, is still abnormally high.

Enteric Fever has made its appearance in most of the Camps, but it is not in the Refugee Camps alone that this disease at present exists, for in the majority of the towns in the Orange River Colony this illness is now exceptionally prevalent. I do not anticipate any increase in the death rate on this account, as the disease is being ably coped with by the medical officers.

The weather during the past month has been phenomenally hot, with entire absence of rain; this has seriously diminished the available water supply in most camps, and has been very detrimental to the health of the inhabitants; in fact, the presence of enteric fever is probably largely due to this cause.

Bore holes have been made from time to time at all camps, but the supply has been most uncertain; many yielding when first sunk, as much as 600 gallons an hour, and now only producing about one-tenth of that amount.

Elaborate water schemes are now under construction at Kroonstad and Winburg at a cost of £1,040 and £700 respectively ; the water is laid on by gravitation from the Town Water Works at the former place, and is being pumped by means of an oil engine from the Town Well at the latter, which supply will soon be augmented from a natural spring at a short distance from the camp, the water being conducted in pipes by gravitation.

Kroonstad will receive 11,000 gallons and Winburg 24,000 per day of 12 hours from these various sources. I hope to have them complete by the end of this month. These supplies should materially improve the general health of these camps and ought to cause a decrease in the present rate of mortality.

The epidemics of Broncho-Pneumonia and Measles have now largely decreased in all camps, and it will be observed from the returns enclosed that comparatively few deaths from these causes have occurred during the past month.

Statistics showing distribution of deaths will be found as under ; I again wish to draw attention to the fact which has so often been pointed out, both by myself and others, that the population of refugee camps cannot be taken as anywhere approaching the normal population of any urban or rural districts. This is attributable to the small number of able-bodied men as compared with that of women and especially small children.

DEATH STATISTICS.

Camp.	Total Inmates.	Total Deaths.
Aliwal North	4,555	54
Bloemfontein	6,049	184
Brandfort	4,221	130
Bethulie... ..	4,255	276
Heilbron	3,072	124
Harrismith	1,623	63
Kroonstad	3,673	153
Kimberley	3,867	12
Norvals Pont	3,228	35
Springfontein	2,593	69
Vredefort Road	1,967	60
Winburg	2,995	81
Orange River	1,657	9
Totals... ..	43,755	1,250

The above shows 1,250 deaths as against 1,340 during the preceding month. The number of men who died during the month is 85, and the number of women 255, and the number of children 910. Of the total number of deaths for the month, Measles accounted for 60, Bronchial Complaints for 275, Enteric Fever and Gastric Complaints for 590, as against 284, 308, and 225 respectively during the month of November.

Although the great influx of Refugees has stopped there has been a certain number of persons recently brought in, in a bad state of health, who are consequently liable to contract any disease which may be prevalent.

There were 79 births during the month.

A table showing the weekly number of sick in Hospitals in each Camp and the number of deaths among same will be found as under :—

Camp.	1st to 7th.		7th to 15th.		15th to 22nd.		22nd to 31st.	
	Patients.	Deaths.	Patients.	Deaths.	Patients.	Deaths.	Patients.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	39	4	41	5	42	—	63	7
Bloemfontein	250	23	212	20	220	27	295	27
Brandfort	161	13	162	13	181	22	192	22
Bethulie	164	11	188	24	257	21	354	54
Heilbron	91	3	109	14	72	12	104	21
Harrismith	28	2	21	4	44	3	66	4
Kroonstad	162	28	162	28	178	17	181	15
Kimberley	34	1	31	2	29	2	38	2
Norvals Pont	110	8	114	6	110	7	121	4
Springfontein	63	13	75	4	78	11	99	9
Vredefort Road	45	4	54	4	61	3	66	7
Winburg	57	2	42	9	45	2	76	9
Orange River	30	1	8	1	44	1	28	—
Total	1,234	113	1,219	134	1,361	128	1,683	181

The actual number of cases treated in hospitals during the month were males, 357, females, 971, and children 1,385, out of which there died, males, 53, females, 214, and children 289.

In addition to the above, there were treated in their own tents 15,985, out of which there died 694.

Unfortunately the military authorities found it necessary during the month to commandeer for their hospitals a supply of 180 pints of fresh milk per diem, which I had arranged for a local farmer to provide. I have, however, made arrangements with another dairyman to supply 200 pints per diem to the Bloemfontein hospital; this supply has, I regret to say, partially deprived the Bloemfontein townspeople of their fresh milk, and the medical officers of the town are at present clamouring in consequence, their complaint being that the loyalists of the town have to suffer thereby, especially the enteric patients in their care. Arrangements have, however, been made for a supply of milk to be furnished by the Agricultural Department, which, it is hoped, will minimise the last named grievance.

Attached will be found a classification of deaths in each camp for the month of December, arranged in periods of five years. *Vide Annexure B.*

4. *Sanitation.*—Sanitation in the camps is in a thoroughly efficient state. The latrine accommodation in all camps, with the exception of Bethulie, is satisfactory; the Chief Ordnance Officer appears to find it a difficult matter to get forward 250 latrine buckets for this camp; they were applied for on the 7th December last, and the Chief Ordnance Officer has been written to almost daily asking him to hasten them.

I have now for some time found it advisable to order my goods direct from the coast, and thus manage to procure them quicker; the Ordnance Department is often short of stock, and some items that are required for Refugee Camps are not kept by them at all. Efforts have been made by the Department to procure them, but not always with success.

5. *Health.*—The general state of health continues unsatisfactory. This is chiefly due to the prevalence of enteric fever now existing in certain camps, but which I trust will abate during the course of the month; if we receive the rain which ought to fall, water difficulties should be lessened and the temperature lowered.

Sickness is not entirely confined to the refugees, as the Staffs at the various camps have suffered to a certain extent. I may mention as examples, Mr. Gostling, Superintendent of the Refugee Camp, Springfontein, whose death I commented on in my report for the month of October. Mr. de Villiers, an influential farmer of the Bethulie district, who acted as issuer at the Bethulie Refugee Camp, died last month; he was very much respected by the refugees in general, and a most conscientious and painstaking official; his loss was severely felt and deplored in the camp.

The Nursing Staff has also suffered in this respect: for example, Nurses Pollard and Yong, who died whilst in execution of their duty. There are a good many cases of sickness amongst the staff at present, amongst whom are Mr. Randle, Superintendent Refugee Camp, Brandfort, whose condition is serious; Mr. Percival, Assistant Superintendent of the Refugee Camp, Bethulie; Mr. Wedderburn, Clerk, Refugee Camps, Brandfort; Dr. Madden, of the Bethulie Refugee Camp; Dr. DeKock, of the Orange River Refugee Camp; and Dr. Stewart, of the Bloemfontein Camp, all of whom contracted enteric fever whilst in execution of their duty.

6. No additional reports or returns have been called for since my report for the month of November was submitted.

7. *Financial*.—The nett expenditure during December was £64,346 16s. 10d., making a total expenditure to the 31st December of £473,497 5s. 8d.

The average number in camps during December was 44,371, at an average cost per person of 11½d. per day.

8. *Spiritual*.—The following changes have been made during the month on the staff of Dutch Reformed Ministers. At Bloemfontein, the Rev. V. D. Merwe, and at Kimberley, the Rev. Bosman has been appointed to assist the Rev. Perold.

9. *Fuel and Transport*.—Fuel.—The amount of fuel supplied to camps is now amply sufficient.

Transport.—There has been an improvement under this heading. The military authorities will no longer help with waggons, but 17 cast artillery horses have been sold to the Refugee Camps Department, and I shortly hope to secure more; I am now able to hire a certain number of wagons and have purchased 32 Scotch carts in the Cape Colony. As regards railway transport, matters are on a more satisfactory basis, but the trucks are generally delayed two or three weeks at the coast.

10. *Shops*.—Matters are now fairly satisfactory under this heading, and the majority of shops are well stocked.

11. *Clothing*.—The sum of £401 1s. 2d. has been spent on clothing free to refugees in camps during December.

12. *Supplies*.—The excellence of the quality of supplies has in no way diminished. The extra rations of jam and lime juice are giving great satisfaction. Three truck loads of fresh vegetables per week are ordered and would have been delivered some days ago if the Cape merchants had worked through the Christmas holidays. A carbonaceous food having been recommended by the medical officers, butterine has been ordered and a ration of half-ounce per head per day will shortly be issued.

It is to be regretted that the ignorance of some of the Boer mothers prevents their making full use of the rations supplied them for their children; such things as oatmeal, maizena, &c., are new articles of diet to them, and their use is not recognised. In some cases the oatmeal was supposed to be food for fowls, and the jelly and maizena were mixed together in a mess and eaten by the adults.

13. *Camp Industries*.—The various workshops in the Refugee Camps, with Refugee labour, are now a great success—carpenters', wheelwrights', tinsmiths', blacksmiths', and bootmakers' shops are doing a large business; it is now unnecessary to give out work to the contractors; consequently a very large saving to Government is effected. A quantity of hospital furniture, &c., has been made, and many buildings, such as dwelling houses, hospital kitchens, soup-kitchens, &c., have been erected. The majority of camps have their own brickfields and kilns. Brandfort Camp has already supplied 30,000 burnt bricks. Fifteen carpenters are at work in the Bloemfontein Camp alone. Trades are encouraged, and I hope when the work becomes lighter to establish classes for boys, for the tuition of useful trades such as carpentry, shoeing, &c. The average scale of wages for a skilled labourer is £3 per mensem.

14. *Education*.—It would be impossible to overestimate the value of the school work done in camps by the Education Department during the past quarter. Out of a possible 13,000 children of school age (viz., between 6 and 14), there are at present over 10,000 on the different school rolls. In connection with these numbers, it is worthy of note that under the late Orange Free State Government the greatest number of children attending

school was reached in 1898, with a total of 8,910—some 3,000 less than are in attendance now, if we include 2,000 attending Government schools in towns. So fully do parents appreciate the advantages offered that in several of the camps the Department has been compelled to divide the day into two equal sessions of identical work, so as to take in a different batch of children morning and afternoon. This is, however, only a temporary measure pending the building of the necessary accommodation.

Negotiations have also been concluded with the Home Government by which the services of 100 trained English teachers have been put at the disposal of the Educational Authorities, and the first draft has just arrived.

The old wood and canvas structures at first adopted as schools are rapidly being replaced by lofty, commodious shelters, built of sun-dried bricks, roofed with cover-sails, and each capable of seating 130 children. There are about 35 of these in use, and they have proved to be much cooler and more sanitary than the old structures.

The teaching is non-political, and, with the exception of a hymn and Bible lesson in Dutch at the commencement of each session, work is entirely conducted in the English tongue.

The children are rapidly acquiring a good working knowledge of it, and it is quite an ordinary occurrence now to hear well known nursery rhymes and songs introduced by the children into their games and pastimes.

Knitting classes lately started at the Bloemfontein Camp have proved a great success, many of the girls displaying exceptional aptitude for such work.

A large gymnasium and drill hall is also in course of erection, where, on the resumption of work after the holidays, gymnastics and musical drill will be taught by a skilled instructor.

General.—The erection of sun-dried brick houses is still in progress, but is somewhat hampered by the lack of water; in some camps, however, I hope to have a considerable portion of the population under roofs before the end of February. There is still a great scarcity of tents; the 500 bell-tents and 50 marquees ordered from England have arrived at the coast, but owing to the enormous blockage at the coast ports, the ships cannot off-load quickly. The agents are endeavouring to get the tents out of the hold and load them on barges, as the harbour authorities have notified that the ship will be delayed six weeks before she is allowed to discharge cargo.

I am glad to note that every day an improvement in the general tone of the people is perceptible; they are undoubtedly of a selfish nature, as for instance, a daughter sometimes refuses to nurse a bed-ridden mother; men refuse to assist helpless women.

All the men are made to work without pay except the skilled labourers, who are paid as shown in paragraph 13.

Cricket, Tennis, Football and Croquet are played in all camps and all are encouraged in British games, and the girls and boys invariably when playing speak English among themselves. A gymnasium is being erected in the Bloemfontein Camp, and a covered playground in all camps for the children.

The 16,000 trees planted on His Majesty's Birthday are flourishing and are well tended by the children. Most successful sports were held in camps on that day with which the inhabitants of the camp were delighted.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the Bloemfontein Refugee Camp on the 26th ultimo, enquiring into all details, speaking with the inhabitants, and visiting the hospital wards. Needless to say His Excellency's visit was much appreciated by the refugees.

I have had many applications from people in towns to spend their Christmas holidays in the Refugee Camps, which clearly proves that the camps are not looked upon with horror.

The Camp gardens, where there is an adequate water supply, are in a flourishing condition; for instance at Norvals Pont several issues of fresh vegetables have been made to the whole camp, and the hospital is supplied daily. At Orange River the gardens are in the same flourishing condition.

Soup Kitchens are now established in all camps.

I am, &c.,
A. G. TROLLOPE, Captain,
Chief Superintendent Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

Secretary,
Orange River Colony Administration,
Bloemfontein.

ANNEXURE A.

RETURN OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, NURSES, AND DISPENSERS EMPLOYED IN REFUGEE CAMPS, ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1ST JANUARY, 1902.

Aliwal North.

Medical Officers :—

- Dr. Hoexter (Principal Medical Officer),
- Dr. Heath,
- Dr. Cops,
- Dr. Bateman.

Nurses :—

- Surtees,
- Headland,
- Ruffel.

Matrons :—

- Gill (Hospital),
- Davis (Camp),
- Terry (Assistant Camp).

Dispenser :—

- Rawlinson.

Bethulie.

Medical Officers :—

- Dr. Dickenson,
- Dr. Carte,
- Dr. Madden (Ill),
- Dr. Barrett (Principal Medical Officer),
- Dr. Fraser,
- Dr. Peare Green.

Nurses :—

- Picard,
- De la Rouviere,
- Waman,
- Allen,
- Roos,
- Crowdy,
- Meneses.

Matrons :—

- Partridge (Hospital),
- Bowhill, B. D. (Camp) (Army),
- Duckitt (Assistant Camp).

Dispensers :—

- Packman,
- Wicks.

Harrismith.

Medical Officers :—

- Dr. Ralston,
- Dr. Rossiter.

Nurses :—

- Groundwater (Enteric),
- Maxwell,
- Macintyre.

Dispensers :—

- Way (leaves 4/1/02).
- Miller, W. B. (appointed until Gilbert's arrival),
- L. Gilbert (to start, 4/1/02).

Heilbron.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Tregaskis (Principal Medical Officer) (3 weeks' leave),
 Dr. Spong,
 Dr. Hayden (leaving),
 Dr. Ross.

Nurses :—

Livingstone (ill),
 Bane (Enteric),
 Golding,
 Jones,
 Dinnie (ill),
 Warman (ill).

Dispensers :—

Pearson,
 Butler.

Kimberley.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Woodward (Principal Medical Officer),
 Dr. Ellis,
 Dr. Elms (leaving).

Nurses :—

Careswell,
 McAdam,
 Poole,
 McGregor,
 Reid.

Dispenser :—

Swart.

Kroonstad.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. v. d. Waal (Principal Medical Officer),
 Dr. Moore,
 Dr. Gibson.

Nurses :—

Fitzpatrick,
 Heys,
 Morling,
 Wessels (ill, 1 month off duty),
 Jones,
 Denny,
 Clarke,
 Batchellor (Matron),
 Strachan (Hospital Matron).

Dispensers :—

Coplan,
 Porter.

Norval's Pont.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Caldwell (Principal Medical Officer),
 Dr. McArthur,
 Dr. Scarlett (On Commission).

Nurses :—

McVicar,
 Blue,
 Mount,
 Gayer,
 Bentham (Army).

Dispenser :—

Speechly.

*Springfontein.***Medical Officer :—**

Dr. Webb (Principal Medical Officer),
 Dr. Straghan,
 Dr. Wilbond R.A.M.C.,
 Dr. Hoole (coming).

Nurses :—

McGowan,
 May,
 Oliver (dismissed),
 Rintoul (Hospital Matron).

Dispenser :—

Guard.

*Vredefort Road.***Medical Officers :—**

Dr. Graham (Principal Medical Officer).
 Dr. Monkton.

Nurses :—

Le Fevre (resigned),
 Dupont,
 Mumford,
 Miller,
 McNeilage (coming from Harrismith).

Dispenser :—

Dowling.

*Bloemfontein.***Medical Officers :—**

Dr. Pern (Principal Medical Officer),
 Dr. Baumann,
 Dr. Malan,
 Dr. Perkins,
 Dr. Wilson, F. (coming),
 Dr. Stewart (coming).

Nurses :—

Patterson,
 Bryant,
 Johnston,
 Blake,
 Lindsay (Enteric),
 Thomson,
 Brown,
 Tomkins,
 Vickers (Army),
 Gibbs (Army),
 Snell (ill) (Army),
 Hyland (Army),
 Poulter (Army).

Matrons :—

Heighway (Hospital),
 Broers (Camp),
 Kirkman (offered) (Camp ?)
 Monkhouse.

Dispensers :—

Roux,
Holseberg.

Brandfort.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Martinius (Principal Medical Officer),
Dr. Gunn,
Dr. Warner (resigned),
Dr. Cameron,
Dr. Trumper.

Nurses :—

Moore (ill),
Wessels (resigned),
McVean,
Custance,
Garden (Army),
Blanc,
Clarke (Army),
Ferguson (Army),
Griffiths (Army).

Matrons :—

McBride (Hospital),
Donovan (Camp),
Brink (Assistant Camp).

Dispensers :—

Gravenstok,
F. Cowie.

Winburg.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Molesworth (Principal Medical Officer),
Dr. Schneuhage.

Nurses :—

Butler,
Hamilton,
Watchorn,
Wishart,
Bakkes (Camp Matron).

Dispenser :—

Blizzard.

Orange River Colony.

Medical Officers :—

Dr. Edwards (Principal Medical Officer),
Dr. DeKock.

Nurses :—

Cooper,
Fearis,
Rutherford,
Potgieter (untrained),
Khristiansan (Camp Matron).

Dispenser :—

Waddington.

ANNEXURE B.

Ages.	Aliwal North.	Bloemfontein.	Brandfort.	Bethulie.	Heilbron.	Harrismith.	Kroonstad.	Kimberley.	Norval's Pont.	Springfontein.	Vrededorst Road.	Winburg.	Orange River.	TOTALS.
Under 1 month ...	2	4	3	5	4	—	4	1	2	1	1	2	—	29
1 month to 1 year	7	18	16	27	13	13	16	4	7	6	1	3	1	132
1 year to 5 years...	24	53	46	102	31	35	62	2	7	18	16	44	5	445
5 years to 10 years	7	28	18	36	24	4	24	2	2	7	12	17	—	181
10 years to 15 years	1	25	16	27	14	2	11	1	5	6	2	5	1	116
15 years to 20 years	2	14	9	16	9	1	5	—	2	10	3	—	1	72
20 years to 25 years	1	12	2	16	8	3	6	1	2	3	6	—	—	60
25 years to 30 years	4	10	4	7	3	3	6	—	2	3	2	2	—	46
30 years to 35 years	—	3	4	7	4	—	8	—	2	1	1	—	—	30
35 years to 40 years	3	1	3	9	2	—	1	1	—	3	5	—	—	28
40 years to 45 years	—	2	1	3	—	—	3	—	2	5	2	2	—	20
45 years to 50 years	—	3	1	6	3	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	18
50 years to 55 years	—	2	1	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	15
55 years to 60 years	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10
60 years to 65 years	2	2	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	20
65 years to 70 years	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	10
70 years to 75 years	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	7
75 years to 80 years	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
80 years to 85 years	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
TOTALS...	54	184	130	276	124	63	153	12	35	69	60	81	9	1,250

No. 2.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 22, 1902.)

High Commissioner's Office,

Johannesburg, January 31, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a Minute from the Military Governor, Pretoria, covering monthly reports of Transvaal Camps for December.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 2.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Military Governor's Office,
Pretoria, January 28, 1902.

MINUTE.

To HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
Johannesburg,

I HAVE the honour to forward December Reports on the Transvaal Burgher Camps. Owing to the site of Merebank Camp, Natal, having been pronounced unfit for the number of refugees intended, as much progress as was looked for has not been made in thinning out the more crowded camps, yet it is satisfactory to note that notwithstanding this, the rate of mortality has steadily decreased. The outbreak of enteric which was expected has been kept well in hand.

Middelburg Camp, which at one time gave me very considerable anxiety, has been entirely reorganised, and is now a model of what a camp should be, thanks to the exertions of the late Mr. Stevens (or George Strachan, as he was known in first-class cricket in England), who, I regret to say, laid down his life owing to sheer hard work in connection with the change of site of the camp. Thanks are also due to Major Rice, Royal Engineers, who rendered valuable assistance.

Irene Camp is in course of reorganisation and change of site. I hope for the best results from this.

Balmoral Camp is also in course of reorganisation. I have recently visited this camp, and was not satisfied with its site. There is an excellent site close by, which I selected, and to which, with the concurrence of the General Officer Commanding, Middelburg, it will be moved.

Belfast Camp I also visited, and ordered certain alterations, which I am sure will conduce to the improvement of the health in this camp.

A camp will be formed at Meintzes Kop, Pretoria, for the families of those burghers who are serving us as scouts. It is a good site, with town water laid on, and should be healthy.

I regret the loss of Mr. Howard, Superintendent of the camp at Klerksdorp, a victim to enteric. It is also to be regretted that several others of the staff of the camps have been attacked, but, with the exception of the two Superintendents and one Schoolmaster at Pietersburg, there have been no other deaths.

As soon as the authorities at Natal are able to arrange for further accommodation, I hope to clear out the congested camps. About 800 have already been sent south from Krugersdorp, and 200 from elsewhere.

The water supply at some camps is not satisfactory, but I am glad to report that Mr. T. Andrews, the Water Engineer, has been able in an incredibly short space of time to perfect the water supply for Standerton, Vereeniging, and Heidelberg, where it was very much needed. I have detailed another Engineer, Mr. Hall, who has had large experience, to improve the water supply at Balmoral, Middelburg, and Belfast. It is defective at both Balmoral and Belfast, and will cost money to lead on to the camps, but it is essential, and must be done.

Mr. Andrews has been directed to arrange a better supply for Irene, after which he will proceed to Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, and Klerksdorp.

There has been gradual improvement in all camps—increased hospital accommodation, more schools, better sanitation—and, as material arrives from the coast, this progress will continue.

I regret to report that, notwithstanding the increased truckage, we are much hampered by delay on the railway, especially the Natal lines, which makes it exceedingly difficult to organise regular services. The frozen meat is much appreciated, and I trust will have its effect in strengthening the constitutions of the inmates of the camp.

The arrival of the doctors, matrons, and nurses, has already had a marked effect, and I feel certain that the introduction of these excellent ladies will have a beneficial effect in improving hospitals and further diminishing the death rate.

The question of substituting galvanized iron huts for tents is under consideration, and I am of opinion that it will be better, and in the end cheaper, to order the material in Great Britain, and construct to a simple pattern ourselves. From all I can gather, I fancy we should be able, by employing burgher labour, to erect a sufficiently good hut for a family at from £40 to £50 each. I advocate as little woodwork as possible, for it will soon become verminous, and, unless particularly well-seasoned, always troublesome, whereas with green bricks the interior of such huts can be easily and cheaply made perfectly comfortable, and, with white-wash, quite clean, and can easily be kept so.

These huts could afterwards be used when the people go back to their farms, and in the event of the farm-house having been destroyed they will have shelter.

The expense, at first sight, appears great, but so again is the wear and tear of tents, which, once worn out, are useless.

The health of Mafeking Camp is much improved, and, I trust, will continue so. The new Superintendent promises well.

Mr. Tucker, Superintendent of Vereeniging Camp, has retired, and is succeeded by Mr. Bates, who formerly was one of the staff of this camp.

Mr. Winfield, Superintendent of Standerton Camp, has been replaced by Mr. Jonas, formerly an officer of the Imperial Yeomanry, who was highly recommended to me. I trust now that the water supply of this camp has been arranged for, and the site changed, that we will have no more trouble there. Standerton, from its position, has perhaps suffered more than any place in the Transvaal, and has had its environs more polluted and camped on than other places.

The schools continue to be a bright feature of camp life; they are popular and well-attended. The arrival of the lady teachers from Great Britain has given them all a fillip, and promises to be an enormous success. It is quite a pleasure to inspect the schools, and note the intense eagerness to learn displayed by the children.

To adequately prepare for the coming winter, I propose to indent from home for a large stock of blankets, disinfectants, and other material required in large quantities and not obtainable at short notice from either the coast or military stores.

I am endeavouring, as far as possible, to obtain durable articles that will command a ready sale when the camps are broken up.

In addition to Captain Bentinck, the following Travelling Inspectors have been appointed, and have already done good work:—

Major Jackson, Royal Artillery, for Barberton, Belfast, Balmoral, Middelburg, Nylstroom, and Pietersburg.

Major Duncan Stuart, for Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Mafeking, and Vryburg.

Captain Anstruther Thompson, for the section in charge of Captain Bentinck, as this officer is shortly to resume his magisterial duties.

I attach a copy of the revised ration scale,* which comes into operation at once. I feel confident that this is a most liberal ration scale, and, if at fault at all, errs on the side of generosity.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor of Pretoria.

* Published in No. 28 in [Cd. 934], February, 1902.

(1.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts, Pretoria,

SIR,

January 23, 1902.

IN forwarding you the reports on the working of the camps for the month of December, 1901, I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following remarks:—

The most gratifying feature of the Statistical returns is the steady weekly diminution of the death rate. The total number of deaths for the month of November in the camps was 1,521, whilst for December it is 1,040. In my remarks on the report for November I gave various reasons for concluding that the death rate would largely decline, and it is satisfactory to have evidence so conclusive of the justification of those conclusions in so short a time.

The deaths of Mr. Howard, Superintendent of Klerksdorp Camp, and Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of Middelburg Camp, at the close of the year have caused great loss to the department. They were both stricken with enteric fever, and it is feared that their devotion to duty may have caused them to battle against the first onset of the dread disease, and thereby they sacrificed strength, which may have stood them in good stead in the final stages of the attack if they had taken more heed to themselves and laid aside their responsibilities sooner. They were faithful in the performance of their duties, and brought to the service of their country ability and integrity, uprightness, and diligence, and were withal beloved by their comrades, and by all those in the camps whose welfare it was their constant and never ceasing endeavour to promote.

Mr. Cawood, formerly assistant to Mr. Howard, has been appointed to be Superintendent at Klerksdorp, and I have confidence that he will successfully carry out the duties and responsibilities of his important office. Captain Johnstone, V.C., of the Imperial Light Horse, has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Middelburg, and the choice is amply justified in the able manner in which he has in so short a time mastered the difficulties of his position, and the vigorous manner in which he carries out his work.

Mr. McCowat has been displaced at Mafeking, the position of Superintendent having been entrusted to Mr. Kembal Cooke, a gentleman of large experience in educational matters, and a good disciplinarian. Excellent results are confidently looked for as the result of this appointment.

Dr. Morrow, you will remember, resigned as Chief Medical Officer, at the end of the year. His place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Campbell Young, whilst four of the Medical Officers recently arrived from England, have been sent as assistants to him. There is thus reason to believe that Mafeking Camp will continue to improve, and become a credit instead of a reproach to this Department.

The Matrons and Nurses selected in England and Scotland for service in our camps have nearly all arrived, and have been installed in their various appointments. They have created a very favourable impression.

The arrival of 16 doctors from Home has removed a pressing necessity. The selection and appointment of some Lady Medical Officers is an experiment regarded by many of our Superintendents with considerable trepidation; but it is hoped the result will prove satisfactory both to the ladies and to the camps.

The Inspectors appointed to visit camps to see that the instructions of Head Office were carried out, to advise with the Superintendents, to inform Head Office have been actively employed. Several reports from these gentlemen testify to the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties. The requirements of the camps, as enumerated by them, are attended to promptly. In most cases these requirements had been communicated to Head Office by the Superintendents themselves, and the delay in meeting them is entirely due to the delays on the railways over which this office has no control whatever.

The Officers who control the railway traffic have, at all times, treated the requirements of this Department with every consideration, and have assisted to facilitate the delivery of goods for the camps by all means in their power. It is difficult to assign

any reason for the delays which, *de facto*, exist, and which cause great inconvenience to the camps and endless anxiety to the Head Office. The necessity for taking action in the matter of transport of supplies and carrying it to higher quarters, was my excuse for troubling you in the matter recently, as it appeared that the ordinary officials were unable to assist in bringing about a more satisfactory state of affairs. If it can be arranged to have goods and frozen meat delivered within reasonable time after the issue of the necessary warrants, the complaints of Inspectors and Superintendents regarding these matters would cease, and the officials of the Head Office be cleared of the implied charge of negligence.

The Military Transport Department having notified us of the intention to withdraw vehicles and animals loaned to the various camps, every endeavour has been made to obtain the necessary equipment for the Sanitary Service, and to supply transport. There being no stock of sanitary vans, slop carts, water carts, Scotch carts, trollies, &c., in the country, orders have been placed with several wagon-making establishments, and by degrees the requirements of the camps are being met. Mules have been bought at the coast, and are being brought up by rail.

Frozen meat is being supplied to the camps where possible, and is greatly appreciated by the inmates of our camps. The delivery of this meat is uncertain and irregular at present, owing to the railway difficulties above alluded to; but it is hoped greater facilities will shortly be granted to enable us to deliver twice weekly to the camps. At present it is necessary to issue the whole week's supply in one delivery, which is unsatisfactory, owing to there being no way of storing frozen meat at the camps. Fresh meat is obtained occasionally when captured stock is available, or when slaughter stock can be bought. Tinned meat is kept in stock, and issued when fresh or frozen meat is unobtainable in time.

Vegetables are supplied wherever possible. The camps nearest the markets of Pretoria and Johannesburg fare best in this respect. The cultivation of vegetables is confined to protected areas round about the above-mentioned towns, and the supply does not suffice for the full requirements of the camps and for the needs of the inhabitants of these towns as well. The reports will show that vegetables are grown at the camps with varying degrees of success, but the quantity derived from such sources is not sufficient to provide a regular vegetable ration. Potatoes are plentiful, however, and are supplied as required. Outlying places such as Pietersburg, Mafeking and Vryburg are particularly difficult to provide for.

Additional tents for the accommodation of refugees, for hospital and for the Staff and for the teachers, &c., have long been requisitioned from the Army Ordnance Department, and are urgently needed, but owing to the supply running short the Ordnance Department has not been in a position to meet our requirements. This is no longer the case, and tents are being despatched to the camps, in compliance with requisitions.

The question of huts of wood and iron to replace tents is receiving attention, and orders for the necessary material are being forwarded to the coast every week.

The difficulty in obtaining supplies of milk, disinfectants, golden syrup and many other articles has frequently caused much anxiety at Head Office, as the stocks in the warehouses at the coast run short at times, owing principally to the difficulty in discharging ships. In the hope of overcoming this difficulty I am preparing an indent, which I shall submit for your approval, for a supply from England of articles most difficult to obtain by purchase at the coast.

Clothing will have to be provided on a larger scale as the winter approaches, and orders for large quantities of material will be drawn up without delay.

It is gratifying to note that the condition of the inmates of the camps is improving greatly. Prolonged subjection to the rules and regulations necessary for the well-being of populous communities is beginning to have effect on them, and bath-houses are becoming popular institutions.

The reports on the festivities at Christmas time in all the camps are very satisfactory. Instructions were issued to the Superintendents to organise a treat for the children, and the manner in which they succeeded in pleasing the young people and their elders reflects great credit on their heads and hearts. The many evidences of

goodwill on the part of the officials of the camp towards the inmates under their charge are recognised by the people, who often evince genuine regret on the removal or resignation of one or other of the Staff.

Major-General
Sir J. G. Maxwell, C.B.,
Military Governor,
Pretoria.

I have, &c.,
W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

(2.)

SYNOPSIS OF DEATHS in Camps under Heads of Causes, for the month ending
31st December, 1901.

	Measles.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Enteric.	Whooping Cough.	Convulsions.*	Marasmus.	Heart Disease.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Total.
Barberton	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Balmoral	6	2	16	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	41	75
Belfast	—	6	—	2	12	16	—	—	1	—	4	41
Heidelberg	2	7	—	7	2	9	2	2	1	—	5	37
Irene	4	3	—	11	4	1	2	12	—	—	2	39
Johannesburg	6	2	5	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	8	28
Klerksdorp	12	23	19	6	46	13	5	8	1	—	26	159
Krugersdorp	2	23	4	10	—	2	—	22	—	—	42	105
Middelburg	5	19	2	3	36	22	—	1	—	—	27	115
Mafeking	22	20	9	2	18	1	—	—	2	1	15	90
Nylstroom	—	21	—	—	4	15	—	9	—	—	6	55
Pietersburg	8	9	—	—	—	17	—	8	1	11	10	64
Potchefstroom	12	7	6	3	18	—	9	1	2	—	12	70
Standerton	11	15	1	1	19	—	—	2	1	—	14	64
Vereeniging	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	15
Volkswest	—	3	4	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	24	45
Vryburg	12	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
V. D. Hoven's Drift... ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Total	105	171	69	54	179	101	19	68	10	12	252	1,040

* In some instances a few cases of Convulsions and Malaria may be included in "Other Causes."

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

(3.)

STATISTICAL RETURN of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Burgher Camps, Month ending
December 31, 1901.

Camp.	Census.				Sick.				Per Cent. Sick.	Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton	1,631	254	631	746	19	5	6	8	1.1	7	1	1	5
Balmoral	2,685	386	1,070	1,229	177	11	50	116	6.5	75	3	13	59
Belfast... ..	1,376	271	507	598	53	4	19	30	3.8	41	2	10	29
Heidelberg	2,212	488	776	948	50	3	14	33	2.2	37	1	3	33
Irene	4,116	949	1,497	1,670	269	52	62	155	6.5	39	—	6	33
Johannesburg... ..	2,797	644	998	1,155	37	6	13	18	1.3	28	—	6	22
Klerksdorp	4,073	492	1,660	1,921	166	21	47	98	4.0	159	16	34	109
Krugerdsorp	5,345	1,052	2,074	2,219	256	11	20	225	4.7	105	3	6	96
Middelburg	5,113	1,034	1,983	2,094	117	19	48	50	2.2	115	12	22	81
Mafeking	4,373	794	1,792	1,787	542	26	109	407	12.4	90	6	19	65
Nylstroom	1,731	313	678	740	27	4	11	12	1.5	55	4	7	44
Pietersburg	3,170	755	1,134	1,281	319	67	109	143	10.0	64	5	9	50
Potchefstroom	7,177	1,174	2,678	3,325	132	8	42	82	1.8	70	5	15	50
Standerton	3,355	716	1,292	1,347	270	46	121	103	8.0	64	9	19	36
Vereeniging	930	176	340	434	69	7	30	32	7.2	15	3	2	10
Volkarust	5,239	695	2,355	2,189	393	65	169	159	7.5	45	1	11	33
Vryburg	1,266	223	501	542	64	7	21	36	5.0	24	2	3	19
V/d Hoven's Drift	212	18	44	150	33	1	5	27	15.5	7	—	1	6
Lydenburg Military Post	42	—	19	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria Relief	1,247	114	436	697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesburg Relief... ..	3,684	325	1,273	2,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid Military Post	167	11	87	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	61,961	10,884	23,827	27,250	2,993	363	896	1,734	5.5	1,040	73	187	780

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

(4.)

(Circular No. 98.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,

Pretoria, December 12, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

IN connection with circular No. 76, of the 6th September, 1901, and therein the paragraph commencing "skilled tradesmen such as wagonmakers, smiths, farriers, &c., desirous of getting employment, should hand in their applications to you, &c., &c." I have received a letter from the Principal Ordnance Officer from which the following sentences are extracted:—

"Their services could be utilized either by being employed in Ordnance workshops or in workshops specially formed in the principal camps."

"I could find employment for artificers of the following trades:—Carpenters, wheelers, blacksmiths, saddlers, tinsmiths, hammermen, gunsmiths, sail-makers and sailors, and, of course, the men would be paid according to their efficiency at their several trades."

I desire you once more to enquire of the men, and to send me a list of such as are willing and qualified. The list should give the name and the trade qualifications of the applicant, and should, if married, state what family he has with him.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

(Circular 101.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, December 18, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
CAPTAIN Bentinck, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed by His Excellency the High Commissioner, Travelling Inspector of the Burgher Camps on the S. S. E. line, comprising the following camps:—

Volksrust,
Standerton,
Heidelberg,
Vereeniging,
Johannesburg,
Irene.

His duties will be to visit and inspect frequently the camps in his section, he will be charged with the duty of seeing that all instructions issued from Head Office are complied with, he will pay particular attention to the interior economy of the camps, ensure that the system of tent to tent daily visitation is thoroughly organised in each camp. You will accept and carry out his orders as mine. He will be afforded by you, and the Staff under your orders, every facility and assistance.

Any complaints you or your Staff may have regarding the non-arrival of material, rations, tents, &c., should be brought to his notice in order that he may assist in having matters set right. Such complaints should also be brought to the notice of Head Office.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor.

(Circular 102.)

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM.

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, December 18, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
THE sanitation of the camp under your charge is a matter of the first importance.

It is very desirable that you and the Senior Medical Officer of the camp should frequently confer together as to the sanitary state of the camp, the condition of the water supply, the disposal of refuse, &c., and leave nothing undone that will conduce to the general health of the camp.

I have appointed Mr. Currey, Member of the Sanitary Association, as Sanitary Inspector of the Burgher Camps Department; his duties will be to inspect and report on the sanitary condition of all camps. He will visit and confer with you and your Medical Officer on the sanitary condition of the camp under your charge.

Mr. T. Andrews has been appointed by me Water Inspector; his duties will be to inspect and, wherever necessary, take measures to improve the water supply, arrange for the apparatus for boiling and cooling water, &c.

You are requested to give these gentlemen every assistance in your power. Their recommendations should be strictly attended to.

J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor.

(Circular 103.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, December 18, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
IN accordance with the wishes of the Military Governor, Superintendents of Burgher Camps are directed to arrange that all new arrivals in camp are accommodated in a separate encampment until they are pronounced free from infection or contagion by the Medical Officer of the camp. Such arrivals must on no account be allowed to enter the Main Camp whilst undergoing this quarantine.

It has been brought to notice that visitors have been allowed to enter camps set apart for contagious diseases. This practice must be at once stopped, and arrangements made to prevent such visits being possible.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

(Circular No. 104.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, December 20, 1901.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

It has been brought to the notice of the Military Governor that a common practice exists amongst inmates of Burgher Camps whereby young children are sent to draw rations. This seriously interferes with the attendance of such children at school, and is on that account to be discontinued.

Rations should, as far as possible, be delivered only to adult members of families.

W. K. TUCKER,
General Superintendent.

No. 3.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER.

(Sent 3.15 p.m., March 4, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[Answered by No. 8.]

March 4. No. 1. Referring to your despatches of 3rd January,* 31st January,† I am quite in favour of the idea of adopting portable huts of a permanent character as soon as you are able to fix upon and recommend one or more suitable types, and to decide whether huts should be made in England or should be constructed in South Africa. This will, however, take time, and, in view of approach of winter, I should be glad to have your decision immediately.

Meanwhile, I understand that sun-dried brick houses are to be used to a large extent and will meet immediate requirements. I assume that in camps where tents are used as hospitals, substitution of huts for this purpose is already being carried out.

Have you any other requirements to make for provision against winter climate?

No. 4.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received March 8, 1902.)

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
February 6, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, copies, in English and Dutch,‡ of new Regulations for Natal Burgher Camps.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

* No. 15 in [Cd. 934].

† No. 2.

‡ Dutch not printed.

Enclosure in No. 4.

GENERAL REGULATIONS, NATAL BURGHER CAMPS.

1. All persons residing in these Camps must do what Camp Duties are required of them, and carry out the instructions of the Superintendents, who are responsible for the good order and cleanliness of the Camps.
2. Heads of families are responsible for their tents or houses and surroundings, others must select one in each tent or house who will be responsible.
3. All persons in these Camps should assist the authorities in every way to keep the Camps clean, for the comfort of all, and to prevent sickness.
4. Any person fouling the Latrines must be made to clean same; anyone noticing this should at once report the matter.
5. Every care should be taken to keep the Bath Houses clean. They must not be used for any other purpose. Water must not be wasted.
6. Wash Houses are provided, and no washing in the Camp must be done elsewhere. No dishes or such things are to be washed at the wash houses.
7. Clothes must be dried on the places provided.
8. Anyone wilfully wasting water in turning on the water taps to run to waste may be punished.
9. All lines must be cleared up before 11 o'clock every morning. Tents rolled up, and everything made tidy.
10. No refuse must be thrown about the Camp, but placed carefully in the receptacles provided for same.
11. Water must be emptied into the tanks provided, and must not be thrown about the Camp. The lids of these tanks must always be replaced.
12. Bathing, when possible, must only take place at such places as are decided by the Superintendent.
13. No one is allowed to go near any Military Camp, Rifle Range, Store, Railway line or station, without special permission.
14. No one must leave these Camps without permission, and on no account can visits to the other Camps be allowed without a pass from the Superintendent.
15. Everyone must be in the Camp by sunset, and no one must leave before 9 a.m., without special permission.
16. All lights must be out at 10 p.m., except in cases of sickness.
17. Any persons found outside their own lines after 10 p.m., may be punished. Single men must keep to their own quarters.
18. A representative from each house or tent must attend at the time and place appointed to draw rations.
19. No spirits must be brought into any Camp except for sickness and with permission.
20. All letters must be properly stamped and posted unclosed at the Camp Post Office.
21. Any cases of sickness or distress should be brought to the notice of the Camp Matron.
22. All persons in these Camps are reminded that everything is being done for their own benefit, and they must render what assistance they can. The Superintendent must see that these Regulations are properly carried out. Punishments may be imposed, if necessary under Martial Law.

THOS. K. MURRAY,

General Superintendent, Natal Burgher Camps.

Pietermaritzburg,
1st February, 1902.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received March 8, 1902.)

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, February 13, 1902.
I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, a copy of the report of the General Superintendent of Burgher Camps for the month of January.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 5.

General Superintendent of Burgher Camps, Natal,
Timber Street, Pietermaritzburg, February 12, 1902.

Monthly Report, January, 1902.

Your EXCELLENCY,

I AM pleased to be able to report that good progress has been made during the month with the preparation of the various camps, and that the health of all the camps has improved, in spite of a very wet month. On the coast the newspapers report rain on 23 days, amounting to six inches for the month. On the 17th ultimo, I was able to report to you that I could receive at the rate of one thousand per week at the coast camps. These have been coming down.

Stores.—The usual practice of monthly tender has been continued, and camps all well supplied.

Contracts.—Meat, bread, firewood and milk are all contracted for, and the sanitary work is still being done at Maritzburg and Howick by the contractor. Instead of buying cattle for the coast camps, where it is very unhealthy for cattle, and they frequently require replacing, I have contracted for the supply in good working order, of what we require at 2s. per day, for six months; this will save a large outlay and cover any losses.

Finance.—Amount received up to 31st January, £80,000. Balance at the bank, £926 8s. 3d. Construction has absorbed at Merebank, £42,450; Maritzburg, £1,436; Howick, £1,418; Jacobs, £3,315; Wentworth, £13; total, £49,088. A large amount of work has been done which falls into next month's expenditure.

Camps.

Mooi River.—This camp is being prepared as a reserve camp to take 2,000.

Howick.—Contains 3,323, and are all in tents except schools and hospitals.

Maritzburg.—Wood and iron houses are now being built to take the place of the worn-out tents. There are 2,266 in this camp, being increased to 3,000.

Merebank.—All the tents have now been replaced with wood and iron houses, and it has 6,364 inmates altogether.

Eshowe.—There are still 253 souls there.

Ladysmith.—Is being prepared for 1,000.

Jacobs.—This camp all wood and iron. Will be ready in a few days for 3,000.

Wentworth.—Buildings for 3,000.

There are now 12,106 persons in these camps, which number will be largely increased next month.

Floors.—A large number of woolpacks have been purchased, which make good floor covers.

Hospitals.—There has been no addition at Howick. At Maritzburg the new hospital is finished. The hospital at Merebank is now very good for a camp hospital. There are four large buildings, to take 140 beds, a maternity ward, nurses' quarters, hospital wash-houses, and steam disinfecter.

Good hospitals are also being erected at Jacobs and Wentworth.

Sick and Staff.—At Howick there are 47 sick; two doctors, three nurses.

At Maritzburg 26 sick; one doctor, three nurses.

At Merebank 256 sick; five doctors, one matron, twelve English nurses, sixteen burgher probationers.

At Eshowe two sick in charge of the district surgeon.

Twenty nurses and six doctors have been cabled for.

Health.—At Howick there is not much sickness; some enteric and dysentery.

Maritzburg is very healthy; so is Eshowe.

At Merebank the health is improving, and as soon as all the new arrivals are cleaned up I hope for much better results. The deaths there were: convulsions, 1; measles, 1; meningitis, 2; diarrhoea, 11; dysentery, 5; pneumonia and bronchitis, 20; gastric enteritis, 8; enteric, 13; whooping cough, 5; Marasmus, 1; heart disease, 1.

At Howick there was one death from lightning.

The total number of deaths in Natal for the month was 85, compared with 148 last month, being:—

Merebank.—Men, 5; women, 13; children under twelve, 9; under five, 5; under one, 4; native, 1; total, 70.

Howick.—Men, 1; women, 3; children under five, 5; under one, 4; total, 13.

Maritzburg.—Child under twelve, 1; under one, 1; total, 2.

Sanitation.—Is receiving careful attention in every camp. The dry earth pail system is adopted, and all daily cleaned. Rubbish and slops frequently removed.

Washing.—Every facility is given for baths and washing clothes.

Schools.—The number of pupils is increasing very fast, and good progress is being made. At Merebank there are now about 1,000, and about 600 each at Howick and Maritzburg.

The Burgher teachers are doing good work. Night schools have also been started. More buildings are being erected.

Churches.—Religious instruction is being carried on by Dutch Reformed Church ministers in each camp.

Clothing.—A large quantity has been supplied to the Maritzburg Camp. The Matron's Committee at Merebank are now investigating, and what is needed will be sent.

Food.—Is being supplied as usual, of first-class quality. The bread and meat are as good as could be wished for, and both brown and white bread is issued. Onions, potatoes and rice form part of the ration.

Fuel.—Wood is well supplied in all the camps.

Stores.—There are a number in each camp, which sell at reasonable prices. They have to compete against town prices.

Transport.—This is now all arranged. Have had some difficulty in obtaining waggons.

Employment.—There has been a great demand for labour from the camps. There are frequent applications. Many are employed in the camps. Some men have gone to work on farms.

Conduct.—On the whole has been very good, and complaints very few for such a large number. One man has been convicted of fraud.

General.—The people generally are contented with their treatment. I have had several applications lately, from those who had been allowed to go and live with friends, to be allowed to return to the camps.

Visits.—Your Excellency has visited Merebank and Jacobs during the month.

I have also visited all the camps, except Howick and Eshowe.

I have, &c.,

THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps, Natal.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Natal.

No. 6.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received March 8, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, February 14, 1902.
I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps in Cape Colony.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Cape Town, to MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

Military Secretary
To the High Commissioner,
Johannesburg,

The Castle, Cape Town, February 2, 1902.

Monthly Report on the General Work of the Refugee Camp at Port Elizabeth is forwarded herewith in accordance with instructions from Army Head Quarters, Pretoria, dated 16th November, 1901.

J. HEYMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
for Major-General,
Commanding, Cape Colony District.

SIR, Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth, January 26, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to report that the health of the Camp continues good. I am enclosing the Medical Officer's monthly Report herewith.

The food supplied continues to be good, and I have received no complaints as to its quantity or quality.

I have bought and given away 13 pairs of boots from the Canteen account.

Two men, one woman, and one child have left the camp on parole.

I have, &c.,

W. H. FENNER,
Captain,
Commandant, Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

Senior Staff Officer,
Port Elizabeth.

STAFF OFFICER, Prisoners, Cape Town,
Forwarded.

O. H. PEDLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commandant.

Port Elizabeth, January 29, 1902.

SIR,

Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth, January 26, 1902.

I BEG to state that the health of above camp remains good.

There have been 16 cases of sickness during the month—2 men, 10 women, and 4 children.

There has been no case of infectious disease.

A. E. CHAMBERS,
C. S.

RETURN of Exiles in Camp at Port Elizabeth for month of January, 1902.

—		No. in Camp.	Average No. of Sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.		Rate of Mortality among Children.	Remarks.
White :—								
Men	...	22	1	Nil	Boy	...	Nil	
Women	...	57	2	Nil				
Children	...	197	1	Nil				
Total	...	276	4	Nil				
Coloured :—								
Men	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Boy	...	Nil	
Women	...	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Children	...	2	Nil	Nil				
Total	...	2	Nil	Nil				

W. H. FENNER,
Captain,

Commandant, Boer Exile Camp, Port Elizabeth.

Port Elizabeth, January 26, 1902.

No. 7.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received March 8, 1902.)

SIR,

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, February 14, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of documents on the subject of Boer Concentration Camps in Transvaal and Natal.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

GOVERNOR, Natal, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

January 29, 1902.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information copy of letter from the Superintendent, Merebank, reporting the arrangements he has made for a supply of stretchers or cartels to the inmates.

Jan. 20,
1902.

2. At a recent inspection of Merebank Camp, I ordered that the same working parties shall also take in hand the making of school benches and forms, seeing that the Public Works Department have their hands so full of work that supply of same has been much delayed.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

His Excellency
Lord Milner, &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

SUPERINTENDENT, Merebank Refugee Camp, to GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Burgher Camps, Natal.

I have to report that after careful consideration of the matter *re* stretchers or cartels for the inmates (refugees) of this camp, who require same, and finding a man amongst the refugees, who was willing to engage his own men and make them, we providing material, I entered into an arrangement with him to make those that we require (for those who can't pay for the making) at the following price:—stretchers, 1s., cartels, 2s. 6d.; for those who will pay for the making, 2s. and 4s. 6d. respectively; in all cases the article *is Government property*.

The cost will be about, for material, I think, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per stretcher or cartel. I propose to charge each cartel to the family concerned, in their family account, and if possible recover from those that I see any chance of doing so from, as time goes on, because as people get employed, one might quietly be able to recover some of the outlay incurred. I am at present obtaining what material I require through the Public Works Department. The charge for making is, I consider, very reasonable, and if people can pay, then the man receives some encouragement, with the extra amount he gets from them.

H. M. BOUSFIELD,
Superintendent.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

MILITARY GOVERNOR, Pretoria, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

MY LORD, Military Governor's Office, Pretoria, February 6, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose Financial Statement for the month of November, 1901, of expenses in Burgher Refugee Camps, Transvaal.

I have, &c.,
J. G. MAXWELL,
Major-General,
Military Governor, Pretoria.

To His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Johannesburg.

SIR, Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria, February 3, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith Financial Statements and Native Refugee Department Statement for the month of November, 1901.

I have, &c.,
FRED LANCE,
Financial Controller.

The Military Governor,
Pretoria.

Pretoria,
January 30, 1902.

H. E. SOLOMON,
Chief Accountant.

Schedule "A."

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BURGER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901.

—	Rations.	Staff Rations.	Medical Comforts.	Clothing	Wages.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.	Total.	Number of Rations.	
									Adults.	Children.
Balmoral Camp ...	£ s. d. 1,144 17 4	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 259 2 2	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 348 1 4	£ s. d. 34 6 3	£ s. d. 181 1 4	£ s. d. 1,967 8 5	40,292	34,927
Barberton Camp ...	821 4 3	—	88 8 5	1 2 6	178 9 9	72 9 11	158 16 8	1,320 11 6	34,246	27,070
Belfast Camp...	473 2 7	—	96 16 5	2 7 3	150 2 10	17 13 6	205 11 0	945 13 7	22,540	17,570
Heidelberg Camp ...	847 2 3	45 0 0	150 5 7	110 1 11	435 6 6	83 19 2	237 8 11	1,909 4 4	36,761	26,726
Irene Camp ...	1,588 19 10	—	331 13 2	—	461 18 11	49 1 6	350 0 0	2,781 13 5	65,834	46,613
Johannesburg Town...	1,479 16 2	11 5 0	186 1 10	—	70 13 6	130 10 9	237 6 0	2,115 13 3	54,495	69,881
Johannesburg Camp...	1,567 2 1	11 5 0	72 10 6	60 17 0	225 11 0	77 12 7	210 15 1	2,225 13 3	51,072	37,723
Klerksdorp Camp ...	1,599 1 8	35 12 6	439 6 7	267 4 6	519 19 6	182 15 6	388 16 10	3,432 17 1	59,815	54,362
Krugerdsorp Camp ...	2,180 19 0	—	168 1 1	—	522 6 6	287 15 6	264 4 4	3,423 6 5	83,066	65,150
Mafeking Camp ...	2,025 12 11	186 1 2	216 15 5	—	404 18 7	—	552 0 7	3,385 8 8	117,321	(Adults & Children), 70,224
Middelburg Camp ...	2,335 2 0	—	317 4 9	333 5 6	1,150 1 8	17 5 0	408 10 5	4,561 9 4	95,011	
Nylstroom Camp ...	750 9 4	—	121 12 1	—	200 6 6	7 10 0	184 13 4	1,264 11 3	33,222	26,699
Pietersburg Camp ...	1,287 18 6	33 15 0	156 12 5	—	416 17 6	182 16 6	230 15 8	2,308 15 7	64,104	42,941
Potchefstroom Camp	2,784 14 8	26 10 0	492 16 4	—	734 10 4	269 4 0	346 10 0	4,654 5 4	115,780	97,377
Standerton Camp ...	1,179 13 1	59 0 0	378 10 0	10 12 6	550 2 9	58 9 0	314 13 6	2,551 0 10	50,981	35,658
Vereeniging Camp ...	230 11 3	—	55 19 7	—	217 13 0	27 6 7	254 16 6	786 6 11	14,929	11,797
Volksrust Camp ...	1,824 6 11	26 5 0	321 18 6	—	313 17 7	33 1 2	226 1 4	2,745 10 6	84,889	62,517
Vryburg Camp ...	591 6 7	35 12 6	178 4 11	56 16 11	208 17 2	166 9 10	205 19 8	1,443 7 7	23,809	18,735

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BURGHIER CAMPS DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901—continued.

—	Rations.	Staff Rations.	Medical Comforts.	Clothing.	Wages.	Other Charges.	Staff Pay.	Total.	Number of Rations.	
									Adults.	Children.
V. D. Hoven's Drift ...	£ s. d. 107 8 9	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 31 18 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 4 13 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 143 19 9	4,225	3,701
Pretoria Relief ...	845 3 4	3 15 0	6 5 4	2 14 9	67 17 0	40 14 8	99 9 4	1,065 19 5	17,951	21,674
Head Office, Pretoria...	—	—	—	—	54 17 6	96 3 0	606 5 0	757 5 6	—	—
Railage on Stores ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,046 2 0	—	—
Railway Fares—Refugees.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	799 0 1	—	—
Travelling—Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 16 6	—	—
Stationery Account ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 6	—	—
Shortages ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134 8 10	—	—
Totals ...	25,664 12 6	474 1 2	4,070 3 1	845 2 10	7,232 9 5	1,839 17 5	5,663 15 6	47,849 14 10	1,070,343	771,345
Boxburg Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 4 4	—	—
Utrecht Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 11 11	—	—
Vryheid Relief ...	33 10 8	—	2 8 11	—	—	5 2 6	15 0 0	56 2 1	2,131	(Adults and Children.)
Waterval North Relief	0 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 3	56	28
Zeerust Relief ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	—
Totals ...	25,698 15 5	474 1 2	4,072 12 0	845 2 10	7,232 9 5	1,844 19 11	5,678 15 6	48,006 15 5	1,072,530	771,373

H. G. SOLOMON,
Chief Accountant.

BURGHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE TO NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

	August.	September.	October.	November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rations Issued	16,032 6 0	17,768 16 1	27,398 1 2	26,138 13 8
Medical Comforts Issued	2,688 4 0	2,942 16 9	3,643 8 1	4,070 3 1
Clothing distributed	2,324 13 7	3,758 13 11	2,514 12 5	845 2 10
Wages to Refugees and Natives ...	5,291 16 11	5,443 7 8	6,693 12 0	7,232 9 5
Other Charges	1,964 18 6	3,515 9 9	2,545 16 1	1,839 17 5
Staff Pay	3,936 1 11	4,351 19 3	5,243 17 10	5,663 15 6
Railage on Stores	4,087 6 2	4,902 0 10	1,732 10 1	1,046 2 0*
Railway Fares	281 2 2	1,351 7 9	1,707 0 5	799 0 1
Travelling, Refugees	—	—	23 2 3	76 16 6
Stationery	91 18 10	23 5 0	2 5 2	3 5 6
Stores Lost in Transit	158 4 10	64 9 8	135 12 1	134 8 10
Depreciation and Loss	—	—	72 10 0	—
	36,856 12 11	44,122 6 8	51,712 7 7	47,849 14 10
Mafeking	4,919 18 3	3,422 15 3	—	—
Other Centres	1,249 13 3	535 8 10	727 11 11	157 0 7
Medical Attendance... ..	—	—	54 10 0	—
	43,026 4 5	48,080 10 9	52,494 9 6	48,006 15 5
Total number of Rations Issued ...	1,881,692	1,940,779	2,179,294	1,841,688
Cost per Head per Day	4.70d.	5.45d.	5.70d.	6.23d.

* C. G. R. railage account for October and November not yet received.

Pretoria,
January 30, 1902.

BURGHHER CAMPS DEPARTMENT,
NATIVE REFUGEE CAMPS.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

<i>Receipts.</i>					<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
To amounts received from Burgher Camps Department to October 31	11,481	9	4		By amount expended to November 31, viz. :—				
„ amounts received from Burgher Camps Department November 1 to 30	4,000	0	0		Rations... ..	5,442	3	4	
				15,481 9 4	Salaries and Wages ...	7,670	12	8	
„ Miscellaneous Receipts... ..				17 12 10	Medical Com-forts... ..	147	15	3	
„ Stores, a/c in credit (due Sundry Creditors)				2,305 12 1	Miscellaneous Charges ...	219	7	10	
„ Grocers a/c in credit (due Sundry Creditors)				10 18 9	Sanitary charges	80	18	0	
					Stationery and Printing ...	140	16	10	
					Transport ...	49	17	6	
									13,751 11 5
					By Assets, viz. :—				
					Blankets and Clothing ...	847	0	6	
					Equipment ...	1,694	17	6	
					Seeds	451	1	9	
					Rations on Re-payment ...	35	10	6	
					Live stock ...	30	0	0	
					Fuel	6	11	3	
									3,065 1 6
					By Agricultural a/c				842 15 10
					By Cash in Hand				156 4 3
				£17,815 13 0					£17,815 13 0
Expenditure as Statement rendered to October 31									£9,475 10 9
Ditto herewith, November 1 to 30									4,276 0 8
									£13,751 11 5

NATIVE REFUGEE DEPARTMENT, TRANSVAAL.

COST OF CAMPS FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901.

Heads of Expenditure.								—	—
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,026 18 10	
Natives' Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595 5 2	
Rations :—Meal, Mealies and Kafir Corn...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407 10 1	2,622 4 0
Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4 6	
Fuel...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13 9	
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1,451 8 4
Medicines, Medical Comforts and other Medical Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2 2 0
Sanitary Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	40 15 4
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	13 16 3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	76 7 0
Total Cost for Month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	41 7 10
									4,248 0 9

H. HUGH COWIE, Captain,
Native Refugee Department, Transvaal.

Johannesburg, 26th December, 1901.

NATIVE REFUGEE DEPARTMENT, TRANSVAAL.

SUMMARY OF REFUGEES.

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Refugees on Register ...	7,472	10,591	21,260	39,323
Births during month ...	—	—	50	50
Deaths during month ...	39	83	834	956
Desertions during month ...	16	18	35	69

REFUGEES IN EMPLOYMENT.

Government Employment ...	3,254	3	114	3,371
Private Employment ...	654	148	152	954
Employed by Camp Superintendents ...	681	—	6	687
Total in Employment ...	4,589	151	272	5,012

REFUGEES LIVING IN CAMP.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Rationed on Payment at 18s.	311	446	1,302	2,059
Rationed on Payment at 7s. 6d. ...	1,172	4,640	9,553	15,365
Rationed Free	1,056	2,703	5,119	8,878
Total Rationed	2,539	7,789	15,974	26,302
Not Rationed	1,936	2,697	5,078	9,711
Total Living in Camp	4,475	10,486	21,052	36,013

H. HUGH COWIE, Captain,
Superintendent, Native Refugee Department, Transvaal.

Johannesburg,
December 26, 1901.

No. 8.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LORD MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

TELEGRAM.

(Received 2.33 a.m., March 8, 1902.)

7th March. No. 231. Your telegram of 4th March, No. 1.* Specification of hut for Orange River Colony was telegraphed to you 14th February, when I asked for quotation. I am awaiting your answer before ordering. Maxwell has called for tenders locally for wood, iron, &c., for Transvaal huts where the walls will be built by burghers themselves of sun-dried bricks. Details went to you in despatch of 28th February, meanwhile substitution of huts for tent is being carried out as far as possible with present material. Few hospitals are now in tents. As far as I can foresee I have made provision for the winter. I will communicate with you if further requirements arise.

APPENDIX

REFUGEE CAMPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STATISTICS FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1902.

	White.				White (deaths).			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natal	2,624	7,554	8,867	19,045	2	14	36	52
Cape Colony	21	57	196	274	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orange River Colony	7,006	15,953	18,079	41,038	36	99	154	289
Transvaal	9,565	20,668	23,315	53,548	30	66	201	297
Total	19,216	44,232	50,457	113,905	68	179	391	638

These figures have been compiled in the office of the High Commissioner for South Africa from weekly returns.

No. 5.

SOUTH AFRICA.

STATISTICS

OF THE

REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

(The last previous figures will be found in [Cd. 936], March, 1902.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
April, 1902.



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1902.

[Cd. 939.] Price 1d.

SOUTH AFRICA.

STATISTICS

OF THE

REFUGEE CAMPS

IN

SOUTH AFRICA.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

JANUARY RETURN.

Camp.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Deaths.
Aliwal North	827	1,814	1,873	4,514	23
Bloemfontein	979	2,318	2,652	5,949	127
Brandfort	629	1,647	1,867	4,143	100
Bethulie	638	1,645	1,805	4,088	139
Heilbron	545	1,134	1,199	2,878	82
Harrismith	210	566	694	1,470	32
Kroonstad	649	1,429	1,467	3,545	95
Kimberley	641	1,179	1,649	3,469	13
Norval's Pont	672	1,225	1,288	3,185	19
Springfontein	422	987	1,183	2,592	31
Vredefort Road	310	722	855	1,887	41
Winburg	484	1,117	1,377	2,978	42
Orange River	226	605	875	1,706	11
Totals	7,232	16,388	18,784	42,404	755

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

FEBRUARY RETURN.

Camp.	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	Deaths.
Aliwal North...	815	1,789	1,868	4,472	16
Bloemfontein ...	966	2,299	2,615	5,880	50
Brandfort ...	624	1,634	1,832	4,090	40
Bethulie ...	629	1,630	1,784	4,043	33
Heilbron ...	544	1,127	1,188	2,859	19
Harrismith ...	93	238	277	608	4
Kroonstad ...	626	1,416	1,458	3,500	31
Kimberley ...	639	1,203	1,661	3,503	12
Norval's Pont ...	703	1,355	1,421	3,479	2
Springfontein ...	415	981	1,177	2,573	24
Vredefort Road ...	303	716	852	1,871	14
Winburg... ...	423	963	1,175	2,561	31
Orange River ...	226	602	871	1,699	13
Totals ...	7,006	15,953	18,179	41,138	289

TRANSVAAL.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF INMATES, SICK AND DEATHS IN TRANSVAAL BURGHES CAMPS, MONTH ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1902.

Camps and Relief Posts.	Census, 31st January, 1902.				Average daily Sick.				Per cent.	Total Deaths.			
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.			Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.					
Barberton...	1,577	248	606	723	20	3	8	9	1.2	...	5	4	
Balmoral ...	2,703	425	1,081	1,197	273	14	38	221	10.0	10	21	53	
Belfast ...	1,145	245	507	593	61	8	25	28	4.5	...	4	11	
Heidelberg	2,247	484	800	963	37	5	10	22	1.6	2	...	11	
Irene ...	4,067	935	1,487	1,645	309	51	102	156	7.5	1	10	8	
Johannesburg	2,557	502	939	1,116	31	6	10	15	1.2	3	3	7	
Klerksdorp	3,979	511	1,626	1,842	78	7	25	46	1.9	4	23	59	
Krugersdorp	4,629	991	1,770	1,868	170	12	24	134	3.6	7	10	46	
Middelburg	5,058	1,026	1,962	2,070	74	10	31	33	1.4	3	17	31	
Mafeking ...	4,312	787	1,767	1,758	92	11	32	49	2.1	1	11	23	
Nylstroom	1,650	291	650	709	79	10	23	46	4.7	1	9	21	
Pietersburg	2,883	561	1,097	1,225	230	46	87	97	8.0	3	7	19	
Potchefstroom	7,126	1,129	2,675	3,322	101	8	28	65	1.4	2	5	28	
Standerton	3,454	628	1,388	1,438	268	40	125	103	7.4	7	10	48	
Vereeniging	937	167	339	431	55	6	25	24	5.8	2	4	7	
Volksrust...	5,173	685	2,322	2,166	409	76	178	155	7.9	4	15	37	
Vryburg ...	1,600	282	650	668	43	4	18	21	2.6	1	5	14	
V/d Hoven's Drift	*	...	...	...	12	...	2	10	...	...	...	2
Lydenburg Military Post	93	...	21	72†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pretoria Relief ...	1,222	102	430	690†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johannesburg Relief	3,299	283	1,156	1,860†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vryheid Military Post	161	11	87	63†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meintjes-kop ...	79	11	31	37†	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	60,151	10,304	23,391	26,456	2,330	317	789	1,224	4.2	639	51	159	429

* Camp broken up.

† Relief and Military Posts. No sickness and death records kept by this Department.

‡ Newly formed.

TRANSVAAL.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Inmates, Sick, and Deaths in Transvaal Burgher Camps, Month ending February 28, 1902.

Camps.	Census, February 28th, 1902.				Average Daily Sick.				Per Cent. Sick.	Total Deaths.			
	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Barberton	1,533	241	590	702	13	2	5	6	0·8	5	—	5	—
Balmoral	2,433	414	953	1,066	230	18	53	157	9·4	24	1	5	18
Belfast... ..	1,474	268	559	647	44	8	18	18	2·9	12	1	4	7
Heidelberg	2,202	477	811	914	20	2	11	7	0·9	12	2	2	8
Irene	4,062	946	1,470	1,646	145	25	37	83	3·5	15	1	2	12
Johannesburg... ..	2,211	483	819	909	23	3	7	13	1·04	8	—	2	6
Klerksdorp	3,983	506	1,636	1,841	80	9	20	51	2·0	46	3	11	32
Krugersdorp	3,848	903	1,433	1,512	150	9	28	113	3·8	22	1	7	14
Meintjes-Kop	326	57	126	143	21	5	9	7	6·4	—	—	—	—
Middelburg	5,171	1,132	1,946	2,093	47	9	25	13	·9	16	2	6	8
Mafeking	4,328	798	1,763	1,767	59	6	26	27	1·3	21	9	3	9
Nylstroom	1,623	290	639	694	11	1	4	6	·6	8	1	1	6
Potchefstroom	5,786	1,023	2,216	2,547	63	10	23	30	1·0	25	2	4	19
Standerton	3,429	774	1,317	1,338	257	37	117	103	7·2	37	3	3	31
Vereeniging	955	187	363	405	53	6	21	26	5·5	3	—	2	1
Volksrust	3,788	919	1,425	1,444	271	43	130	98	7·1	23	2	6	17
Vryburg	1,776	357	683	736	55	9	19	27	3·0	8	1	5	2
	48,728	9,775	18,549	20,404	1,542	202	555	785	3·1	287	29	68	190
Lydenburg Military Post ...	95	—	20	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria Relief	1,230	107	436	687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johannesburg Relief... ..	2,934	249	1,039	1,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryheid Military Post ...	108	11	34	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vryburg (Town)	195	38	70	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pietersburg*	434	66	168	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	53,724	10,246	20,316	23,162	1,542	202	555	785	3·1	287	29	68	190

* Represents Town Relief and families of Burghers serving with the Troops.

CAPE COLONY.

RETURN OF EXILES IN CAMP AT PORT ELIZABETH FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1902.

—		No. in Camp.	Average No. of Sick per week.	Deaths.	Births.		Rate of Mortality among Children	Remarks.
White :—								
Men	...	21	—	Nil				
Women	...	57	5	Nil	Boy	...	Nil	Nil
Children	...	196	25	Nil	Girl	...	Nil	Nil

NATAL.

RETURN FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1902.

—	Population.				Deaths.			
Ladysmith	1,044		1	
Colenso	2,871		3	
Howick	3,330		5	
Pietermaritzburg	2,263		5	
Merebank	8,342		36	
Jacob's	1,094		1	
Eshowe	231		1	
					19,175		52	

GENERAL.

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS FOR MARCH (MARCH 1 TO MARCH 29), 1902.

—					White.				White (deaths).			
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natal ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,010	8,400	9,311	20,721	7	12	49	68
Cape Colony ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	59	195	275	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orange River Colony ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,528	14,946	16,467	37,941	23	60	96	179
Transvaal ... ..	...	...	...	...	10,662	19,546	22,363	52,571	24	36	95	155
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	20,221	42,951	48,336	111,508	54	108	240	402

These figures have been compiled in the office of the High Commissioner for South Africa from weekly returns, and have been received by telegraph.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

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OF THE

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(In continuation of [Cd. 942], May, 1902.)

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